

**The Archaeology of New World Slave Societies:
A Comparative Analysis with particular reference to
St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles**

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Abstract

In this thesis, a synthetic analysis of historical and archaeological material from slave sites across the Americas is used to identify the cultural role of the slave holder in transforming African-American societies. Using a comparative approach, I have reviewed patterns associated with each European colonial power. It is generally believed that environmental conditions determined much in the way of slave architecture and foodways. However, I will show that there are specific patterns in slave related architecture, foodways, religion and laws that are linked to Euro-ethnic cultural patterns in English, French, Spanish, Dutch and Danish colonies during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. I have also identified the temporal changes in the treatment of slaves during the pre-emancipation period that have specific material cultural patterns associated with the Euro-ethnic identity of each colonial power.

Using St. Eustatius in the Netherlands Antilles as a case study, I demonstrate the efficacy of comparative analyses in identifying Euro-ethnic cultural trends that guided and affected enslaved African's lives and are reflected in material cultural remains. These cultural markers can be classified within three thematic categories that will provide common threads throughout the thesis. First, *ethnicity*, comprising the Euro-ethnic origins of masters, Native American communities, and diverse African cultural legacies, influenced slaves' lives. Second, slave roles as agricultural labourers, skilled tradesmen, soldiers, watchmen and then as natives of the various colonies clearly affected their sense of *identity*. Third, *power relations* between masters and slaves influenced aspects of slaves' daily life to varying degrees in each colony.

On St. Eustatius the comparisons are articulated on two levels. First, slave involvement in the colonial economy on St. Eustatius was unlike that found in the other colonies in that slaves were much more active actors within it. The Statian economy was not based upon plantation monoculture but on providing a free trade port that was then unequalled in the West Indies. In this economy, slaves were not commodities but also direct participants as merchants and traders themselves to a degree not found anywhere else. No previous researcher has attempted to reconstruct how slaves worked in this trade economy. Second, this involvement of slaves in the economy led to a unique position in the cultural and economic landscape as perceived by their masters on the island. This is reflected in the location of slave housing, laws governing slave participation in economic activities, slave religion, and in opportunities for escape and resistance.

As part of this comparative analysis, I have also conducted a thin-section analysis of slave produced ceramics or Afro-Caribbean ware from St. Eustatius, Nevis, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Croix and Barbuda. The goal was to examine any island specific differences in clay types to provide evidence for possible circum-Caribbean trade networks for these ceramics. I have determined that each island produced unique ceramic types and that there may have been some exchange of these vessels among islands.

The conclusion reveals that only a comparative analysis on a global scale can identify the unique parameters impacting slave material culture under each European power. It is hoped that this thesis will encourage further comparative research, particularly in French, Spanish and Portuguese colonial areas.

St. Eustatius was different from all others. It seemed to have been shot up from the ocean by some convulsion, the chimney of a volcano, rocky and barren. It had no produce....It seemed to be but a late production of nature, a sort of lusus naturae, hastily framed, neither shapen nor organized, and differing in qualities from all others. Its proprietors had, in the spirit of commerce, made it an emporium for all the world; a mart, a magazine for all the nations of the earth... Its inhabitants were a mixed body of all nations and climates; not reduced to any species of military duty or military discipline. Its utility was its defence. The universality of its use, the constant of neutrality of its nature, which made it advantageous to all the nations of the world, was its security and its safeguard. It had risen, like another Tyre, upon the waves, to communicate to all countries and climates the conveniences and the necessities of life. Its wealth was prodigious, arising from its industry, and the nature of its commerce. Edmund Burke in the House of Commons (Burke 1781).

At least one archaeologist has referred to St. Eustatius as "the Pompeii of the New World," and the analogy is not altogether imaginary. Statia has without doubt a wider variety of promising archaeological sites and a greater density of artifacts per cubic meter than any other colonial area of comparable extent in the New World. (Dethlefsen 1982).

Any historian of the slave trade is conscious of a large gap in his picture. The slave himself is a silent participant in the account. ... One may find a few direct testimonies of slaves from the late eighteenth or the nineteenth century. ... The best of these is probably the memorable work of Equiano, several times cited. But how pitifully small is the material!! Nor has the historian any means of knowing whether those few spokesmen adequately speak for the captives whose fate he has followed as best he can over five centuries. For the slave remains an unknown warrior, invoked by moralists on both sides of the Atlantic, recalled now in museums in one-time slave ports from Liverpool to Elmina, but all the same unspeaking, and therefore remote and elusive. (Thomas 1997:799).

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

When I originally conceived the idea of working on St. Eustatius for this PhD thesis, I had hoped that I would be able to excavate sites on the island that were exclusively slavery related. However, after a year's worth of excavation time with a limited fieldwork team I was only able to excavate in areas that turned out to be of mixed contexts—both slave and slave owner. No contexts were purely Afro-American in origin. As a result, I have had to restructure my thesis to incorporate the slave-related data I have found for St. Eustatius within a larger comparative framework. The product is a two-part analysis. Part I is an examination of documentary and archaeological evidence which I was able to obtain regarding St. Eustatius. Part II is focussed on analyses of diverse systems of enslavement from a Euro-ethnic standpoint. The latter is a comparison of archaeological and documentary slavery data from each slave-holding society in order to analyse the potential impact of European cultural factors on the African-American world. The result is, I believe, a unique contribution to the study of enslaved Africans in the Americas.

Using St. Eustatius (or *Statia* in the West Indian vernacular) in the Netherlands Antilles (**Figure 1.1**) as a case study, I use comparative analyses to identify Euro-ethnic cultural trends that guided and affected enslaved Africans' lives that are reflected in both documentary and material cultural remains. These cultural markers can be classified within three thematic categories that will provide common threads throughout the thesis. First, *ethnicity*, comprising the Euro-ethnic origins of slave owners, Native American communities, and diverse African cultural legacies, influenced slaves' lives. Second, slave roles as agricultural labourers, skilled tradesmen, soldiers, watchmen and then as natives of the various colonies affected their sense of *identity*. Third, *power relations* between enslavers and slaves influenced aspects of slaves' daily life to varying degrees in each colony. In this thesis I also provide a study of the socio-cultural and economic life of enslaved Africans on St. Eustatius during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. Using a comparative approach I demonstrate how and why slavery was different on this island relative to other colonies in the Americas.

In Part I, documentary and archaeological evidence is analysed to reconstruct slave life on Statia. Documentary research was conducted at private and public archives located in the Netherlands, England, France, the Netherlands Antilles, and the United States. This evidence includes personal papers, government documents (both military

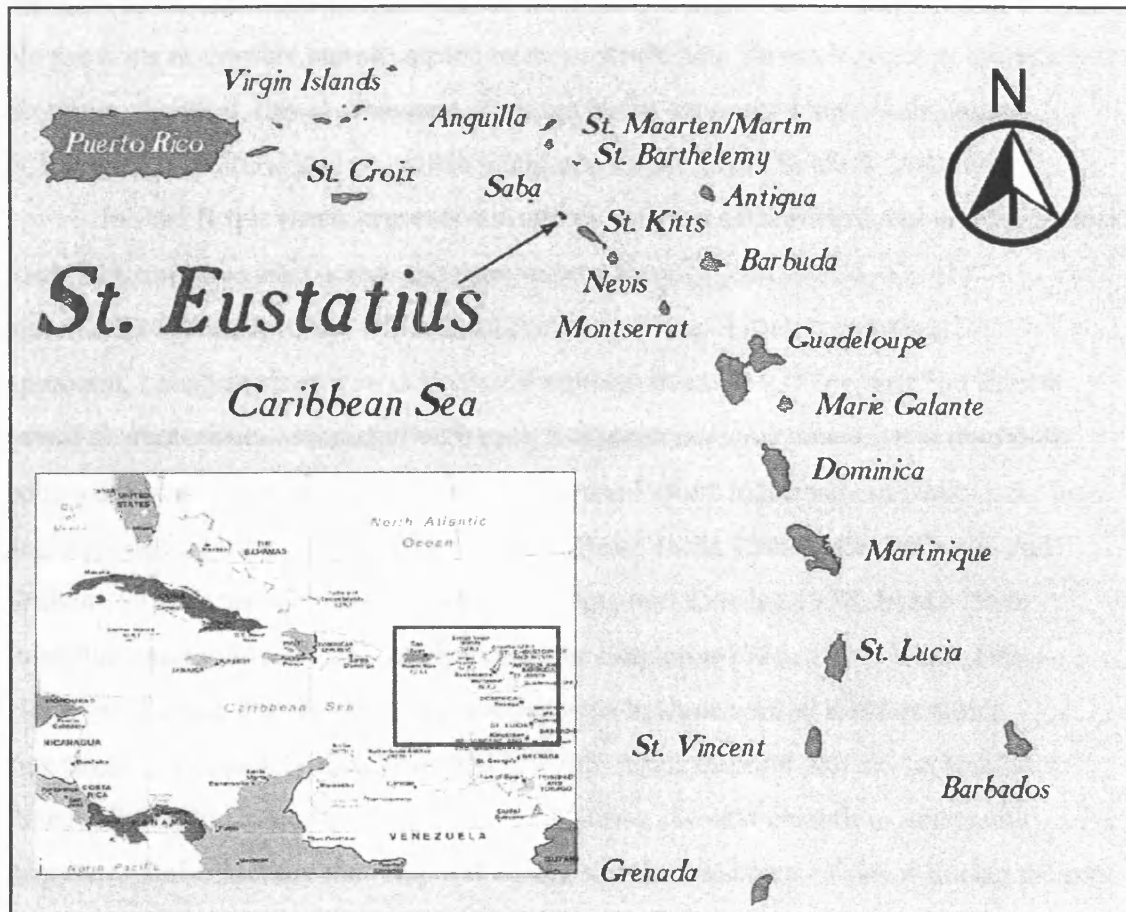


Figure 1.1 St. Eustatius location in the Caribbean basin.

and civilian) such as deeds, wills and conveyances, newspapers, illustrations, and maps. Archaeological data was recovered during almost 12 months fieldwork on St. Eustatius at four archaeological sites. Two plantations (The Pleasures Estate and English Quarter) were investigated as well as one urban site (Duinker House) and one military site (Battery St. Louis). Important data for this study are ceramics produced by slaves, recovered from these sites. These are compared to samples recovered from other West Indian islands (Nevis, Antigua, St. Lucia, and St. Croix) in order to determine the degree to which pots (and potentially, their associated commodities) were exchanged by slaves. The combination of evidence will demonstrate that slavery on St. Eustatius was unlike slavery practices elsewhere during the colonial period. First, slave involvement in the colonial economy on St. Eustatius was unlike that found in the other colonies in

that slaves here were much more active actors or agents (in the theoretical sense) within it through their own trading and merchant activities. The Statian economy was not based upon plantation monoculture but on providing a free trade port unequalled in the West Indies. In this economy, slaves were not only commodities but also direct participants as merchants and traders themselves to a degree not found anywhere else. No previous researcher has attempted to reconstruct how slaves worked in this trade economy. Second, this involvement of slaves in the economy led to their unique position in the cultural and economic landscape as perceived by their enslavers.

In Part II this thesis presents a synthetic analysis of historical and archaeological material from slave sites across the Americas to identify the cultural role of the slaveholder in transforming African-American societies. Using a comparative approach, I analyse slave material cultural remains from over 200 plantation sites to reveal characteristics associated with each European colonial power. It is generally believed that environmental conditions determined much in the way of slave architecture and subsistence (Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Craton 1997; Craton and Walvin 1970; Farnsworth 2001; Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978; Mintz 1996; Pulsipher and Goodwin 2001; Pulsipher 1998; Singleton 1985, 1999; Vlach 1993). However, I argue that there are specific patterns in slave related architecture, subsistence, and society that are linked to Euro-ethnic cultural patterns in English, French, Spanish, Dutch and Danish colonies during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. I also identify the temporal changes in the treatment of slaves during the pre-emancipation period specific to the Euro-ethnic identity of each colonial power and their consequent effects on African-American cultural expression.

As stated earlier, the thesis is organised into ten chapters divided into two sections. In **Chapter 2**, I relate theoretical considerations regarding a global comparative approach to economy, environment, and ethnicity in historical archaeology. Part I begins with **Chapter 3** and provides context for the research questions in regard to the history of slavery in the Americas, and the extent to which archaeologists and historians have explored slavery in the colonial period. **Chapter 4** presents the results of my documentary research on slave life on St. Eustatius. **Chapter 5** presents the results of archaeological excavations on St. Eustatius and the thin-section analysis of Afro-Caribbean pottery. Part II is introduced in **Chapter 6** and is focussed on archaeological and documentary data from a wide range of European colonial sites

related to slavery. In **Chapter 7**, I analyse the various systems used by both slave owners and the enslaved to procure food, and identify variations in consumption patterns across the Americas. **Chapter 8** focuses on African architecture in the New World, wherein I examine European, Native American, and African influences on plantation layout and slave quarter design as manifested in archaeological and documentary evidence. The impact that laws used by European colonisers to control both slaves and their owners has on African Diaspora archaeology is considered in **Chapter 9**. Finally, in the Discussion and Conclusion, I draw together the various important aspects of each Colonial powers' effect on slave life in the New World, and discuss how these similarities and differences are or may be manifested in the archaeological record of enslaved Africans.

1.2 African Diaspora Archaeology-Beginnings

It has only been during the past three decades that historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists have begun to explore the lives of enslaved Africans in any great detail (e.g., Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Blassingame 1979; Deetz 1996; Ferguson 1992; Hauser 1998; Klein 1978; 1986; 1999). Prior to this time, colonial historians and historical archaeologists were primarily interested in the “Great White Men” in their history. The stimulus for this newfound interest was the Civil Rights movement in the United States. New freedoms allowed people of African descent to ask questions about *their* history. The publication of Alex Haley’s *Roots: The Saga of an American Family* in 1975 (among other publications), and its subsequent production into the most successful miniseries in US television history in 1977 helped to make awareness of African-American history a national priority. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s significant resources were channelled towards recovering and reconstructing this past in museums (such as at Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia) and in university departments (such as the W. E. B. du Bois Institute at Harvard University). More recently, this consciousness of the African Diaspora has spread to Europe and Africa. It is reflected in recent museum exhibits found in both the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (e.g., at the Nederlandse Scheepvaart Museum in Amsterdam and the permanent exhibit at the Bristol Industrial Museum). Meanwhile “Roots” tourism is a fast growing trade in West Africa (Dann and Seaton 2001). Archaeological work on sites associated with slavery in the Americas has received much greater attention as a result.

The vast majority of recent scholarly work has been completed in the southern United States and the larger British Caribbean colonies such as Jamaica, the Bahamas and Barbados (Armstrong 1983; Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978). Thus, while the archaeological and historical evidence gathered by these scholars is substantive it is skewed. There are three primary reasons for this bias toward historically Anglophone colonies. First, historians and archaeologists studying slavery derive primarily from North America and Britain. Second, many public and private funding sources require research to be in these geographical locations. Archaeologists in Britain and the United States use archives in their own countries for documentary research. However, they tend not to venture into the archives of the other former colonial powers. Thus, in the Caribbean, scholars have concentrated on slavery in the Virgin Islands (formerly the Danish West Indies) (Hall and Higman 1992; Highfield and Tyson 1994; Paiewonsky 1989; Tyson and Highfield 1994) and on current and former British colonies (Craton and Greenland 1978; Craton and Walvin 1970; Dunn 1972; King 1994; Neal 1984; Sheridan 1974; Wilkie 1993; 1996c; 1999; 2000b). The truth is that millions of enslaved Africans lived and laboured outside of these areas in Brazil, the Guyanas and in the non-Anglo West Indies (Conrad 1974; Conrad 1983; Eltis et al. 1999; Funari 1991; 1996; 1999c; Klein 1986; Mattoso 1986; Palmié 1995; Rodriguez and Patterson 1999; Rowlands 1999).

Thus, in much of the non-British Caribbean, the lives of enslaved Africans have been comparatively less explored by archaeological and historical research than in North America. For example, Dutch historians have examined Holland's involvement in the slave trade from a purely descriptive perspective (Edmundson 1901, 1903; Emmer 1981, 1998; Goslinga 1971, 1985, 1990, 1992; Knappert 1979). No Dutch archaeologists have explored slavery in the West Indies or Africa. Jay Haviser's work on Curaçao is the sole exception in the Netherlands Antilles (Haviser 1997, 1998b). Norman Barka and his students produced comprehensive surveys of the archaeological sites on St. Maarten and St. Eustatius (Barka 1982, 1987b, 1993; Eastman 1996). However, this work did not focus specifically on slave sites.

Therefore, information on slave life in the unique economy found on Dutch St. Eustatius in the Netherlands Antilles is missing from this body of work--with the sole exception of Barbara Heath (1988; 1998). Heath has attempted to address some similar issues that I have taken on with this thesis--slave involvement in inter-island trade and their involvement in the trade on St. Eustatius. However, she admits that many of her

conclusions were tentative due to a lack of supportive data. I believe that I have recovered data that supports both of our theses and also further expands our knowledge of Statian slavery.

1.3 Research Questions

The unique position that the Netherlands (including their slaves) held as traders during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries provides an alternative perspective on colonial African American life and culture. Several factors make an exploration of slave life on St. Eustatius an intellectually profitable enterprise.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Dutch merchants on St. Eustatius built a plantation community unlike that found on other islands (Schaw et al. 1934 (1778)). Documentary evidence suggests that plantations were viewed as "country estates" whose economic significance was secondary to the trade occurring in the 200 warehouses along the harbour (Alofs and Dalhuisen 1997; Barka 1985; Bequette 1992; Delle 1989; Donnan 1969; Eastman 1996; Hamelberg 1889; Hamelberg 1901; Hartog 1948; Hullu 1913, 1919-20a, 1919-20b, 1921-22; Hurst 1985-1996; Low 1790, 1792, 1793, 1794; Menkman 1932/1933; Menkman 1933-34; Menkman 1934). These documents prove that slaves were intimately involved in trade for their enslavers both on the island and on voyages to other islands. Contemporary accounts by slaves also suggest that they traded for themselves as well (Edwards 1969). These facts invoke my first research question: *In a predominantly mercantile economy, were slaves permitted to participate in ways that they could not have in colonies focussed primarily on plantation monoculture? Did slaves actually establish their own regional or pan-Caribbean trading network as an underground (or even open) economy?*

Archaeological evidence may verify this for the slaves living on St. Eustatius. Objects produced by slaves themselves would be most suited to this task. Therefore, Afro-Caribbean wares excavated on Statia and other islands in the region have been petrographically analysed in an effort to determine their provenance (see Chapter 5). Through this process trade networks may begin to be mapped for slaves across the Caribbean basin. No researcher has ever successfully documented trade networks for slaves anywhere in the Americas as no one has conducted a comparative analysis of Afro-Caribbeanware--the *only* ubiquitous slave produced commodity found throughout North America and the Caribbean. No one has addressed the possibility that they traded commodities within these containers as well. These trade networks would be different

from others (those of Europeans and Native Americans) in that they would reflect how slaves could still be actors in a repressive and restrictive system. Their ability to express their economic agency through the production of ceramics would be directly related to the conditions their enslavers set for them.

The economy of St. Eustatius was unique; its primary focus was not sugar but free trade (Attema 1976; Emmer 1998; Hartog 1976; Jameson 1903; Teenstra 1836). As a result, the mixing of various cultures through commerce on the island cannot be found at any other place in the Caribbean during the Colonial period. This brings us to my third primary research question addressed in Chapter 7: *How was the landscape on “Dutch” sugar plantations viewed by owners in comparison to that on islands possessed by other nations? Did they arrange their living space in a similar manner or did the fact that they were merchants and primarily Dutch make their landscape perspective or settlement layout unique? Did Dutch views on slavery dictate where slaves lived and worked in relation to the plantation owners? In addition, did slave life differ here from that found at Dutch colonies in other parts of the world?*

Within all governmental systems, whether international, national, or local, laws are devised to keep societies functioning smoothly. In all slave-holding colonies, laws were implemented to enforce social and economic prerogatives. Chapter 8 and sections of Chapter 4 examine slavery and the law as it pertains to my fourth research questions: *What was the diversity of slave laws developed in the colonial Americas? In what unique ways did St. Eustatius residents approach the governance of their slave population? What were the social and economic freedoms that slaves enjoyed within this legal framework?*

Finally, my over-arching research question is addressed throughout Part II. *How did the Euro-ethnic identities of slave owners impact the lives of enslaved Africans in the New World in terms of restriction or encouragement of African cultural expression?* The conclusions that are drawn are contrasted with those found for St. Eustatius. I characterize concepts of economy, environment, and ethnicity, for European colonisers within the context of African Diaspora archaeology.

1.4 Research Design

Essential to answering these questions is a global comparative approach (Deetz 1991; Little 1996). As Deetz advocates, looking at historical period data in “a comparative, international perspective” requires data from a range of contemporaneous

colonial period sites. A comparative approach is uniquely suited to the data, as contrasting slave systems among the various European powers will highlight the distinctions in slave culture and economy on St. Eustatius.

I intend to investigate St. Eustatius slavery in light of slave life described by archaeologists and via contemporary written accounts. As described above, documentary and archaeological data from Dutch, French, Danish, English and Spanish Colonies elsewhere in the Caribbean will be used in this analysis (Armstrong and Reitz 1990a, Bergad et al. 1995, Crouse 1977, Drescher and Engerman 1998, Eltis 2000, Eltis et al. 1999, Fergus 1994, Hall and Higman 1992b, Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978, Haviser 1998, Higman 1976, John 1988, Klein 1986, Manning 1990, Martin 1999, Paiewonsky 1987, Ross 1993, Sued Badillo and López Cantos 1986, Toplin 1974).

Finally, slaves living on St. Eustatius were living in an environment that was significantly different from those found on colonial plantations on other islands and on the mainland of North and South America. As St. Eustatius is only 21 km² (in contrast Barbados is 430 km², Jamaica is 10,990 km², and Cuba is 110,860 km²), the difficulties involved in escaping from bondage while on the island would have been tremendous. When compared to islands such as Jamaica and colonies such as those found in Brazil where dense forests afforded the opportunity to develop maroon communities (villages and towns founded by runaway slaves) (Orser 1994; Price 1973), slaves on St. Eustatius had no such options. The geological and ecological barriers found on St. Eustatius – a relatively open landscape, surrounded by steep cliffs and open ocean on all sides – may also have led to a different definition of bondage on the island.

Archaeological investigations are essential to answering these research questions on economy, subsistence, and resistance. Recovered artefacts point to an intermingling of slaves in the merchant and plantation economy of the island not found in any other colony. Thus, the material culture on St. Eustatius may reflect a greater exchange of values, ideas, and goods than that found in more restrictive environments. In addition, variations in the quantity of slave-produced versus "imported" material culture may indicate specific levels of cultural and economic interaction on the island amongst the slaves and merchant/plantation owners.

Although archaeological excavations are crucial to finding answers, some documentary evidence exists to describe the nature of slave life on St. Eustatius. Laws, journal articles, and a few newsprint items have been examined by historians but only in

terms of quantitative analysis (Eltis et al. 1999, Emmer 1998, Schiltkamp and Smidt 1973). In the *Algemeen Rijksarchief* (ARA) or National Royal Archives in The Hague, many documents exist which provide insights into slavery on Statia. The papers are primarily of a legal nature such as wills, deeds, judgements, depositions, and those having to do with maritime trade. Combined with archaeological evidence these items afford a more comprehensive understanding of slave culture than if each were used alone.

Comparison of the evidence excavated at plantations located on St. Eustatius with previously recorded slave sites also enables these questions to be answered. Through a combination of archaeological and documentary evidence obtained from a variety of slave related sites, my thesis provides a unique contribution to our understanding of enslaved African culture and life that cannot be obtained through any other means.

To answer the research questions posed above, two parallel axes of inquiry were required. First, archaeological excavation was necessary to recover material cultural remains (ceramics, beads, etc) related to slaves living on St. Eustatius. Areas likely to contain these remains were identified and targeted for excavation. Second, archival resources on Statia, England, the Netherlands, United States, and France were carefully culled for all documents related to slaves and slavery on St. Eustatius during the colonial period (1636-1863).

1.5 Archaeological Fieldwork

St. Eustatius has over 200 documented historical archaeological sites including over 90 plantations, 20 forts and batteries, 100 warehouses, 8 cemeteries, a half-dozen churches, and several dozen domestic urban sites (Barka 1985, Dethlefsen 1982, Eastman 1996). Four different sites containing slave related material were investigated for this thesis (**Figure 1.2**): two sugar plantations; a military battery and one urban domestic site. Both plantations have substantial standing ruins including both sugar works and main houses. The military site and the domestic site also have significant standing structures. All of the sites investigated were first recorded in a general archaeological assessment of the island begun by Norman Barka in 1981 and completed by John Eastman in 1996.

One plantation, known as *English Quarter*, is located on 303 hectares (750 acres) of land on the Atlantic side of St. Eustatius, and was occupied from the end of the

soldiers stationed at the battery. This site was examined due to its threatened status and its comparative potential to the plantations, urban sites, and military sites found on other Caribbean islands as well as the other sites on St. Eustatius.

The fourth site, investigated at the request of the St. Eustatius Historical Foundation, is the *Duinkerck Property*. During refurbishment an eighteenth-century outhouse was uncovered. The outhouse was completely excavated by my archaeological team recovering over 8,000 artefacts including almost 100 Afro-Caribbean ware fragments, over 600 slave trade beads, six intact wine bottles, numerous buttons and a quantity of largely intact European ceramics. This site provides some insight into slave life in the multi-ethnic urban setting on St. Eustatius. Comparisons can be made between this site and other slave-related contexts on both St. Eustatius and elsewhere in the Caribbean.

1.6 Documentary Evidence

In addition to the field research, I together with one assistant (Joanna Roome), completed a comprehensive investigation of the St. Eustatius archives kept in the *Algemeen Rijksarchief* (Royal Dutch Archives) in The Hague, Netherlands. During July 2001 we reviewed over 30,000 pages of documents including all eighteenth- and nineteenth-century letters, wills, deeds, and probate records kept in these archives for information on slaves on St. Eustatius. The documents provide precise demographic data on slave populations on each plantation and also for many urban sites. Documents also indicate from which ports slaves were exported from in Africa. On St. Eustatius, there was also a significant free-slave population.

Also, we found that many freed slaves, in addition to owning businesses and land, actually owned slaves. Documents relating to the treatment of slaves were found in court records as well as in guidelines proscribed by governing bodies. Finally, depositions relating entire slaving voyages to the West Africa coast from Statia were located in the archives, they describe in detail crew mutinies, slave uprisings, and high mortality rates among slaves and crews.

Similar documents have also been obtained from libraries and archives in the United States (primarily the Clements Library, University of Michigan and the Library of Congress), United Kingdom (The British Library and the Public Records Office), France (Archives Nationales) and on St. Eustatius (The Public Records Office and the Gertrude Judson Library).

All of this data has been assembled into a database to estimate the slave population on St. Eustatius and possibly how some of these individuals may have participated in the island economy.

1.7 Summary

In Part I, archaeological data analysed from plantation, military, and urban sites on St. Eustatius provide insights into slave culture and economy on the island. Documentary evidence in the form of wills, deeds, maps, photographs, travelogues, and laws provide substantial evidence for understanding subsistence, architecture, perceptions of landscape, and social and economic forces in the lives of Statian slaves vis-à-vis those living under other colonial powers. Through a combination of this archaeological and documentary evidence the complexities and richness of slave life on St. Eustatius can be reconstructed. The archaeology of slavery is the process by which this cornerstone of St. Eustatius history may be made relevant to both current residents and the rest of the world.

Part II of this thesis includes analyses of both archaeological and documentary evidence as they relate to architecture, foodways, and laws in regard to slavery. Euro-ethnic comparisons are made to highlight similarities and differences under different slavery regimes. The patterns found in these analyses provide insights into the societies of both the enslaved and slave holders that would not be as clear without the use of comparative analyses.

The enslavement of Africans by Europeans impacted the world economy like no other process during the Colonial period. The next chapter will discuss the theoretical framework for this research – the global comparative approach – and its context within African Diaspora scholarship.

Chapter 2

Theoretical Considerations: Historical Archaeology and a Global Comparative Approach to the African Diaspora

2.1 Introduction

Historical Archaeology blurs the boundary between two academic disciplines that have traditionally kept apart from one another. In historical archaeology, researchers combine documentary evidence with archaeological data in order to gain more “data rich” insights into aspects of past societies that would not be as clear if explored just using one source of information. Historical Archaeologists’ integration of theory into research paradigms has been complex, subtle, and nuanced. As Matthew Johnson (1999) states in his *Archaeological Theory*, unlike prehistoric archaeology, the discipline of Historical Archaeology does not fit neatly into specific theoretical models. Instead “post-modern” historical archaeology can be said to be an eclectic blend of various theoretical perspectives. Researchers incorporate everything from dimensions of structuralism (e.g., James Deetz’s *In Small Things Forgotten* (1977) to post-processualism (e.g., Yentsch 1994) and even Neo-Marxism (see Leone 1995; 2000; Little 1996). As will be seen in the following paragraphs, James Deetz has been the most influential thinker in Historical Archaeology in the Americas (Leone 1998:57-59; Yentsch and Beaudry 1992). Finally, Jeremy Bentham (1843 (1962)) and Michel Foucault (1970; 1979) have greatly influenced the development in Historical Archaeology of paradigms explaining the power relationships between slave owners and slaves. Their thoughts are key elements in my examination of this dynamic as discussed below in **Section 2.2.2** on slaves’ spatial environments.

Deetz's structuralism divided Lévi-Strauss' oppositions of order/chaos and culture/nature into further categories as used by Henry Glassie in his analysis of Middle Virginia folk housing (Deetz 1977; Glassie 1975; Leone 1998:58-9). The oppositions Deetz applied to ceramics, foodways, mortuary remains, and music include intellect/emotion, private/public, artificial/natural substance, scattered/clustered, extensive/intensive, complex/simple, framed/open, and non-symmetry/symmetry (Leone 1998:59). Deetz's cognitive approach transcends the theoretical camps of structuralism and post-processualism. In his work, he attempted to understand the cultural mindset of colonial actors causing them to behave the way they did towards each other, their environment and other cultures. Deetz was trying to define social agency within particular contexts. As the European powers came to dominate much of

the world during the colonial period, a global exchange of not only material culture, but also the intellectual (religion, philosophy, technology), the ecological (fauna and flora such as yellow fever, smallpox, sugarcane, bananas, potatoes and tomatoes), and people (slaves, indentured servants, armed forces) took place. This global exchange network necessitates a unique research paradigm for historical archaeologists. James Deetz, Kathleen Deagan and Charles Orser have all advocated the study of historical archaeology from a *global* perspective (Deagan 1991; Deetz 1991; Falk 1991; Little 1996). Deetz's writing has reflected this approach since the 1970s.

In Small Things Forgotten has become a classic in the field since its first publication in 1977. Since that time, Deetz has revised the volume to include three additional dimensions of colonial life that had not been a target of investigation by historical archaeologists in the 1970s—the lives and material culture of women, indentured servants and slaves (Deetz 1996). A cognitive structuralist approach guided his research and subsequently has influenced the post-processual analyses used by many historical archaeologists in the Americas (Leone 1998; Willey and Sabloff 1993). Within the narrative, Deetz specifically identifies cultural “rules” or rituals that colonial people followed during their daily lives. These rules may have morphed and evolved over time but they were indicators of overarching influences that guided their lives both consciously and unconsciously. He viewed colonial culture in the British Americas as

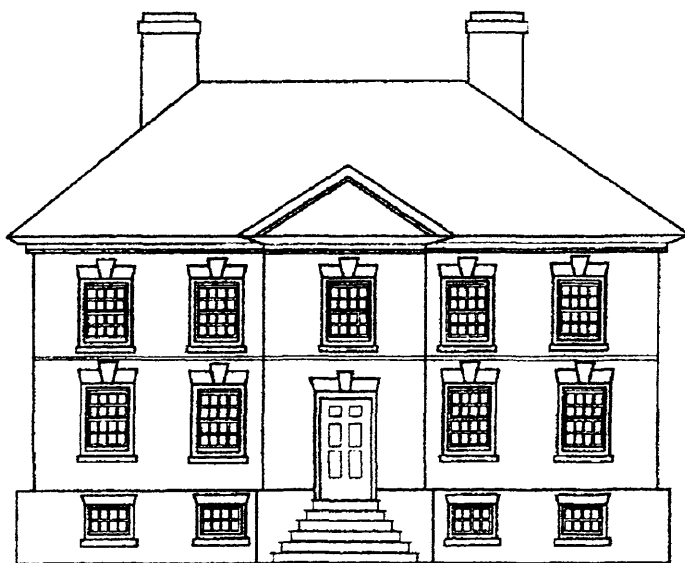


Figure 2.1 The Georgian ideal in architecture.

diverging from the mother country very rapidly from the start (through the 1660s), reaching a point where it is most different from its parent (during the turn of the century) and then returning to an over-exaggeration of the “Georgian ideal” by the mid-1700s. With American Independence the divergence from British influence began again. Actors performed their daily activities within these cultural structures. The

Georgian worldview is “manifested in material culture in a bilaterally symmetrical, three-part format” (Deetz 1996:66). It is reflected in everything from architecture, to formal gardens, to literature. For example, the Georgian style home to the left in **Figure 2.1** depicts how the Georgian ideal influenced architecture.

Dethlefsen and Deetz also use cognitive analyses to understand the progression of gravestone design in eighteenth- to nineteenth-century New England (1977; Deetz and Dethlefsen 1971; Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966). The evolution from death’s heads to cherubs to the urn-and-willow style on gravestones was a reflection of changing

religious views in the region.

Death’s heads popularity decreased with the decline of orthodox Puritanism. The Great Awakening (1720s-1760s) saw revivalist preachers invoke a more personal relationship with the supernatural and thus “human” images such as cherubs were permitted on gravestones. The last stage in the process was depersonalised, and reflected a secularization of religion. The urn-and-willow was a memorial to the deceased who may not have even been buried in the cemetery. **Figure 2.2** graphically shows the decline and rise in popularity of the various gravestone types. The cognitive processes undertaken by these historic actors

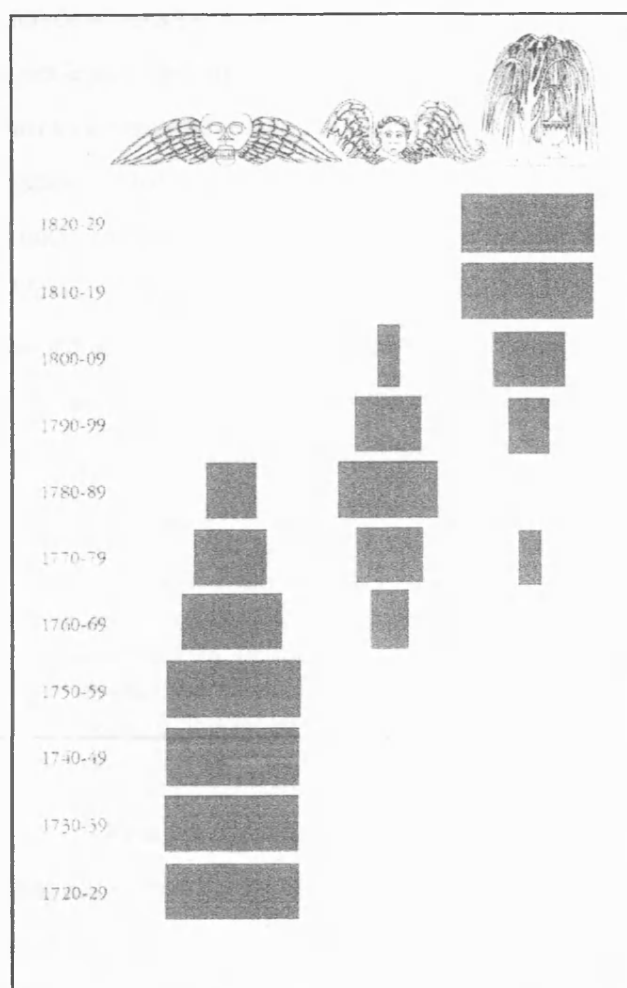


Figure 2.2 Death’s heads, cherubs and urn-and-willow styles were each used progressively over a century on New England grave markers reflecting changes in religious ideals (from Dethlefsen 1966).

are echoed by the transformations in material cultural remains that in turn reflect conversions in ideas. Historical archaeologists are in the unique

position to be able to relate what they find in the earth to what is known from the historical record in order to more clearly understand these cultural changes (Leone 1998:57).

The Post-processual movement has also had a significant influence in colonial period Historical Archaeology. Post-processualism was/is a reaction against the confining nature of the New Archaeology/Processual movement of the 1970s. The New Archaeology was primarily driven by archaeologists such as Lewis Binford and advocated a “law-generating” and objective/scientific approach to archaeological data (Binford 1983, 1987; Binford 1989). In contrast, Post-processual archaeologists are advocating a purposely subjective view of the diverse perspectives that women, slaves, gentlemen, indentured servants, royalty, farmers, religious clerics, and soldiers in past societies may have had on their material surroundings, landscape, race, religion and gender. During the 1980s and 1990s each of these topics began to be explored to a much greater extent than ever before. Anne Yentsch’s *A Chesapeake family and their Slaves* (1994) provides an ideal example of recent historical archaeological writing that addresses many of these topics from a Post-processualist perspective. In this work, Yentsch explores the many dimensions of the wealthy Calvert family household in Annapolis, Maryland. James Deetz says in the forward:

So it is that as the century draws to a close, it is the archaeologists who are able to present us with richly detailed ethnographies. Instead of images of contemporary but exotic societies, they give us descriptions of the people of the past. Appreciating the inherent biases of the written record, and making proper allowances for them, archaeologists are now fashioning sophisticated accounts of cultures as exotic as those once possessed by remote and isolated peoples of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries (Deetz 1994:xix).

Yentsch presents a comprehensive analysis of archaeological and historical data that allows her to describe the intimate dimensions of this urban plantation. She analyses the layout of the buildings on the urban landscape. The home was designed along Georgian lines as was the garden, orangery and vista (the view in the “stage back” which would evoke images of classical times usually including models of Greek/Roman ruins, etc.). She compares ceramic inventories taken from Annapolis stores to the ceramics excavated on the site to determine the Calvert’s purchasing patterns within the context of what was available in Annapolis at the time. Through careful analyses addressing everything from paleobotany to faunal remains, Yentsch was able to reconstruct diet for each segment of the household—the Calvert family, servants, and

slaves. She then analyses some of these data to better understand the women's world in the Calvert household and to describe the role that enslaved African women played in continuing West African traditions regarding cuisine. Throughout she explores the symbolic dimensions of power as expressed in the material objects as well as landscape. Her work provides a model for historical archaeologists to follow in teasing cognitive and symbolic relationships from the data. Also, throughout the text she draws upon comparative examples from other North American colonies, England and in West Africa to allow a richer description of the Calvert household to be drawn from the soil and documents. In drawing upon this diversity of perspectives, Yentsch is able to examine the totality of life in the Calvert household through the eyes of servants, slaves, and slave owners—a post-processual engagement with archaeological data. In this thesis I have attempted to use a similar approach in combination with the larger global perspective described below.

Trigger (1997:331) says "in recent years, a number of archaeologists working in the Near East have advocated the need to view Mesopotamian civilization as part of a much larger zone in which from early times many cultures influenced one another's development through various forms of political and economic interaction." For the historic period, Deetz (1991), Orser (1996a) and Andr  n (1997) all advocate taking analyses to yet another level— to a global comparative perspective. They each state that it is only from a multi-continental perspective that the global domination of European powers during the past five centuries can be truly understood. By comparing and contrasting sites settled by the various European powers, unique dimensions of each societies' culture can be highlighted in the documentary and archaeological evidence. *In Small Things Forgotten* (Deetz 1996) provides several examples of how effective this approach can be in interpreting colonial period sites around the world. Deetz compared early nineteenth-century expressions of English colonial culture in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa to its contemporary settlements in the eastern United States. He says in many ways the two areas were similar in regard to material culture. However, there were variations that were the result of differences in location as well as "the fact the settlers in South Africa returned to an agrarian life-style and were effectively removed from the effects of developing industrialisation, which had such a powerful effect on early nineteenth-century American culture" (Deetz 1991:7). It turns out that the South African settlers had a material world much more like that of mid-eighteenth century America than that of the early-nineteenth century.

Another example can be found in comparing the early English settlements in North America with their antecedents in Ireland. Deetz's (1993), Norman Barka's and Ivor Noël Hume's (1991b) work at seventeenth-century Flowerdew Hundred and Martin's Hundred in the Virginia tidewater has revealed that the settlements reflected patterns found in the earlier settlements in Northern Ireland. Eric Klingelhofer (1999) has also conducted research comparing the fortifications at Martin's Hundred to those found in Ireland.

The work that Audrey Horning (2002) completed for her PhD thesis at Jamestown also reflects this trend in conducting comparative research. Horning's ongoing work at sixteenth-century *bawn* sites (as fortified settlements in Northern Ireland were called) reinforces Deetz's interpretation that early English settlers modelled their initial footholds in the New World on designs tested in Ireland. Her paper comparing *bawns* in Ireland with the seventeenth-century fortified English settlements in Virginia was given in a session entitled "Comparative Archaeology in the British Atlantic World" at the 2002 Society for Historical Archaeology meetings in Mobile, Alabama dedicated to the use of a global comparative perspective in Historical Archaeological research.

European powers each seemed to "practice" methods of interaction with native peoples before moving on to full-scale colonization (Frederickson 1981). Holland rehearsed in Batavia, England in Northern Ireland, France in Brazil, and Spain in the Canaries. Deetz compares the symbolic nature of fortifications for the Dutch and English. With the exception of Brimstone Hill on St. Kitts, the English were not inclined to build immense fortresses but instead small palisaded enclosures while the Dutch built massive fortifications such as the Castle of Good Hope at Cape Town. The Spanish and French also built massive fortifications that gave a sense of permanence and very clearly imposed their authority on the landscape.

Deetz gives one particularly revealing example of the global comparative approach when he describes how during the course of rescue archaeological work in San Francisco a large quantity of overseas Chinese material was excavated (Deetz 1991). The provenance of the material could only be related to a particular city block and so at one level it could not reveal information about a specific family. However, if looked at in a global perspective, the material is important as it reveals something about what types of Chinese goods were transported to San Francisco as opposed to the South Pacific or Europe.

A final example of how a comparative approach can be utilised to identify ethnically specific behavioural characteristics in the archaeological record can be found in my M. A. thesis (Gilmore 1999). In this work, I compared butchery patterns of sheep and goats for Spanish and English colonial period sites. Using butchered bones that were excavated from Spanish Santa Fe, New Mexico and on English sites in and around Williamsburg, Virginia, I reconstructed the butchery processes undertaken within each ethnic group and was able to discern culturally specific traits. Spanish butchery processes reflected a cuisine that was largely centred on a soup based diet. English butchery patterns revealed a cuisine that consisted of specific cuts of meat. Spanish sheep/goat crania were carefully butchered indicating a desire to obtain meat cuts from this part of the animal. In contrast, English crania were crushed which may have indicated a desire to use sheep/goat brains for tanning as documents indicate was the case in Williamsburg. Greater numbers of Spanish bones exhibited cut marks indicative of skinning while English bones did not have as many skinning marks. The Spanish residents at Santa Fe exported goat/sheep hides while butchers in Williamsburg did not. Without these inter-ethnic comparisons across a continent, these culturally specific traits would not be as clear.

Historical archaeologists move amongst various theoretical paradigms to help answer the questions they pose for particular archaeological sites. I will use elements of each perspective (i.e., Deetz's structuralism as well as a Post-processual paradigm like Yentsch's) to answer my research questions in conjunction with a global comparative approach. As Deetz advocates, looking at historical period data in "a comparative, international perspective" requires data from a range of contemporaneous colonial period sites. A comparative approach is uniquely suited to the data from St. Eustatius, since contrasting slave systems among the various European powers will highlight the distinctions in slave culture and economy on St. Eustatius. The efficacy of this approach in addressing my research questions regarding slavery on St. Eustatius will be described in more detail in the following sections.

In looking at historical archaeological sites as elements in a global economic process, recovered artefacts not only inform on culture locally, but also at a macro level that permits the reconstruction of an integrated international web of cultural and economic exchange. The comparative approach as used here is significant because the impact of European expansion on indigenous, transplanted, and other European cultures can be specifically identified.

As explained below, slavery is particularly suited to the comparative approach as it was integrated into the European economy on multiple levels. In the broadest sense, the African Diaspora was the largest forced migration of people in human history. The slave trade was one of the primary axes in the Atlantic trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas. It is at this point where most slave history studies analyse slavery as practised within the plantation economy. Contemporary documents have described the quantity and qualities of slaves brought over the centuries to the Americas (Deetz 1991; Eltis 2000; Eltis et al. 1999; Emmer 1981; Goslinga 1971; Klein 1999; Thomas 1997). They have also attempted to reconstruct slave life based on documentary evidence (Dunn 1972; Hall and Higman 1992; Higman 1976; King 1994; Mair and Ranston 1995; McDonald 1990; Munford 1991; Paiewonsky 1989; Sheridan 1994; Shlomowitz 1994; Smith 1997; Tyson and Highfield 1994; Williams 1970; Wilson and Grim 1988). However, it is clear that many of these documents are biased due to their being written by the conquerors and not the conquered. There are more perspectives on the slave trade than these, and Historical Archaeology is an effective method to get at these additional perspectives.

I have divided the following section on Historical Archaeology and the Diaspora into three topical areas that I will address throughout my thesis—economy, environment, and ethnicity. In the following paragraphs I will explain how and why each of these factors influenced slavery within the various regions and colonies where slavery was utilised. A global comparative approach binds the topical areas together to form a clearer whole.

2.2 Historical Archaeology and the Diaspora

For much of its existence historical archaeology has primarily been focussed on uncovering the past of “great white men” (Deagan 1991). Finding the material remains of people whose lives were clearly documented in the historical record allowed these sites to become centres for patriotic pilgrimage and hero worship for those of European descent. The early work at Jamestown Island (the first permanent English settlement and considered the birthplace of Historical Archaeology), Williamsburg, (the Capital of colonial Virginia) and Popes Creek Plantation (the Washington family seat and the birthplace of George Washington) are examples of archaeological research focussed on sites significant to those of European heritage (Cotter 1994; Harrington 1994; Noël Hume 1969). Missing from historical documents and thus from archaeology was a

consideration of slaves, indentured servants, and labourers in general. In recent years, interest in these groups has expanded, especially in relation to slave populations (Higman 1976; John 1988; Rothe and Hall 1992). Archaeological interest has derived from an increase in work by historians. As historians began to quantify these populations through a more careful gleaning of the documentary record so too did archaeologists expand their research goals and agendas to include the workers who made the “great” men great.

Slave life can be seen through a variety of recovered artefacts. Social activities can be identified through definitions of space on the landscapes utilised by slaves in daily activities for work and play or for private and public activities (Haviser 1998b; Heath 1999; Singleton and Bograd 1995). Structure arrangements, fence lines and various artefact concentrations can all distinguish these areas. On St. Eustatius, concentrations of slave related items include zooarchaeological remains, Afro-Caribbean ware, and beads (Heath 1988; Karklins and Barka 1989; Swan 1991). In my excavations, examples of all of these items were recovered.

An informed examination of slave artefacts and landscapes must, at the core include an understanding of agency and ‘social’ agents as described by Alfred Gell (1998). He states, “An agent is the source, the origin, of causal events, independently of the state of the physical universe.” Artefacts and excavated features, on the surface, reflect what slaves used to eat on, to cook with, to sleep in, and to trade with. The presence or absence of particular artefacts reflects both the needs and desires of slaves and their enslavers. Within slavery contexts a battle of wills was constantly at work between these parties. Gell also says:

Animals and material objects can have minds and intentions attributed to them, but these are always, in some residual sense, human minds, because we have access ‘from the inside’ only to human minds, indeed to only one of these, our own. Human minds are inevitably ‘social’ minds, to the extent that we only know our minds in a social context of some kind. ‘Action’ cannot really be conceptualised in other than social terms. Moreover, the kinds of agency which are attributed to art objects (or indexes of agency) and inherently and irreducibly social in that art objects never (in any relevant way) emerge as agents except in very specific social contexts. (Gell 1998:17)

In this thesis, I attempt, in a hermeneutical way, to *explain* the existence of specific artefact patterns associated with slave social contexts in the New World. Throughout, I will refer to the ability of slaves and enslavers to act within social and economic constructions reflective of distinct worldviews.

Now I will explain how a global comparative approach to my data will be able to address the questions regarding slavery on St. Eustatius: economy, environment, and ethnicity/identity.

2.2.1 Economy

Economics was at the core of the entire slavery system. The need for ever increasing quantities of capital drove newly developing Capitalist economies in Europe to enslave greater and greater number of Africans (Munford 1986). The vast majority of slaves lived and worked in plantation economies whether it was in Brazil, the West Indies or in North America. Millions of enslaved Africans toiled on cotton, tobacco and sugar plantations from the early sixteenth-century till slavery ended in Brazil in the 1880s (Eltis 2000). Each of these crop types resulted in a specific set of circumstances for slave life and economy. Mono-cultural plantations systems first required large numbers of slaves to plant, harvest, and process the crops. The growing seasons for each crop regulated how slaves lived throughout the year. One can generalise about slave life on plantations regarding slave mobility, daily tasks, and slave participation in local, regional, and international economies.

Plantation slaves were bound to the soil. Their working radius revolved around the planted/fallow fields, the crop processing facilities and their homes and personal gardens. Sometimes individual slaves were permitted to supplement their diet by hunting or fishing outside of the bounds of the plantation. Through strictly regulated processes, plantation slaves would sometimes be permitted to sell their own products (such as ceramics, extra crops or homespun cloth) in markets to other slaves or merchants (Berlin and Morgan 1991). These markets would generally serve a limited population in proximity to the plantations (Beckles 1991). Participation in regional or international economies was limited to the products produced for the plantation owner. Sugar, tobacco, and cotton could all be sold in regional and international marketplaces. Slaves did not directly benefit from these sales. In short, for slaves living on plantations, mobility was strictly limited as their daily tasks did not permit them to stray too far from the plantation and while participation in local economies was possible their participation in regional and international markets was virtually nonexistent. A small minority of slaves lived in urban contexts usually as skilled workers (blacksmiths, jewellers, furriers, etc.) or as servants in urban households. The products produced by these slaves would have reached a local clientele and rarely a regional or international

market. Slaves working in urban households generally did not have any way of directly participating in local, regional or international economies.

In contrast, I believe that slaves on St. Eustatius may have been able to participate in economies on all three levels. The evidence for this participation is described in **Chapters 4 and 5**. Funari (1999b:44) states that Orser (2001) is the first archaeologist to clearly articulate a “complete framework for understanding the modern world, in terms of the direct and indirect influence of capitalism.” I believe that the slaves working and acting on Statia were an integral part of the spread of capitalist culture and identities—not just for their owners but themselves. The urban and rural contexts for slave economies leads to my next area of investigation—the slaves’ place in the landscape or environment.

2.2.2 *Spatial Environment*

Men have sought to control others’ labour for centuries (Marx 1887 (1995)). In attempting to maximise this ability, constant surveillance of the labour force has been a primary pre-occupation of the controllers. Labour was obtained from workers through enticements (wages or payment- in-kind) or coercion (torture, or physical and psychological threats). Labour was extracted from enslaved Africans using the latter method. I do not discuss the tortuous methods in this thesis. However, physical limitations and psychological barriers are addressed, especially when it comes to the spatial environment.

Jeremy Bentham (1843 (1962)) was the first political theorist to articulate methods for altering the behaviour of labourers (imprisoned or otherwise) through other than literal physical means. Although the *Panopticon* was ostensibly a physical labour control device, its most powerful asset was by far the psychological restrictions incorporated within its design (Miller and Miller 1987). Bentham’s genius was not fully articulated until Michel Foucault analysed the design in *Discipline and Punish* (Foucault 1979). Both Diaspora historians and archaeologists have since taken up Foucault’s ideas to explain plantation designs that maximised slave labour.

As mentioned in the previous section, slaves on plantations lived in restrictive landscapes. In this section I address more specifically how slaves lived on plantations and differentiate between plantations on islands versus those on continents regarding opportunities for escape. Plantation slaves’ domestic activities generally revolved around a strictly delimited living space. Slave quarters were set apart from agricultural

land and were usually separated from the Big House by the living space of the overseer. The restrictive environment on plantations was designed to minimise opportunities for escape by slaves. Their domestic living space was usually within sight of both the overseer and the Big House. Slaves working in fields and in processing areas were under constant supervision by the overseer. The affects of the Panopticon on enslaved labourers is clear—the fear of being seen generally kept slaves in line with the needs and desires of slave owners, not their own.

Escape from plantations was possible however. Slaves who escaped in North America could make their way south to Florida where they would receive freedom under the Spanish if they were baptised into the Roman Catholic Church. Slaves who escaped in the Guianas, Brazil or in Suriname could join what were called maroon communities. These communities were self-sufficient and defended their territory from private and governmental attacks to reclaim their escaped slaves. Maroon communities were also established on the larger West Indian Islands including Cuba, Haiti/Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and ephemerally in Louisiana. In each area, the maroons were able to utilise their environment to not only successfully defend their territory but, in the case of Haiti, launch a bid for independence from the ruling European power (France). The greatest (and most economically damaging) resistance to enslavement was escape. However, there were other less extreme resistance actions used by slaves to disrupt the functioning of plantations and directly affect the economic power of the plantation owners. Including, slowing assigned tasks and purposely neglecting equipment maintenance (Burton 1997; Craton 1982; Epperson 1990; Katz 1990; Orser and Funari 2001). However, in some cases (such as will be seen on St. Eustatius) the economic value of a slave's labour was enhanced through greater motility and self-economic freedoms.

The spatial environment on St. Eustatius was significantly different from that found on these larger islands as well as that found on Continental plantations. The results of my research will specifically address how slaves functioned in an environment centred on a mercantile economy and how opportunities for escape differed from other islands. I will address the ideas expressed by Foucault and Bentham where they are applicable to my discussion of the landscapes and labourers that worked in them throughout this thesis.

2.2.3 *Ethnicity and Identity*

The final area that I will investigate through a comparative approach includes how slave owners from various ethnic groups treated their slaves from both cognitive as well as physical standpoints. Each colonial power's rules and regulations enforced particular behavioural patterns on slave owners and on slaves. Funari (1999b:40) states that there are certain generalizations that can be drawn regarding the Euro-ethnic roots of slave owners and colonisers. He says, "the contrast between North American Protestant and Ibero-American Catholic outlooks and social practices cannot be underestimated." As emancipation drew closer for slaves, these behavioural proscriptions became more specific and more closely reflected each colonial ethnic groups' perception of the enslaved. For example, enslaved Africans on plantations under Spanish rule were treated with significantly more liberality regarding marriage, cohabitation, and personal freedom (regarding motility as well as economic choices). Conversely, towards the end of slavery in areas that gained independence from Spain, slaves were much more severely restricted in their mobility and personal freedom. British, French, and American perspectives differed as well regarding the treatment of slaves. These perceptions also changed over time under pressure from abolitionists and drives for independence in the colonies. Thus, the identity of slaveholders was challenged towards the end of the slavery period at different times for different European colonisers.

The concepts of ethnicity and identity have long been a subject of debate for scholars (Díaz-Andreu 1996:48-9). Though the idea that ethnic and national groups are/were culturally homogenous has come under scrutiny during the past few decades (Jones and Graves-Brown 1996:4-5); it has been argued that the construction of cultural histories by the social sciences has permitted nationalist identities (to be contrasted with *national* identities) to be developed (Jones and Graves-Brown 1996:5). As a result, the ever-changing dynamic of cultural identities has come to be recognised in the last two decades by social scientists. In conjunction with this evolution in thought ethnic groups have come to be seen as "self-defining" (Jones 1996:66). The rise of France as a nation-state after the 1789 revolution is a prime example of how self-definitions of identity evolved into nationhood (Fleury-Ilett 1996).

A nation's (or individual's) power is inextricably tied to economic capabilities. The ability to project power, whether for selfish or selfless acts, is built on foundations of human labour. In this way, a nation's definition of self, or identity is primarily

defined by economic constraints including how labour is used to obtain additional capital. Thus, neo-Marxian approaches to slavery studies have been utilised over the past three decades by historians and archaeologists to explain the behaviours of both masters and slaves (Cateau and Carrington 2000; Leone 1995, 2000; Munford 1986; Solow and Engerman 1987).

Jones (1996) states, “The concept of the *habitus* can be used to articulate the way in which subjective ethnic classifications are grounded in the social conditions and cultural practices characterising particular social domains”. The idea of ‘habitus’, in this sense, was conceived by Bourdieu (1977), who used the term to describe the characteristics (social morays, religion, etc.) that a social actor possesses purely as the result of living within a particular society (and within that society’s economic framework). Social actors are locked in an unrelenting cycle of defining and being defined by habitus according to Bourdieu. This cycle leads directly to construction of ethnic identities, which in turn result in unique artefact patterns that archaeologists should be able to discern. Jones (1996:71) argues ethnicity can only be defined when juxtaposed with other social actors within particular social and historical contexts. Rowlands (1982:72) articulates a very similar argument. Again, Gell’s ideas regarding agency are applicable. Habitus is the direct result of agency. It is precisely these concepts that I use to define the Euro-ethnic groups examined in thesis.

Definitions of habitus for enslaved Africans are inextricably interwoven with the various approaches taken by European slave owners in controlling (or attempting to control) slaves’ labour. Slave owners applied the panoptic devices described by Bentham to various degrees within the context of their own identities. Economics did play a significant if not primary role in defining habitus for enslaved Africans. However, values derived from religion, language, laws, architecture, and even European foodways traditions also contributed to defining how an enslaved African lived in the New World. Neo-Marxist approaches do not entirely explain archaeological and historical evidence regarding slavery within various European colonies.

Little (1996:42) points out the importance of understanding that a bias exists within historical studies towards those with written records—especially Europeans. Most recent archaeological studies of the African Diaspora take this into account and attempt to provide a history for those without a written one (Rowlands 1999:3). In contrast, this thesis is an attempt at understanding the unique dimensions of slavery that are manifested in the written and archaeological record from a Euro-ethnic perspective.

PART I

Chapter 3

New World Slavery and St. Eustatius: Context and History

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter I examine how the economics of slavery developed in the New World and where the slaves and slavery on St. Eustatius fit into this economic framework. Current estimates place the number of Africans forcibly brought to the New World at around 11 million individuals with as many as two million more perishing on the journey across the Atlantic (Eltis et al. 1999). The vast majority of enslaved Africans were used on plantations in the Americas and Caribbean. However, a considerable number also helped run the vast trade network that developed to bring raw materials to Europe and finished products to the colonies. Slavery on St. Eustatius was a significant element of the latter from the late seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. In the following sections, I contextualise slavery on St. Eustatius through three descriptive components. First, I consider the expansion of slavery in the New World and to what extent historians and archaeologists have explored aspects of this process. Second, I analyse the place of St. Eustatius in the Colonial global trade network. Finally, I show how the socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects of slavery on St. Eustatius compare to those found in other colonies with agrarian based economies.

3.2 Africans as Slaves in the New World

3.2.1 The beginning (1441-1510)

African peoples enslavement by Europeans was the result of a confluence of factors. During the late medieval period the rapid consolidation of land, population expansion and growing religious dissension in the Roman Catholic Church combined to intensify unstoppable economic pressures. The expansion of the medieval agrarian economy had reached its limits across much of Europe. The resulting conflicts over scarce resources provided the stimulus to explore potentially enriching new sources of income. Consequently, early post-medieval Europe was set to expand to areas where these pressures could be relieved through economic exploitation (Thomas 1997). Additional land was acquired both close to Europe (i.e., in Ireland) and also across the Atlantic in the New World. Much of the economic capital that fuelled the Industrial

Revolution was generated through the development of a specialised labour force for agrarian expansion on this newly acquired land--African slavery.

Stories as well as products transported overland across Asia and the Middle East inspired explorers in their attempts to find an ocean route to bring spices and other profitable products such as sugar back to Europe. In the fifteenth century, Portuguese explorers began to work their way along the coast of Africa in an attempt to reach India, China and Southeast Asia. During the course of the expeditions, they came across West African polities who actively practiced slavery for agricultural labour and to swell the ranks of their own armies (Lovejoy 2000). Lançarote de Freitas led the first successful commercial venture to bring some of these people back to Europe and landed them at Lagos, Portugal (Boxer 1969; Russell-Wood 1978). As the century progressed, the actual capture and consolidation of slaves was left to local populations natives as expanding slave markets developed along coastal West Africa (Thorton 1999). From these markets, slaves were not only brought to Portugal but also to the Azores and Madeira. It was on these islands that slaves were first used to work sugarcane fields. It was then only a matter of finding more islands to plant with cane to expand profits.

As the fifteenth century drew to a close, Cristoból Colon found additional lands to develop across the Atlantic Ocean. Although Pope Pius II had declared in 1462 that baptised Africans were not supposed to be enslaved, profits outweighed papal bulls. Native Americans were found to be unable to keep up with insatiable labour demands of the New World colonisers. Within just a few decades, European diseases and overwork decimated native Taino and Caribe populations and those that survived were driven to the Caribbean hinterlands (e.g., remote sections of Jamaica, Guadeloupe, and Martinique) (Pérez Fernández 1995). In 1510, Ferdinand the Catholic, as Regent of Castile, approved the first importation of African slaves to the Americas (Thomas 1997; Williams 1970). Throughout the next century as the Spanish Empire reached its apogee, more and more Africans were captured, bought and shipped to the Americas in order to provide labour on plantations and mines. The *incomienda* system, implemented by the Crown, severely restricted free trade both among these colonies and with Spain which resulted in the establishment and growth of an illegal free trade network constructed and maintained primarily by Dutch merchants. As a result, the Dutch established a foothold in this aspect of Caribbean economy early on (Postma 1990).

Historians have been able to reconstruct the economics of slavery for this initial period using extensive written records housed in the archives of Spain and its former colonies. Details on the numbers of slaves brought by Spanish traders and Spanish perceptions of slavery are readily available from both primary and secondary sources for this period (Ifill 1986). Archaeologists have not yet explored this initial phase of the African Diaspora in the New World except for a few excavations in Cuba (Ewen 2001). Sites associated with early Spanish slavery can also be found on Puerto Rico, Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic). The reason for this is a clear Anglophone bias towards former and current British colonies by archaeological researchers.

3.2.2 Ending Spain's New World Monopoly: Politics and Privateers (1510-1607)

As other European powers saw the wealth acquired by Spain they began the race to establish profitable colonies of their own. During the sixteenth century, both France and England seeking a “Northwest Passage” to India and China sent exploratory voyages to North America. At the same time, privateers (essentially state-sponsored pirates such as (Sir) Francis Drake for Elizabeth I) were sent to the West Indies to harass Spanish colonies and shipping. Although the former expeditions were fruitless, the latter endeavour was quite successful. The English and French pecked at the behemoth that was the Spanish Empire, eroding it away one island at a time. During this time, Spanish imports of African slaves continued where they provided labour primarily on sugar plantations. These plantations were modelled after those established in the Canary Islands and on Madeira in the fifteenth century. As the century drew to a close, Spain was left with only its mainland colonies and Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola. England and France began making plans for establishing colonies on islands where the Spanish had been driven away by both privateers and poorly managed national finances. Meanwhile, Dutch merchants had increased their involvement in trade to the Caribbean and among the West Indian islands (Klooster 1998).

Again, as for the previous century, historians have reconstructed as much as they can of sixteenth-century African slavery in the New World from governmental archives. In contrast, archaeologists have barely begun to explore sixteenth century sites associated with slavery. Church sites as well as some slave villages on Hispaniola have been investigated to some extent by archaeologists such as Kathleen Deagan (Deagan 1987; 1990a; 1990b, 1995; 1996; 1995) but most investigations have focussed on succeeding centuries.

3.2.3 *England, France and the Netherlands: Consolidation, Conflict and Companies (1607-1699)*

With Spain effectively pushed to the wayside as far as the West Indies were concerned, England, France and the Netherlands began to consolidate their holdings in the region (Emmer 1998). In each country, companies were formed to make profits from the colonization process. With increasing capital assets as well as larger numbers of citizens settled in the Caribbean, the European powers' military investment rose concomitantly. Conflicts joined in Europe were reflected in clashes on holdings in the Americas and Caribbean (Haley 1988). During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in contrast to the Ameri-centric hemisphere present today, the West Indies were far more important to the European powers than their North American colonies. Imports of slaves from Africa rose steadily throughout the seventeenth century, providing a harbinger for the immense numbers that would be brought over in the next (Eltis 2000; Klein 1986).

England established colonies on Jamaica, Barbados, St. Kitts/Nevis, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Antigua, and Barbuda. France sent settlers to Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin, Haiti, and (briefly) to St. Eustatius. Tobacco, cotton and indigo were agricultural products grown on all the islands at this stage in European expansion, requiring ever increasing numbers of enslaved African labourers. With the steep decline of tobacco prices in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, the growing of another crop was expanded to meet rising demand in Europe--sugarcane. Meanwhile, the enterprising Dutch set up colonies on islands advantageously placed between the islands owned by other European powers on their own St. Marten, St. Eustatius and Curaçao (Emmer 2000). The well-placed colonies became trading hubs for products arriving from Europe (finished goods), the Americas (raw materials such as lumber, tar and tobacco) and Africa (slaves). The ports on the islands were designated as tax-free so that further increases in trade were encouraged (Klooster 1998).

As mentioned above and in the Introduction, there is a significant Anglophone bias in these analyses. Few French sites associated directly with slavery have been investigated by archaeologists (Delpuech 2001). Exceptions include some work on Guadeloupe sugar plantations (Bégot 1991; Delpuech 1999). No slave cabins or sites directly related to slavery have been excavated in the French Caribbean thus far.

However, in Barbados, the Bahamas and to a lesser extent St. Kitts/Nevis, slave sites have been and continue to be studied by American archaeologists and a smattering of British and local investigators (Baker 1996; Loftfield 2001; Wilkie 1999). Therefore, for the 1600s and onwards, more details can be provided for slave life on plantations in the English colonies.

Dutch archaeological sites associated with the slave trade from this period have been identified and catalogued on St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Curaçao (Barka 1993; Eastman 1996; Gilmore 2000a; 2000c; Haviser 1998b; 2001). No seventeenth-century slave sites have been excavated on these islands, however.

3.2.4 *Sugar and Slaves are King--The West Indies as Atlantic trade hub (1700-1807).*

Building on substantial foundations laid over the previous two centuries, the European powers derived incredible wealth from the West Indies during the eighteenth century. Sugarcane was both refined and/or distilled into rum for export to North America and Europe. All arable land on West Indian islands was planted in the crop providing an influx of capital to England and France that not only funded their wars but also allowed vast sums to be spent on increasingly mechanised manufacturing plants that changed raw materials into finished products at a more prodigious rate than was ever thought possible (Williams 1970). A vicious cycle developed whereby investors demanding ever increasing profits necessitated more and more slaves to be imported to the Caribbean in order to sustain peak levels of sugar production. Slaves were brought from Africa in Portuguese, British, French, American and Dutch ships. The Dutch facilitated not only this trans-Atlantic trade but also pan-Caribbean trade through their hubs at St. Eustatius and Curaçao (Emmer 1998). Curaçao was most important as a trading centre during the first quarter of the eighteenth century and handed over its primacy to St. Eustatius by mid-century.

The body of research conducted by both historians and archaeologists for the eighteenth century is substantial and is growing at a rapid rate as the importance of the West Indies in modern Atlantic history is recognised. Small numbers of historians began to collect and analyse documentary evidence for this period beginning in the later nineteenth century in conjunction with histories being written describing the first century of the United States of America. The place of slavery in West Indian history was not recognised until the publication of Williams' *Capitalism and Slavery* in 1944 (Williams 1950; 1970; 1961). These studies were the first in-depth analyses of slavery

using information compiled from various national archives for the region. During the 1970s and 1980s historians carefully gleaned these archival resources and produced an important body of work (Klein 1978; 1986; Lovejoy 1981; Mintz 1985; 1989). During the late 1980s and 1990s historians began to write critical and synthetic works, providing a clearer understanding of Britain's involvement in the slave trade (Engerman 1996; Findlay 1990; Fisch 2000; Haley 1988; Howard University. Black Diaspora Committee. 1989; Martin 1999; Walvin 1992). Historians also began to investigate women slaves and slave owners; and also resistance and rebellion by slaves (Beckles 1996; Bracks 1998; Mair and Ranston 1995; Palmié 1995; Patton 1999; Robertson and Klein 1997; Wilentz 1992; Winegarten and Kahn 1997).

Jerome Handler was the first archaeologist to begin this process with his work on Barbados (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978). Douglas Armstrong and David Watters have worked on Jamaica and Montserrat respectively (Armstrong 1983; Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Watters 1987). Armstrong's work on Jamaica typifies the research focussed on slave sites in the British West Indies. It must be recognised that in the vast majority of cases (with the exception of Farnsworth (1998) and Pulsipher (1998) these studies have focussed on slavery in the plantation economy of these islands.

Again, French slave sites in the West Indies have been little investigated. One such rare work is the excavation of a possible slave burial site of this period on Guadeloupe (Courtland, Delpuech, and Romon 1998). As it now stands, historical archaeology is not even a recognised sub-discipline in France (Delpuech 2001). It is hoped that the few studies conducted so far will provide some impetus to French scholars to investigate additional sites.

Archaeological work on slave sites in the former Danish West Indies are much more common (Armstrong 2001; Bullen 1974; Eilstrup and Boesgaard 1974; Hall 1992; Hernös 1992; Highfield and Tyson 1994; Olwig 1985; Paiewonsky 1987; Pope 1969; Svalesen 1996; Tyson and Highfield 1994). As St. Croix and the other former Danish colonies are now part of the United States, university programs such as that at Syracuse University under the direction of Douglas Armstrong have excavated a fair number of slave sites (Armstrong 2001). As with investigations of British slave sites, these studies have focussed primarily on slaves living on plantations.

3.2.5 *The Nineteenth Century--The rise of the United States and the demise of Caribbean Slavery (1807-1888).*

The closing stages of the eighteenth century witnessed the beginning of the expulsion of the European powers from the Americas through rebellion and revolution. Both the United States and Haiti became independent nations. As European influence waned through the nineteenth century slavery was abolished piecemeal in Caribbean colonies. The legal slave trade was first ended by England in 1807. However, slavery was not abolished in the English colonies until 1834. During this transitional time schemes were devised to pay slave owners for their slaves. Plans were also made to obtain cheap labour from other English colonies such as India. Indian indentured servants began to arrive in the Caribbean in 1838 (Williams 1970). Although not defined as "slaves" the conditions under which these people worked were not much of an improvement over those under slavery. Other European powers ended slavery during the first half of the century with France and Denmark outlawing slavery in 1848 (Klein 1986). Holland brought a close to slave labour in 1863. With the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1865, the United States finally freed its slaves. Cuba and Brazil were the last holdouts. Cuba stopped using slaves in 1886, while Brazil halted slave labour in 1888. With the independence of the United States, European powers desired to become less dependent on their West Indian colonies for sugar. The new nation quickly began to draw trade in all forms away from the West Indies and therefore threatened the economic/political hegemony that the European powers had held for almost three centuries (Goslinga 1990). One solution to this problem was the discovery by a Prussian that sugar could be recovered from beets which then allowed this particular commodity to be produced in the Old World (Mintz 1985).

The Monroe Doctrine, as declared by President James Monroe in 1823, asserted the United States' prerogative to prevent any European military action in the Western Hemisphere without explicit or at the very least tacit approval by the United States. American influence in the region solidified with the expulsion of Spain from Cuba and Puerto Rico during the Spanish American War of 1898. This effectively ended the 400 years of Spanish Empire. The West Indies were no longer the center for trade in the New World, the United States had become the dominant player (Goslinga 1990).

The large population of freed slaves presented a unique challenge (or problem depending on one's perspective at the time) for the West Indian colonies. Britain chose

to compensate slave owners for their freed slaves, while France implemented a policy of apprenticeship for several years. The Dutch, upon abolition, also compensated slave owners but did not have an apprenticeship program.

Both historians and archaeologists have studied this period of upheaval and drastic change extensively. Historians from each of the European powers have attempted to explain how and why slavery was abolished by each of their countries when it was. Scholars such as Eric Williams (1970) and Sidney Mintz (1985; 1989) have detailed the economic transformations in England that allowed it to spread its empire well beyond the Americas until its apogee during the Victorian era. The Dutch, Portuguese, and French all reinforced or expanded their influence in Southeast Asia and China as the strategic importance of the West Indies declined. Historians such as Johannes Postma (1990) and P.C. Emmer (1981; 1998; 2000) have described this process as well.

Anthropologists, linguists and ethnographers began to take an interest in the cultures of both the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean islands (and South/Central America) and former slaves living in these areas. Anthropologists such as Charles Orser and especially Richard and Sally Price in Suriname typify the kind of research that was conducted towards the end of the century (Khudabux 1998; Little 1996; Palmié 1995; Price 1973). Josselin de Jong of the *Volkenkunde Museum* in Leiden worked throughout the Lesser Antilles gathering important data regarding pre-contact peoples (Josselin de Jong 1919-1920; 1947). Building on this solid foundation of archaeology involving oppressed peoples Historical Archaeologists have studied the transitional period from slavery to freedom throughout the Americas.

3.3 *The place of St. Eustatius in the Atlantic and pan-Caribbean Trade*

It is difficult to conceive today of the place that St. Eustatius once held in the world's trade economy. With our Euro-centric and Ameri-centric viewpoints, the West Indies no longer seemed very important, but during the eighteenth century this was not the case. An illustration of this point can be found in the negotiations between Britain and France at the end of the Seven Years War (1756-1763). In the Treaty of Paris, France chose to keep the sugar producing island of Guadeloupe, giving large parts of Canada to Britain in exchange. Likewise, St. Eustatius was once known in every household as a pivot point for trade in this part of the world. During the colonial period, there was no other trading place on earth that could be said to be its equal.

Called variously the "Golden Rock", "Diamond Rock" and the "new Tyre", St. Eustatius was the entrepôt for raw materials and finished products in the Americas. Almost any product manufactured in the Old or New World could be acquired on the island. There has been no real equivalent since its decline in the 1820s, until the advent of Internet trading. On St. Eustatius, like with the Internet, millions of products were bought and sold each year in auctions held in the more than 200 warehouses built along Oranje Bay. During the last half of the eighteenth century, up to 3,400 ships landed on Statia per year (Goslinga 1985). In comparison, other ports such as Bristol, Liverpool, New York, Charleston, Bordeaux, Nantes, Marseilles and Amsterdam processed far fewer ships during the same time period (**Table 3.1**). One must keep in mind that St. Eustatius was an island only 8 kilometres in length and 4 kilometres in width. The population during this time may have only exceeded 10,000 persons at its peak.

Table 3.1 Relative shipping activity in colonial ports

Country/Colony	Port	Year of Max. Ships	Entering	Clearing	Total ^a
Britain	Bristol ^b	1768	178	—	356*
British N. America	New York ^c	1772	710	709	1419
France	Bordeaux ^d	1786	—	281	562 [†]
	Nantes ^e	1704	—	151	302 [†]
	Marseilles ^f	1787	—	146	292 [†]
St. Eustatius	Oranjestad ^g	1778	—	—	3182
^a <i>Total</i> is estimated for the ports with a * based on <i>Entering</i> ships while those with a † have totals based on ships <i>Clearing</i> . Sources for data are b) (Morgan 1993); c) (Matson 1998); d), e), and f), (Clark 1981); g) (Goslinga 1985).					

There were three primary reasons for the success of St. Eustatius as a centre for trade. First, nature had endowed the island with an ideally situated harbour on the leeward side and geological conditions inhibited the condensation of rain clouds on the Quill volcano. This severely reduced the quantity of rain that fell and therefore restricted the quantity and quality of sugar cane, tobacco, and other farm products that could be produced on the island. Left with no natural agricultural promise, trade was the only option for residents. The second reason for Statian success was the ideal location of the island on the busy sea-lanes centrally placed between the northwestern Caribbean islands (including Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas) and those of the southwest (Barbados, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts/Nevis and Martinique). Being located

downwind from the latter islands and upwind from the former helped to make Statia into a successful trading port.

Third, and probably most importantly, Holland made St. Eustatius into a free port. As such, the government did not tax or regulate products entering or leaving the island. As with today's online auctions, the trade occurring on the island was uninhibited by governmental interaction and commenced at a breakneck pace. For example, although there were over 80 plantations on St. Eustatius in 1775 (Ottens 1775), ostensibly producing sugar, the output was only 600,000 pounds around this time. However, St. Eustatius exported 20 million pounds of sugar in 1770. The extra 19.4 million pounds were brought over illegally from St. Kitts and other islands to be sold tax free on Statia to maximize profit (Goslinga 1985). In reviewing plantation inventories a large percentage also had distilleries attached. This may indicate that plantations on St. Eustatius were processing raw sugar and molasses from other islands into rum to be sold tax-free as well. It is worth quoting from Janet Schaw a native of Edinburgh who visited in 1775:

I understood however that the whole riches of the Island consist in its merchandize, and that they are obliged to the neighbouring Islands for subsistence; while they in return furnish them with contraband commodities of all kinds. The town consists of one street a mile long, but very narrow and most disagreeable, as every one smokes tobacco, and the whiffs are constantly blown in your face.

But never did I meet with such variety; here was a merchant vending his goods in Dutch, another in French, a third in Spanish, etc. etc. They all wear the habit of their country, and the diversity is really amusing...

From one end of the town of Eustatia to the other is a continued mart, where goods of the most different uses and qualities are displayed before the shopdoors. Here hand rich embroideries, painted silks, flowered Muslins, with all the Manufactures of the Indies. Just by hang Sailor's Jackets, trousers, shoes, hats etc. Next stall contains most exquisite silver plate, the most beautiful indeed I ever saw, and close by these iron pots, kettles and shovels. ...I bought a quantity of excellent French gloves for fourteen pence a pair, also English thread stockings cheaper than I could buy them at home I was indeed surprised to find that the case with most of the British manufactures, but I am told the merchants who export them have a large drawback....(Ottens 1775:135-8).

Thus, the aforementioned three factors combined to make the Golden Rock a corner post in the Atlantic trade. Lumber, wood, rum, cotton, and iron were brought from the North American Colonies. In exchange, ships from the Carolinas, Virginia, New York and Rhode Island received manufactured items from England, Holland,

France and sometimes Italy and Spain including such things as ceramics, wine, books and finished cloth and clothing. Ships outbound from Africa would bring ivory, ebony and most importantly--slaves.

3.4 *Slavery on St. Eustatius--Socio-cultural and Socio-economic dimensions*

Enslaved Africans were brought to St. Eustatius for three reasons: to be bought, sold, or to work. On all three counts slaves were treated differently than on other islands. Both their placement in the geographic landscape and their participation in the socio-cultural and socio-economic dimensions of Statian society were unique. This section will outline how slavery on St. Eustatius differed from that found throughout the rest of the Americas. As early as 1675 the Dutch West Indies Company was selling slaves from St. Eustatius to plantation owners on English, Spanish and French islands. By 1724, Fort Amsterdam (also known as the Waterfort) was built at the northern end of Oranje Bay. Originally intended as a defensive structure, its location directly on the water proved better suited to the holding of slaves for auction and exchange. It performed the same function that the fortress at El Mina on the Gold Coast in Africa fulfilled. The thick wall acted as a storage facility that was equally capable of keeping people in as it was in keeping people out. In 1726 a second story was added to hold children and females while male African slaves remained on the ground floor. With the addition, capacity was expanded to over 450 slaves. Slaves were brought from all over West and Central Africa to Statia (**Figure 3.1**) (Eltis et al. 1999). Records exist for over 60 slave voyages directly to St. Eustatius from Africa on primarily Dutch, English, and American vessels. On just these ships over 23,000 slaves were brought to St. Eustatius, a small proportion of the total brought to the New World during the slavery period (**Table 3.2**). This table also shows where slaves were exported from in Africa and how many arrived alive after the transatlantic voyage. I located records for three additional voyages in the *Algemeen Rijksarchief*, The Hague. The first involved the snow (a large two-masted merchant vessel) named the *Nostra Schnora Del Conception*, which disembarked with 250 "head of slaves" in 1792 from Angola in the Coast of Guinea and arrived at St. Eustatius for repairs after disposing of what remained of its cargo on Guadeloupe. Over 70 slaves died during the voyage, which encountered very rough seas. Another deposition describes a voyage from the Bight of Benin by the brig *Providence* in 1786, which began with 140 slaves to be delivered in Charleston. The

voyage was diverted to St. Eustatius for re-supply and repairs and ended with only 75 enslaved Africans alive. Finally, the ship named *Louisa* departed the Gold Coast in 1786 carrying an unknown number of slaves and arrived in St. Eustatius for repairs. These records only represent the slave voyages from Africa to Statia. The majority of slave transactions on Statia were for the inter-island trade. Records for some of these sales exist, though only a few records of these private transactions survive. The court records in the *Algemeen Rijksarchief* are a good source for these private transactions.

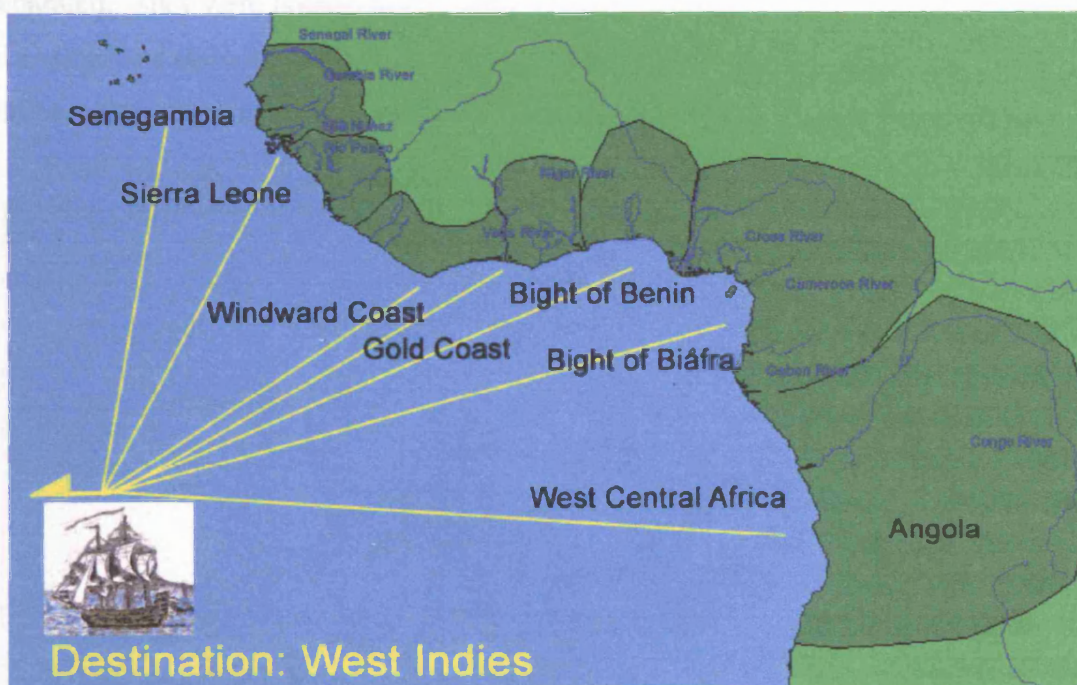


Figure 3.1 Slaves were brought to St. Eustatius from all of these areas in West Africa. Map derived from *The Transatlantic Slave Trade on CD-ROM* (Eltis et al. 1999)

Table 3.2 Slave embarkations to St. Eustatius

Region taken from	Number	Percent of Total
Africa unspecified	17902	77.80%
Gold Coast	3122	13.60%
Bight of Biafra	629	2.73%
Sierra Leone	482	2.09%
Senegambia	390	1.69%
Bight of Benin	382	1.66%
Windward Coast	107	0.46%

From: (Eltis et al. 1999)

3.5 *St. Eustatius Plantations*

As on other islands, slaves provided the labour to run plantations where they would plant, harvest and process sugar, tobacco and cotton. On Statia, they may have played a significantly different role; they would have aided and abetted the processing of illegally imported raw sugar into refined products including rum. The physical space that slaves occupied on some plantations was different from that found on other Caribbean islands (**Figure 3.2**). On other islands, slaves' work and resting places were separated. They were housed in buildings set apart from the sugar processing facilities. The social and economic roles that these slaves occupied may have been significantly different than those from plantations on other islands.



Figure 3.2 "Zimmerman" 's slave dwellings.

Slave dwellings on St. Eustatius as drawn in a letter by Zimmerman l'aîné in July 1792 ("Zimmerman" 1792)

3.6 *St. Eustatius Slaves as Servants*

Unlike other islands, the social dimensions for St. Eustatius residents included both urban and rural contexts. The role of slaves as servants would differ in these two contexts. As mentioned previously, plantation homes on St. Eustatius were places where the rich merchants could express their wealth through parties and other social

gatherings. They were weekend retreats for the merchant class. The wealthiest merchants on Statia invariably owned houses in the country as well as in the Upper and/or Lower Towns (*Boven Dorp* and *Beneden Dorp*). Servant slaves would then have to be skilled at both the demands of the "business" home in Oranjestad and the "social" home of the plantation.

These unique social and work roles are also reflected in the proportion of the slaves to white residents on Statia as compared to those found on other islands with intensively agricultural economies. On islands such as Barbados and Jamaica the slave to free white population could be as high as 20:1. As can be seen in **Table 3.3**, the relative proportions of slaves to white residences on St. Eustatius were not as high as that found on other islands. This population ratio reflects an economy based on trade not on intensive agricultural labour. At the height of Statia's wealth, the relative proportions varied from almost 1:1 to 1:3 during the 1770s-1790s (see **Table 3.3** above). All other islands depended on large numbers of slaves to work their sugar fields, whereas slaves on Statia also worked in warehouses and in shipbuilding not just in plantation fields.

Table 3.3 Slave, Free Coloured, and White Populations on Statia.

Year	White	% Total	Free Coloured	% Total	Slaves	% Total	Total	Source
1665	330	28.2	Not Avail.	0	840	71.8	1170	Colonial Papers, Volume XIX. Nos. 97, 97 I., II.
1699	399	50.9	Not Avail.	0	385	49.1	784	Knappert 1932:9
1702	359	47.2	Not Avail.	0	401	52.8	760	Knappert 1932:18
1705	306	50.5	Not Avail.	0	300	49.5	606	Knappert 1932:27
1709	est. 393	45.9	Not Avail.	0	463	54.1	est. 856	Knappert 1932:33
1715	524	41.1	189	14.8	561	44.0	1274	Knappert 1932:39
1720	Not Avail.	0	Not Avail.	0	Not Avail.	0	1294	Knappert 1932:50
1722	Not Avail.	0	Not Avail.	0	Not Avail.	0	1204	Knappert 1932:55
1723	426	32.8	Not Avail.	0	871	67.2	1297	Goslinga 1985
1729	431	31.3	Not Avail.	0	944	68.7	1375	Goslinga 1985
1732	532	36.9	Not Avail.	0	911	63.1	1443	Goslinga 1986
1733	502	35.7	Not Avail.	0	904	64.3	1406	Knappert 1932:92
1734	531	35.3	Not Avail.	0	973	64.7	1504	Knappert 1932:92
1735	517	38.1	Not Avail.	0	839	61.9	1356	Knappert 1932:93
1736	530	33.2	Not Avail.	0	1066	66.8	1596	Knappert 1932:93
1738	627	34.5	Not Avail.	0	1191	65.5	1818	Goslinga 1985
1740	706	35.6	Not Avail.	0	1277	64.4	1983	Knappert 1932:93
1741	539	30.3	Not Avail.	0	1239	69.7	1778	Goslinga 1985
1742	860	35.2	Not Avail.	0	1586	64.8	2446	Knappert 1932:157
1743	883	39.1	Not Avail.	0	1377	60.9	2260	Knappert 1932:157
1747	1002	39.8	Not Avail.	0	1513	60.2	2515	Knappert 1932:232
1748	744	34.5	Not Avail.	0	1414	65.5	2158	Knappert 1932:214
1750	802	34.6	Not Avail.	0	1513	65.4	2315	Goslinga 1985
1758	868	37	Not Avail.	0	1479	63	2347	Goslinga 1985:152
1762	778	36.8	Not Avail.	0	1339	63.3	2117	Goslinga 1985:152
1768	872	41.6	Not Avail.	0	1226	58.4	2098	Goslinga 1985:152
1777	est. 1446	34.9	Not Avail.	0	2700	65.1	est. 4146	Goslinga 1985:152
1779	1574	49.1	Not Avail.	0	1631	50.9	3205	Goslinga 1985:152
1781	1426	51.6	Not Avail.	0	1340	48.4	2766	Barka 1996:234
1784	872	22.1	113	2.9	2962	75	3947	Goslinga 1985:152
1786	3000	39.5	600	7.9	4000	52.6	7600	Valk 1889
1786*	5000	25.0	Not Avail.	0	15000	75.0	20000	Fenning 1786 (1976):89
1787	est. 3000	39.5	est. 600	7.9	est. 4000	52.6	7600	Goslinga 1985:152
1789	2375	30.3	511	6.5	4944	63.1	7830	Goslinga 1985:152
1790	2886	34.1	548	6.5	5042	59.5	8476	Goslinga 1985:152
1795	2400	29.5	584	7.2	5140	63.3	8124	Hartog 1976:52, Hartog 1978:59
1812*	5000	25.0	Not Avail.	0	15000	75.0	20000	Thompson 1812: 87
1817	507	19.6	336	13.0	1748	67.5	2591	Hullu 1913:432
1818	501	18.8	302	11.3	1865	69.9	2668	Hullu 1913:433
1819	507	19.6	336	13.0	1747	67.5	2590	Stemler 1876:64
1843	350	23.9	Not Avail.	0	1113	76.1	1463	Valk 1889
1847	766	40.3	w/whites	0	1137	59.7	1903	Grevelink 1839-46
1850	782	40.5	w/whites	0	1150	59.5	1932	DeBow 1853:236
1863	Not Avail.	0	Not Avail.	0	1087	100	1087	Kuitenbrouwer 1976:77

Chapter 4

St. Eustatius Slavery in the Documentary Record

4.1 Introduction

Documentary evidence is an essential element in historical archaeology. This chapter is an in-depth examination of documents that provide a social context for archaeological evidence related to slavery on St. Eustatius. Written records must be used carefully where slavery is concerned. They are typically written by the dominant class which included slave owners (Singleton 1985; 1999). Thus, many accounts may project unduly positive or even idyllic images of what slave life was like. In this chapter, I analyse primary documents that enhance my interpretation of the archaeological data in **Chapter 5**.

Societal information that can be gleaned from these records can stretch far beyond the typical demographic data examined by many historians. Such things include how slaves were employed in various capacities throughout the St. Eustatius economy, the behaviour of slaves and the responses of those in charge, how slaves entertained themselves, and the continuous redefinition of the freedom of movement. Through these experiences Statian slaves developed their particular 'habitus'. The material life of some slaves is also evident in the documentary record through descriptions of housing and the food they consumed. All of this information and more is found in relevant documentary evidence including such primary sources as wills, deeds, manumission papers, contracts, military records, laws and proclamations passed on the island and finally travelogues written by visitors (Gilmore (In Press)). In addition to these details regarding the social context of Statia's slaves, documentary sources provide evidence regarding housing and food for slaves.

In this chapter, I analyse many of these documents in order to build a foundation for interpreting the archaeological evidence from St. Eustatius presented in the following chapter. Through the rest of this thesis I will continually refer to the contents of this chapter in making comparisons among slave societies living and working under other European enslavement systems.

4.1.1 Document Recording

Documents were recorded using a combination of the programs Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word. In Excel, tables were designed to provide clear and precise information about each document. Pertinent information about what was contained in

each document was recorded including such things as property descriptions (such as size and location), the owner's name and occupation, and other relevant details. If the document was a deed or will and contained information regarding slaves, it was copied in full. In the Netherlands, documents were recorded in Dutch, French and English. About half the documents were in Dutch with the remainder split between the other two languages. I have learned to read both eighteenth-century Dutch and French for the project. I have also translated parts of Schiltkamp's *West Indisch Plakaatboek* (West Indies Law book), which lists all of the laws and regulations passed by the various governments on St. Eustatius between 1648 and 1816. Most maps and illustrations that I have found in libraries and archives have been digitally scanned. Copies of some documents were also obtained on Microfiche and Microfilm.

4.2 Wills, Inventories, and Manumission Papers from the Algemeen Rijksarchief

The *Algemeen Rijksarchief* (ARA) contains extensive records from both the Old West Indies Company (1636-1674) and the New West Indies Company (1674-1792) periods. Additional documents held in the ARA date to the 1792-1828 period when St. Eustatius came under the auspices of Dutch Government. The majority are filed within the "Oud Archieven van St.Eustatius tot 1828" under the Toegangsnummer 1.05.13.01. Some documents are in French and English as a result of occupation by these nations during the eighteenth century. I have translated those French and Dutch documentary sources that were beneficial to this thesis (**Appendix I**).

Wills, inventories, deeds, and manumission papers were issued to guide the conveyance of property. Property included both movable and immovable items and also chattels. Slaves would be included in the latter category. Wills from St. Eustatius are not much different than those written today. They consist of several parts that specify for whom the will is written, witnesses and most importantly what property is to be conveyed. Inventories were taken before a property was sold by its owner, for tax purposes, or upon the owner's death. The property lists contained in these two document types are quite helpful in reconstructing the numbers and purpose of plantation/or urban buildings on a property as well as what they contained. They also list quantities of animals. Finally, sometimes they list the names, sex, age, and place of origin for slaves. For example, the slaves owned by Martin Dubrois Godet, Sr. are enumerated in his will of 21 January 1782: "Gestorvene Slaaven & Slaavinnen: Gregory, Congo Trompe (from the Congo), Samde Kuyper (a cooper), Statius Mingo

(from Statia), Jetta, Abigail, Maria St. Johns (from St. Johns in the Virgin Islands)" (Ouckama 1782b).

4.2.1 Occupations of Slaves

In many cases, special skills or the occupations of slaves are also indicated. For example, in an inventory for 28 December 1792, 23 Blacks and Mulattos are listed who were employed in the Lower-town as both ship workers and "canoe workers" (men who transported goods to and from ships in the anchorage) (Du Sart 1792b). Many slaves also worked as crewmen on ships. A 1782 ship's muster roll for the schooner "Adventure" lists six slaves as sailors out of a total crew of nine (Ouckama 1782d). The entire crew of the schooner "Catherine" with the exception of the captain consisted of slaves (Chabert and Ouckama 1782f). This underscores the unusual relationship that many slaves may have had with the Statian merchants and seamen. Slaves working in commerce were permitted certain freedoms and monetary rewards in exchange for being entrusted with a merchant's goods. It was through this process that some slaves, including Olaudah Equiano, were able to purchase their own freedom (Equiano 1999 (1789)).

The value of various workers is noted in some inventories as well. The most valuable slave for William Moore was "Rush" a cooper. The next most valuable slave was "Francisco", who was a "sugar cooker." This position was generally the most specialised and valued position on West Indian sugar plantations as this profession was almost an art form (Craton and Walvin 1970:106; Mintz 1985:49). Next came Francois who was a "bomba", a position that I have not yet been able to find a translation for (although this may refer to his ethnic origins with the Bambara along the Niger River in what is now Mali). Finally, among skilled slaves was Jack Barbados, a distiller. Presumably, Jack was from Barbados (Du Sart 1791b). Distilleries were particularly important on Statia's sugar plantations as they facilitated the transformation of sugar illegally exported from other colonies as a re-exportable good in a duty-free colony.

In the 1791 will for Jacobus, owner of "Peace and Rest" plantation, a similar pattern emerges. Two of the most valuable slaves were Steven and Fortuyn, both of who were "sugar cookers" (Du Sart 1791f). Interestingly for a West Indian plantation, there was also a tailor named Manuel. He was valued at almost double the price of most other slaves (Du Sart 1791f). Not only would he be able to provide clothing for the slaves and owner of the plantation, but he could be a valuable moneymaking asset

for his owner within the St. Eustatius economy. The inventory for Jan Swartz lists 11 slaves, one of whom was a barber (Du Sart 1790a). Barbers in the eighteenth century were not just hair cutters; they also offered many of the services now provided by surgeons and physicians. They were especially skilled at “bleeding.” It may be that Swartz’s barber provided additional income to his owner through his healing skills. The question remains whether these skills were European or African in origin.

Significantly, there is also evidence for slave and freedmen participation in the mercantile trade on St. Eustatius. A deposition, recorded for Benjamin Fox indicates that he was a free Negro merchant living and working on St. Eustatius (Du Sart 1791a). As already noted above, many slaves worked in the warehouses along the shore, in transporting goods to and from ships, and in crewing ships plying the inter-island trade. This intimate contact with other tradespeople would have provided ample opportunity to become involved in profitable merchant activities.

In addition to specifying origins or skills, slave names could also be indicators of their personality. For example, Helena Gysen, widow of Mr. Jean Thibaudeau owned a slave called “Bitchy” (*bitch* had the same definitions in the eighteenth century as it does today) (Du Sart 1790c). Thus, the inventories provide some interesting personal and economic insights into slavery on St. Eustatius.

4.2.2 *Slave’s physical person*

All aspects of a slave’s physical person were possessed by slave owners—including the sexual self. (i.e., Slave owners held rights which included sexual access). As a result, as in other colonies, there was a significant population of mulattos on St. Eustatius during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These mixed race people were designated in inventories and in some cases the father can be inferred. Thomas Loe may very well have been the father of the mulatto “Lucey” who was listed in his January 1782 inventory and her mother may well have been Patience who was listed just above her in the inventory (Ouckama 1782a). He had died by March 1782, and all of the same slaves, including Lucy were listed in his wife’s inventory (Ouckama 1782e).

Other inventories indicate that white residents freely cohabited with mulattos on St. Eustatius. The merchant, Richard Owen lived in town on Lot 31, with his free mulatto wife Johanna Maria Rigail and their four children Richard, Thomas, Edward, and Elisabeth (Du Sart 1791e). Interestingly, one of Johanna’s free mulatto relatives,

Franky Rigail, lived next door on Lot 30. As Johanna was able to sign the will as a witness, she was probably literate. The free mulatto Sarah Dixon and Mr. Hendrick Schroder also lived together in Oranjestad on Lot 17 (Du Sart 1791d). In one “negro house” on their property, three adult female slaves and two of their children resided. In 1790, one of the most influential members of Statian society, Abraham Heyliger, left his house and its contents to two children of the mulatto woman Jane Aun “in consideration of services received of their mother” (Du Sart 1790b). The social implications of these activities are more akin to the conditions in French Louisiana or even Spanish colonies than that found in English colonial society. Mulattos on St. Eustatius could enter the economic and social realms of the Statian elite with little social stigma.

4.2.3 *Slave ownership*

On Statia, wealthy individuals possessed large numbers of slaves. The former governor of the island, Abraham Heyliger owned 151 negroes, mulattos, and sambos (Heyliger, Doncker, and Runnels 1786). When P. F. Martin drew his map in 1781, Heyliger owned 97 hectares or 5.1 percent of the island. According to his 1781 inventory he owned seven houses in the Upper and Lower towns, in addition to six plots of land including “Golden Rock Plantation.” By 1791, William Moore owned this plantation and had 56 slaves working on it (Du Sart 1791b). Thus, approximately 95 slaves belonging to Abraham Heyliger were distributed among his dozen urban residences or were employed in warehouses along the bay. It is probable that they were primarily leased to others to work in the warehouses.

Some poorer individuals owned only a portion of a slave. For example, Daniel Moniero co-owned a slave named Fortune with his brother Nobele who resided in Naples, Italy (Le Fer 1788). According to Moniero’s 1788 inventory, Fortune and a young slave girl named Magdelene lived in a single residence at Mount Pleasants “plantation.”

As in other colonies, some freed slaves owned slaves themselves. The free negro Cloé, formerly the property of a “Mr. Rieboo”, owned a slave called Marian (Ouckama 1782c). Her economic prowess is illustrated by the fact that she purchased her own freedom and she owned a number of houses that she rented to other free blacks on the island. Joseph How, another free black, owned four slaves (Ouckama 1784). The free Negro May Harvis, owned three slaves in her house in the New Town (National Archives 1797). The potential economic power of free Africans is illustrated

by the purchase of Glassbottle Fort plantation (including 14 slaves) by the free black woman Frances Cuffey for \$3000 in 1818 (Du Veer 1818). It is interesting to note that many of these free black slave owners were women. This also reflects the pattern observed in primary sources from the ARA for property ownership on Statia in general—there were significant numbers of widows who owned substantial properties on the island during this time (Secretariële n. d.).

4.2.4 *Slave dwellings*

Wills and deeds also have the potential to indicate the quality of some slave dwellings. For example, in the inventory for Jacobus Seys, Senior there are “ten oak shingled negro houses” in which 42 slaves lived (Du Sart 1791c). A 1792 inventory for John Marlton also describes the building material for his slave houses (Du Sart 1792b). He owned 23 slaves who were housed in ten separate dwellings, seven of which were made of wood. The entry for the other three does not specify the material that they were built from. John Bailen owned six slaves who were housed in two dwellings on his urban property in Oranjestad (Du Sart 1788).

4.2.5 *Indentures*

On St. Eustatius, young free black boys were indentured (apprenticed) for a set period (5 to 7 years) in order to learn specialised skills such as carpentry, joinery or blacksmithing. During this time they were expected to work for their master in any capacity that he asked in exchange for their knowledge. At the end of the indenture the person was no longer bound to their master and could open up a business of their own or possibly join the master's business. The 1792 indenture below is typical. A free Negro woman "Fanny de Windt" binds her son "Adam" for seven years to the free Negro Henry Basteann to learn the skills of a carpenter/joiner (Du Sart 1792a). (note that I have retained the original grammar and spelling)

On this day the eleventh of May in the year of our lord 1700 and Ninety two.

Before Me Gerard du Sart, Second Secretary of this Island St. Eustatius, Notary Publick, and Sworn in interpreter of all Languages in Service of their High Mightynesses the States General of the United Netherlands, Residing and acting within the said island in presence of the undermentioned witnesses.

Personally appeared Fanny de Windt, Also Cannegieter, free Negro Woman, Dwelling here on the one part and

Henry Bastiaans, also Buntin, free Negro Man also dwelling here, on the other part;

Signifying the appearers on both sides, their Intention to enter with one and other in the following contract of Engagement, and indenture of apprentice ship, Respecting the first appeared her son, Named Adam, Also Bully, on the Terms hereafter mentioned to wit.

The appearer on the one part binds her free Negro Son, Named Adam in the most solemn manner to serve the appearer on the other part the full and uninterrupted time and term of seven years beginning on this day the eleventh of May in the Year 1700 and ninety tow until the eleventh of May of the future year 1700 and ninety nine and such as apprentice to the Carpenter and joiners Busseness during which time the Said Adam also Bully is Engaged and bound to act, and to fulfil all the different departments of an apprentice, in the abovementioned business, with all the fidelity , punctuality, and obedience in his power as far as it shall be belonging to and may be required of him in that capacity on condition that the appearer on the other part, shall in the said term of seven years beginning and ending as before described, Instruct, teach and learn him, the said Adam also Bully the Intire Art and Histery of the Carpenter and Joiners business, and at same time during the prescribed term of seven years furnish him with good and sufficient meat, drink washing, lodging, and cloathing such as is proper and eligible for him said Adam, also Bully as an apprentice to have and receive.

That on the other side the second appearer, Henry Basteann, also Buntin, by these presents engages himself to take as he actually takes here with, as apprentice, in his service, and carpenter and joiners Business the abovenamed free Negro Boy Adam, also Bully, for the term of seven years following having taken a beginning on this day the 11th of the month of May in the year 1700 and ninety tow and to Expere on the Eleventh of May in the year 1700 and ninety nine to come during wich time the appearer on the other part requires, demands and expects from the same free Negro Boy Adam also Bully an obedient deportment and faith full service and in which interval the appearer on the other part solemnly promises to Instruct the Same Adam also Bully in the art and learn and teach him the Histery of a Carpenter and Joiner and to Employ said Adam also Bully as is becoming an apprentice in said Business, and also during the aforestated term of seven years, to provide his thus indented apprentice with Good and sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging and cloathing s likewise is sucking and becoming an apprentice as aforesaid.

For the true and exact performance of the above Engagement and Indenture, the both parties bind their respective persons and all their possessions here or else where, according to Law.

Pass'd at St. Eustatius aforesaid Date as above in presence of Lodewyk Aerton Dorner and Johannes Heyliger Lindesay Witnesses.

(Signed)

Lodewyk Aerton Dorner

Johannes Heyliger Lindesay

(x) This is the Mary of Fannay de Windt

Henry Bastian Bonton

Gerard du Sart

Secd Secretary

Adam de Windt became a carpenter's apprentice during the acme of Statia's trading power in the West Indies. Demand for his skills would have been very high during this time both among the wealthy residents and possibly on ships that arrived in Oranje Bay in need of repairs. His mother recognized that his increased earning potential would be a positive asset to both his and her future. It is interesting to note that Henry Bastiaans was viewed as a good fit for Fanny's son. She took him to a Free Negro Carpenter/Joiner as opposed to one of European heritage on the island. Also, it was a great economic risk for Henry to enter into this contract with Fanny. He would be responsible for clothing and feeding Adam for seven years! He must have been a reasonably successful skilled workman to take on such a responsibility. It is evident then, that people of African heritage were able to not only obtain their freedom but also to establish successful business ventures within the context of St. Eustatius society. The next section provides further evidence for slaves and free blacks' successes in this regard.

4.3 Government Regulations

An incomparable source for government regulations and decrees is the *West Indisch Plakaatboek* compiled by Jacob Schiltkamp and Jacobus Smidt (1973). The authors have transcribed all of the laws passed by the governing council on the island from 1648 to 1816. Laws passed between 1816 and 1844 are found in *Publicatien voor het eiland St. Eustatius* (Departement van Kolonien 1857). As Statia changed hands between the Dutch, English and French many times through the seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries, the laws are written in the language of the occupying nation at the time the law was put into force. Many regulations in these volumes specifically address issues related to slaves.

4.3.1 Laws Governing Slave Commercial Activities

It is evident from the regulations and acts passed on St. Eustatius that slaves were ardent participants in the commercial activities that were the mainstays of the island's economy. Slaves and free blacks sold sugar in Statia's frequent auctions according to one decree passed under French rule in 1782 (**Appendix I, 49**). Unlike the Dutch, the French did not permit a free trade in all commodities, especially sugar. The tenets of mercantilism forbade this practice. Slaves and free blacks took advantage of the duty-free business environment on other goods just as European merchants did.

The frenzied and unregulated trading atmosphere that existed on St. Eustatius during the 1785 to 1795 economic boom is reflected in several laws passed to limit some of this activity. Apparently, anything not tied down was subject to sale by slave, whites, and free blacks alike. A regulation passed in 1790 (**Appendix I, 78**) forbade the sale of "cattle and poultry" by slaves without written permission of the owner of said items or the slave owner. Slaves also had to provide a list of the quantity and quality of the goods that they wanted to sell in town. A similar regulation was passed in 1811 (**Appendix I, 187**) with special reference to the sale of "small stock and poultry".

Some additional examples include those for slaves participating in meat markets where prices and weights are specified for each type of flesh. Also, according to a decree issued in 1769, slaves were required to carry a lit torch with them at night in addition to a pass from their owner or face being locked up for the night. Slaves were also required to have a pass from their owner specifying what they might sell in the markets (Mathews 1793). This was to prevent slaves from stealing from their owners and selling the items to others.

Slaves, free blacks, and whites were all guilty of selling stolen sugar according to a law passed in 1793 (**Appendix I, 90**). Apparently, slaves were clandestinely topping sugar cane crops at night and making their way into town to sell this illicitly acquired product. The damage to plantation output was so great that the plantation owners were "not able to provide the amount that they had planned for." Slaves were not the only guilty parties here, as there was obviously a market for their stolen sugar cane. The law stipulated punishments for both sellers and purchasers of the cane. Sugar and molasses were added to the stolen items by 1811 (**Appendix II, 5**).

Sugar cane, cattle, and poultry were not the only stolen items sold by slaves. Woodwork and ironwork, furniture, gold and silver, and other household effects were

all for sale by slaves. A regulation passed in 1798 (**Appendix I, 109**) required that they have written permission from their owner or lessor in order to sell such products. Details in this document are reflective of the precipitous economic decline that beset St. Eustatius with the arrival of the French in 1795. Trade was regulated to the strangulation point. As a result, homes and warehouses were being abandoned across the island. People were taking advantage of the situation and pilfering what they could from these structures and offering them for sale in town. Slaves were apparently active participants in this trade. Another proclamation from 1811 clearly indicates the extent to which slaves were involved in the retail trade (**Appendix I, 191**). Slaves who were merchants, were apparently purchasing stolen property from both other slaves and free people. The slaves were then required to obtain written lists of the products that their owners had authorised them to sell. By 1812, uninhabited houses were being illicitly torn apart to sell the wood in the island's market (**Appendix I, 193**). Also in 1812, cattle were being stolen by "runaway slaves" according to a proclamation (**Appendix I, 195**).

As Statia settled into economic despair, slaves took to selling rum and other alcoholic beverages to soldiers stationed on the island. A regulation passed in 1810 forbade this activity (**Appendix I, 179**). By 1811, field slaves were illicitly selling yams in the public market from their fields as well as those allotted to them in their weekly allowance (**Appendix I, 189**). Many yams were exported and some people purchased large quantities in order to raise their price. This was deemed to be harmful to the poor and an inconvenience to both slaves and slave owners. At the time this proclamation was implemented, the island was in the possession of the British during the Napoleonic Wars. In 1811, Britain and the United States were about to go to war as well. In this proclamation there was also concern expressed that supplies from the United States that typically came to the island would cease and that the Statian people ought to be more conservative with their resources.

These proclamations reflect the economic and social trials that engulfed the island and the slaves that lived there. The strife they were suffering at this point was just a precursor to the wholesale economic collapse that would overcome the island within the decade. Prior to this, slaves and free blacks were integral elements in trading activities on St. Eustatius. The trade on St. Eustatius was probably similar to those found in other much larger urban centres such as Charleston, South Carolina (Morgan 1998:250-2). However, conditions were likely easier for enslaved merchants on Statia.

Under such conditions many slaves were likely able to earn money to purchase their freedom in less time than it took in other colonies. It is also evident that not all freed slaves left the island to seek their fortune elsewhere during Statia's economic boom. The social and economic advantages to continue living on Statia were clearly evident to them.

4.3.2 Laws regulating Slave Housing

Two regulations passed on St. Eustatius make reference to the slave housing on the island. The first of these was passed in 1803 and forbids the leasing of slave housing (**Appendix I, 138**). Some property owners may have had a surplus of slave housing and wanted to make some extra income. A more interesting possibility in light of the commercial activities of slaves described above and the fact that the law does not distinguish between slave owners and slaves, is that slaves may have been leasing their houses or additional slave dwellings to other slave owners (see section 4.2.3 above). Also, freed slaves invested in such properties to earn extra income. Manumitted slaves were likely at the bottom of the economic spectrum and would not have been able to afford more permanent accommodation. Auction records for Statia indicate relatively high prices for housing in town in comparison to those found in other Caribbean colonies (Vendumeester 1794). Therefore, these houses may also have been occupied by freed slaves. These additional houses are significant in interpreting the archaeological record. Archaeological evidence for particular structures on properties would have to be interpreted in the light that all the homes were not occupied by slaves owned by the same person or even that some "slave houses" were not occupied by slaves at all.

The second regulation found in the law records, enacted in 1806, indicates that some slave houses were thatched with straw and/or built entirely of straw (**Appendix I, 167**). The law addresses the issue that these dwellings were a fire hazard within the city. The existing homes were required to be pulled down and be rebuilt outside of the town. There are three significant points to be made that have bearing on the archaeological record in regard to this edict. First, there will be little archaeological evidence for homes built entirely of straw. Second, all homes were not built from these impermanent materials and therefore there should be archaeological evidence in the form of stone foundations or at least nails that could have been used in slave house construction. Third, as I have stated previously (Gilmore 2002), slave dwellings were

concentrated around the perimeter of Oranjestad. I make further use of these regulations in **Chapter 7** regarding the archaeology and architecture of slave housing.

4.3.3 Laws Governing Slave Behaviour

It is the laws that attempted to regulate slaves' behaviour that provide some of the more interesting insights into the dynamics slave life on St. Eustatius. In many colonies, slaves were perceived as always being up to no good if out at night without permission. St. Eustatius was no exception. Interestingly, British occupiers implemented the first law addressing the issue of slaves being out at night in March 1781 (**Appendix I, 36.38**). An eight o'clock curfew applied to both slaves and white inhabitants. A 1784 proclamation, passed when the island was in Dutch hands moved the curfew back to nine o'clock (**Appendix I, 57**). The nine o'clock curfew was again re-implemented in 1810 (**Appendix I, 186**).

Another apparent frequent activity of slaves was selling and using fireworks and other noisemakers including drums (**Appendix I, 50**). The first law dealing with this perceived problem was instituted in March 1782 when Statia was under French control. "Negro children" were especially singled out as being troublesome in this regard and were answerable to their parents. A further illustration of delinquent behaviour on the part of slaves is indicated in a proclamation implemented in 1806 (**Appendix I, 171**). Apparently some slaves were "casting stones against houses"--to what purpose is not indicated.

Several proclamations were enacted to regulate slaves' use of knives, swords, and firearms. The first regulation of these weapons was under French occupiers in October 1783 (**Appendix I, 55**). Slaves were prohibited from being about in public with these items. Later, in December 1802, this regulation was amended and supplemented with additional details (**Appendix I, 134**). No slave was to possess or use shotguns on the island—even if was under the "pretext of watching plantations or other properties." Although the specific "bad consequences" are not stated, the proclamation does state that the armed slaves were a threat to the "peace and security of the island." A further proclamation in 1810 may indicate what the problem with armed slaves on Statia may have been (**Appendix I, 183**). The government states that previous proclamations were "issued for the purpose of preventing accidents and injuries." Further to this, an age limit for firearms use was set at 20 years old and people were not to "discharge firearms in and about town." The proclamation alludes to

“serious accidents that have happened as of late.” Also, people were not to pursue game across another’s property without their permission.

Horse riding was a particularly fond pastime of slaves it seems. A 1783 proclamation forbade slaves from riding horses and especially galloping wildly through town or even at a walk in the countryside (**Appendix I, 55**). In 1785, slaves were prohibited from riding horses unless they were holding the reins for someone else (**Appendix I, 66**). Slaves apparently paid no heed to these stipulations as they continued to ride on horseback “in the streets in improper ways with a danger for accidents” in 1802 (**Appendix I, 124**). This proclamation was specifically addressed to “negro and mulatto children.”

In some slaveholding areas in the Americas (Charleston is one famous example), it was customary to have *slaves* wear some sort of identification, such as “slave tags” (Packard 1999). Freed slaves were generally required to carry their manumission papers with them at all times. The case on Statia presents an interesting and significant variation on this practice. On St. Eustatius, in 1785, it was the *free* blacks who had to wear an outward sign of their freedom in the form of a red ribbon on their breast (**Appendix I, 66**). Tellingly, the proclamation also forbids slaves from wearing red ribbons on their day off. This legislation was instigated due to the “insults and licentiousness given by negroes and coloureds” towards whites. Statia is described as “a land of evil”; probably due to the ruthless trading atmosphere that was more akin to a pirates din such as Port Royal, Jamaica than a refined market town such as Yorktown, Virginia. Several points regarding the slaves’ perceptions of freedom can be deduced from this law. First, some slaves clearly felt they had the leeway to be able to address white people in a less than respectful manner. In other slave holding societies, this sort of behaviour was not tolerated and could even result in death. Second, some slaves felt that on their days off, they were truly “free” and could act and behave as free blacks could—including even wearing a red ribbon. Third, as Statia is described as a “land of evil,” some idea of the general social atmosphere can be deduced. This, in combination with the other points, indicates a social situation where both whites and slaves tolerated certain less-than-becoming behaviours. A freer social situation for slaves was the result.

A further illustration of this freer society is given in regulations implemented in 1797 under French occupation (**Appendix I, 104**). Slaves were apparently gambling and gaming with dice and cards much to the detriment of their work and the public

welfare. Not only that, but free people and whites were encouraging them to do this and providing them places to gamble in their houses and yards, both in town and in the countryside. This regulation was an attempt to prohibit this practice. Unlike other regulations, the punishment is not specified which may indicate a half-hearted attempt at enforcement of this proclamation.

4.3.4 Laws Governing Slave Labour on Public Works

Statian slaves, as in other colonies, were required from time to time to provide labour on public property and military sites. In fact in 1721, the first regulation passed on Statia regarding slaves required them to help repair the fort on the island—presumably Fort Oranje (**Appendix I, 19**). Additional proclamations requiring slaves to work on military sites were passed in 1781 and 1795. The island's topography required a carefully designed drainage system to prevent erosion during the periodic rainstorms and hurricanes that swept in from the Atlantic. Stone walls built between and within plantations and those along public roads as well as the cliff-side drain system in Oranjestad all needed periodic maintenance. Slaves provided the labour for these activities as is evident in proclamations enacted in 1781 (**Appendix I, 36.8 and 36.11**), 1786 (**Appendix I, 72**), 1793 (**Appendix I, 97**), 1807 (**Appendix I, 172**), 1811 (**Appendix I, 190**), and 1815 (**Appendix I, 199**). Slaves were also used to maintain government land and church properties (**Appendix I, 182**) and were appointed as executioners on the island as well (**Appendix I, 196**). A decree passed in 1814 stipulated that the slave Andries, owned by a doctor William de Niefeld, be the new executioner. It may have been that Dr. De Niefeld was the person appointed to see to it that the person executed was dead. An interesting aspect in this law recognises the stigma attached to the job of executioner as it expressly forbids others “[whites as well as coloureds] from making use of any improper or injurious language to the said negroman Andries.”

4.3.5 Laws Governing the Slave Trade, Manumission, and Treatment of Slaves

As mentioned in the introductory chapter, residents on St. Eustatius were from any number of nations. This in combination with its geographical location produced circumstances conducive to a very profitable inter-island trade. The trade in slaves on the island was an integral part of the economy through much of the eighteenth century and there were laws passed to regulate it. In order to maximise profits for the Dutch

West Indies Company, before the era of free trade on the island, a ban was placed on the buying and selling of slaves from foreign nations in 1755 (**Appendix I, 26**). As the trading atmosphere on Statia became more and more intense towards the end of the eighteenth century, additional regulations were implemented to govern what slave owners could do with their slaves. One regulation in 1783 stipulated that only the owners of slaves could hire them out to others (**Appendix I, 55**). This indicates that some lessees were sub-leasing slaves to others without the slave owners' permission—presumably to the profit of the sub-lessor. Today this would be akin to someone hiring a car from a rental company and then hiring it out again for profit. One can imagine that the regulation was passed after the governing Council heard endless arguments between lessees and lessors over such practices. The leasing of slaves was banned outright in 1812 (**Appendix I, 194**).

The 1755 proclamation was again reiterated in 1802 (**Appendix I, 129**). Foreign “negroes” were again being imported to the consternation of the governing council. French negroes were specifically cited, probably for two reasons. First, Statia was under English rule at the time and second, the situation for the British Army at Santo Domingue was dire—the former slave, Toussaint le'Overture, had established Haiti at that point. It was cause for concern that such “revolutionary” activities did not come to a head on St. Eustatius as well.

In 1790, an ordinance enacted on the island required a census of all residents, both slave and free (**Appendix I, 81**). The objective was to identify maroons or runaway slaves from other islands that were living on St. Eustatius. Residents were supposed to swear under oath the accuracy of their returns or be fined. Any unregistered slaves found later to be owned by them would be confiscated. This implies two things regarding the ownership of slaves on Statia. First, slave owners wanted to conceal how many slaves they owned—presumably to evade taxes (similar acts were passed in 1791, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1808, 1809, and 1811). Second, there seems to have been a number of slaves who escaped from other places who lived in relative freedom on St. Eustatius.

As the Statian economy declined, it seems that many slave owners began to neglect their freed slaves. In order to avoid upkeep costs, they were freeing their slaves without any support. A proclamation enacted in 1806 established that slave owners were required make a guarantee that they would support the freed slaves if they (the slaves) were not able to provide for themselves (**Appendix I, 168**). Otherwise, the

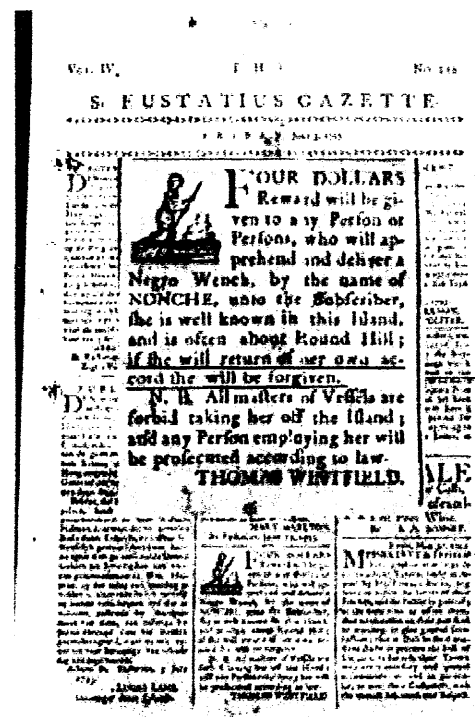
slave owners would not be permitted to manumit the slaves. Another act passed later that year prohibited the abuse or mal-treatment of slaves by people other than the slaves' owner (**Appendix I, 169**). In 1814, an act implemented during British occupation, protested the mistreatment of slaves by planters and other proprietors (**Appendix I, 197**). It required all slave owners not to exceed the punishments proscribed in police regulations. Violators would be brought to justice.

Along a similar vein to these, a few proclamations relate to the treatment of sick or maimed slaves. For example in 1798, a proclamation was instituted that required owners to take care of their crippled, leprous, and otherwise infected slaves or face confiscation of their slaves (**Appendix I, 110**). They would then be charged for the further upkeep of these slaves by the government. Prior to this, such slaves were too frequently seen wandering the streets and stealing items to support themselves. Again, in 1801, an act was passed that required slave owners to keep infected slaves from public areas in order to prevent the spread of such diseases as leprosy (**Appendix I, 118**).

4.4 Newspaper Accounts

Newspapers advertised the sale of slaves and notices of runaway slaves. Both can be found in the few editions of the *St. Eustatius Gazette* that are still in existence (**Figure 4.1**). Edward Luther Low published the *Gazette* between 1790 and 1794. He initially had a printing office on St. Kitts where he printed the *St. Christopher Gazette* before moving to Statia. The runaway slave advertisements are interesting, as they are not worded in the typical manner. One such advertisement was printed in the *Gazette* dated July 3, 1793. "Nonche" has apparently run away. However, Thomas Wintfield the subscriber says, "if she will return of her own accord she will be forgiven." This is different from what most runaway advertisements say.

Figure 4.1 Runaway slave advertisement from the *St. Eustatius Gazette*



Although similar runaway slave advertisements have been noted for South Carolina, they are exceedingly rare (Mullin 1992). This implies two things. One, that the owner and slave had a close personal relationship and two, that the slave may have been literate or at least in communication with someone (most likely another slave) who could read the advertisement. The advertisements imply that at least some St. Eustatius slaves were perceived/treated differently by their owners than those in the southern North American colonies or in the rest of the Caribbean.

4.5 The Pleasures Estate Plantation in documents

As the Pleasures Estate plantation is one of the primary archaeological sites that I investigated, I present the documentary trail left in the historical record for this plantation as an example of the breadth of written evidence available for Statian plantations. Below is a time-line of the documentary evidence recovered thus far:

1742 Captain Joan Z. Doncker owner (Ottens Map, 1742 No. 11)

1775 Judith Z. Doncker and Robert Stewart owners (Ottens Map, 1775 No. 7)

1781 Martin Du Boise Godet, Junior owner of 63+ acres (P. F. Martin Map, 1781)

At some point Elizabeth Z. Doncker married Martin Du Boise Godet, Junior and subsequently Abraham Ahman.

1818 Land of Elizabeth Z. Ahman mentioned in 25 March 1818 Deed for Glassbottle Fort Plantation

1819 Land of Elizabeth Z. Ahman mentioned in 5 November 1819 Deed for Glassbottle Fort Plantation

1820 Elizabeth Ahman owner (Blanken Map 1820, No. 34)

1820 Elizabeth Z. Doncker Last Will and Testament—Estate goes to John Martins 11 August.

1821 8 March, Elizabeth Z. Doncker Mortgage

1. Martin du Bois Godet Jr.
2. Aaron Ahman

1821 July, John Martins makes payment for Pleasures (19 slaves)

1822 10 May John Martins mortgage

January 1824 26 to 27 Deed/Receipt For John Martins/Elizabeth Ahman regarding 14 slaves

- 1824 January, Deed/Receipt
- 1826 8 August, Elizabeth Z. Doncker (deceased) inventory
- 1827 12 January, Pleasures bought by John Martin at Auction—
married Sarah Waag.
- 1829-1836 Pleasures described by Teenstra (1836) as a Cattle/Sheep
farm owned by J. Martins.
- 1839 Pleasures depicted on the Bischof Grevelink Map as a “Veehoeve” or
Cattle farm.
- 1839-1875 Documents not located yet.

The first mention of the Pleasures Estate plantation is on a map drawn and engraved by Reiner Ottens in 1742 (Ottens 1742). On this map the plantation is owned by Joan Z. Donker. At this stage, plantations already covered the island. When a revised Ottens map was published in 1775, the plantation was co-owned by Judith Z. Donker and Robert Stuart (Stewart) (Ottens 1775). In 1781, when P. F. Martin drew up his survey of Statian landowners for the English occupiers, Martin Du Boise Godet, Junior owned Pleasures. He likely acquired the property through marriage to Elizabeth Z. Doncker, daughter of Judith. Sometime after he died, Elizabeth married Abraham Ahman becoming Elizabeth Z. Ahman in the documentary records. Her land is mentioned as being south of the Glassbottle Fort plantation both in 1818 and in 1819 when Glassbottle was sold. Around 1820, the plantation is depicted on a map drawn by Lt. W. Blanken (Blanken 1820?). Elizabeth Ahman still owned the plantation at that point. In the same year, Elizabeth drew up her last will and testament directing that her estate go to the merchant John Martins upon her death. Between 1821 and 1826, Elizabeth had to mortgage the Pleasures Estate in order to raise funds to live on. Conditions for her grew so dire that John Martins had to cover some of the mortgage payments. She died in 1826 and Pleasures passed on to John Martins. When Teenstra visited Statia in 1829, the estate was still owned by John Martins but had become derelict and was then a sheep fold (Teenstra 1836). Pleasures shows up on a map drawn by Bischof Grevelink in 1839 and is a cattle farm (Grevelink 1839-46). This map was reprinted with few changes in 1876 (Grevelink 1876). No documentary evidence regarding the plantation’s owners has been located for the years between 1829 and 1876. Landowners between 1876 and the present can easily be traced through documents in

the Cadastral Office on St. Eustatius. The current owner is Dr. Albert van der Waag who initially approached me about excavating on Pleasures in 1997.

I will now examine in detail one of the inventories that I was able to locate for the Pleasures Estate plantation (Groebe 1826). The translation is below:

On this day in 1826

Inventory of all such goods, so done as if through the will of the Mrs. Elizabeth Z. Doncker, who was the First Widow of the Gentleman Martin du Boise Godet Senior and last widow of the Gentleman Aaron Ahman, who on the fourteenth of August, here died.

Done by the Good Noble Testator Mr John Martins, and these are valid as *Executor Testatmenter* and this, the deceased's estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Z. Ahman, follows:

Permanent Goods

The Estate called Pleasure, with the buildings standing upon it and in addition situated in this Island, between the Land of the Gentleman Richard Hassel, and that belonging to the heirs in the same and deceased's estate, of the Gentleman Johannes the Graaff,

A House and Land situated here by the foot of the Old Land.,

Some Land with stone walls standing on it.

Some Land with a warehouse standing on it, including a strong room last mentioned. Land and that according to the property Commissioner. Land named in this and the deceased's estate in the will of the Gentleman Johannes the Graaff.

Some Land standing in between the previously mentioned Land and that belonging to the same and deceased's estate, of the Gentleman John Williams.

Silverware

A silver bowl

Furniture

A clothing chest
A watertable with a marble Top
Five different mahogany tables
Two card tables
A mahogany, wooden bedstead
A Bed
A Sofa (broken)

Five old mirrors

Porcelain and Glassware

A porcelain display bowl
One porcelain bowl and dishes
One piece of glassware

Slaves

A negress called Jinny
A negress called Sophina
A young Negro called Sampson
A young Negro called Caesar
A young Negro called John
A young Negro called Jim
A negress called Sally

Animals

A cow, and
A calf

A storage room

On this day, the eighteenth of August the year, one-thousand-eight-hundred-six and twenty.

Appeared before me, Theophilus George Groebe, Secretary, in service of his Majesty the King Of the Netherlands residing on the Island St. Eustatius in the presence of the below named witnesses.

The humble Noble Master Gentleman John Martins residing here.

A valid declaration, as if *Epacutut Testamentair* in this, the will of the deceased's estate of Lady Elizabeth Z. Ahman, in the handing over of this Inventory, itself a true and candid accounting, this account is binding for these reasons at all times with solemnity. This oath shall be established.

Thus inventoried at St. Eustatius *datum zit supra* in the presence of the Gentlemen David Viera and Alexander Beagins as witnesses.

David Viera
A. Beagins

Jno Martins,
Quod Attestor

T. G. Groebe,
Secretary

Elizabeth Zimmons Doncker was a member of one of the most influential families in St. Eustatius history. Several family members were governors of the island at one point or other and many were wealthy landowners and merchants. Elizabeth had outlasted two husbands, Martin Du Boise Godet, Junior and Aaron Ahman. Her last husband was likely Jewish and her marriage to him illustrates that on St. Eustatius, nothing, not even religion came between making economically sound marriage contracts. She represents a class of women that is unusually common in the St. Eustatius documentary record. Women seem to have outlived one or more husbands in many cases. They then became wealthy landowners and the proprietors of successful merchant houses. Although they were not permitted to be Burghers, they were undoubtedly powerful members of Statia's ruling elite.

Through this account we know that towards the end of the Pleasures Estate's prosperity, when it was a cattle farm, there were three adult female slaves and four younger male slaves. Boys were often used to tend cattle. Keeping very valuable adult male slaves on the plantation at this point would not have been economically viable option for Elizabeth Ahman. It is likely that any adult males would have been sold off in an attempt to keep the plantation running. The range of possessions that is listed for Mrs. Ahman does not imply prosperous circumstances either. This when combined with the account provided by Teenstra (1836) of Pleasures' formal glory provides even more evidence that the plantation was well on its way out by the 1820s.

4.6 Summary

Documentary evidence for St. Eustatius can be viewed in light of the three themes I set forth at the beginning of this thesis. I have shown that the economy on Statia was unique. It was based on unabated commerce. I have examined how slaves on St. Eustatius were an integral part of the free trade environment on the island. Within such an economic context the freedom to conduct business was greater than in other colonies. In addition, the drive and opportunity to obtain and save money to purchase their freedom was high. The degree to which slaves participated in the international commercial trade on the island was unequalled.

Also, within this economic context, the physical and cognitive landscapes or environment in which slaves lived and worked was different to that found within other colonies. Thus, their 'habitus' was formed in an exceptional manner. Agency for

slaves on St. Eustatius was delineated by a unique constellation of social and economic conditions particular to this island. Statian slaves were not tied to the land to the degree to which they were within agrarian economies found in much of the slave holding colonial world. In fact, restricting their physical freedom would have reduced profits for their owners, thus they were able to wander about the island and even undertake expeditions off the island on behalf of their owners (and secondarily, themselves) with relative ease.

Although the Euro-ethnic milieu that engulfed Statia consisted of a cornucopia of European ethnicities, it was the fact that the island was Dutch for most of its history that permitted such an economic environment to exist in the first place. Free-trade was a core tenant of Dutch colonial policy on the island. Thus, trades people, Dutch and non-Dutch, slave and free, were able to thrive economically. European Statian residents retained their mental ethnic identification (through language and culture), however, the space in which they acted was Dutch and they and the slaves they owned wholeheartedly took advantage of this identity.

To reiterate, I am investigating several dimensions of slave life and culture on the island of St. Eustatius in the Netherlands Antilles. Over the course of the past four years I have excavated 26,000 artefacts from four different archaeological sites. I have also culled over 30,000 pages of documents from the *Algemeen Rijksarchief* in The Hague and thousands of additional pages from archives in the United Kingdom, France and the United States for evidence that helps provide answers to my research questions.

The purpose of slavery was to provide labour. This labour was used by slave owners in an attempt to make a profit for themselves through agrarian pursuits, industry, trade, or services. With this objective in mind, life for St. Eustatius slaves was probably significantly different than that for slaves living in colonies with an economic basis in plantation monoculture. According to documentary and cartographic evidence several hundred slaves lived on Statia's plantations. However, in 1789, near Statia's economic peak, there were 4944 enslaved Africans on the island (Goslinga 1985:152). There were less than 90 plantations on the island at this time with most having fewer than ten slaves. The largest landowner, the former Governor Johannes de Graff, owned 90 slaves distributed across nine different plantations consisting of 253 hectares (Barka 1996). It is thus clear that the vast majority of slaves were employed in the commercial trade on the island (Klooster 1998).

Archaeological data presented in the following chapter, provides information regarding the setting in which Statia's plantation slaves worked. Transformations over time in living conditions and economic pursuits are clearly evident in the data from the Pleasures Estate plantation. In comparison, data from the Duinkerck property affords a glimpse of slave life in an urban setting. Extreme contrasts in material culture were excavated in the privy. Slaves may have lived in relative freedom in helping to build and maintain fortifications on the island as evidenced at Battery St. Louis.

Chapter 5

St. Eustatius Slavery in the Archaeological Record

5.1 *Introduction*

This chapter describes the results of my fieldwork at slave sites on St. Eustatius. The general types of artefacts recovered on St. Eustatius will be discussed and then the artefacts found at each archaeological locality will be interpreted in regard to the occupation period and the nature of each household regarding economy, environment, and identity/ethnicity. Finally, the Afro-Caribbean ceramics recovered from these sites and several others in the West Indies will be compared using thin-section analysis to determine whether or not they are related to each other based on mineralogical content.

Historical Archaeology on St. Eustatius began in the late 1960s when Ivor Noel Hume visited the island and collected artefacts while on a tour of the West Indies. It was not until 1979 that further archaeological investigations were undertaken by Edwin Dethlefsen and other archaeologists from the College of William and Mary (Dethlefsen et al. 1979, 1981). The preservation of archaeological resources was so amazing that the island was dubbed “the Pompeii of the New World” (Dethlefsen 1982). Over the next decade archaeological field schools led by Norman Barka investigated both terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites. Plantations, military posts, urban sites, cemeteries, and religious sites were all examined. The result has been a comprehensive assessment of archaeological sites on the island summarised in an M.A. thesis by John Eastman (1996). Eastman has listed sites according to location and type. The sites have also been assigned numbers which I use in my work on the island as well: SE 44 (Battery St. Louis), SE 45 (English Quarter Plantation), SE 57 (Pleasures Estate Plantation), SE 230 (Duinkerck House). As mentioned earlier, Barbara Heath conducted an ethno-archaeological investigation of Afro-Caribbeanware on the island thus far (Heath 1988, 1998). Heath’s goals in her analyses were several-fold. First, she wanted to develop a typology for Afro-Caribbeanware found on St. Eustatius. She surveyed historical and ethnographic literature to provide context for her findings. In order to compare her ceramics to prehistoric examples Heath also examined relevant literature. The result was that the Statian coarse-earthenwares she sampled correlated with available data suggesting continuity with “West African” pottery traditions and pottery production by slaves throughout the Caribbean.

I first excavated on St. Eustatius in 1997 when I joined an archaeological team from William and Mary in an investigation of an urban site in Oranjestad. In addition to

this work, at the request of the landowner, Albert van der Waag, I conducted a preliminary investigation of the archaeological potential at the Pleasures Estate plantation (Gilmore and Goodrich 1998; Gilmore and Goodrich 1999 Revised). Over the next two years I continued to conduct documentary research in preparation for this PhD thesis. Supported by the Institute of Archaeology, I led an expedition back to the island in order to survey Pleasures and English Quarter plantations using geophysical instruments in the Spring of 2000.

5.1.1 Methods and Procedures

In this section I discuss the techniques that I used for each phase of the archaeological fieldwork. Methods used for artefact cataloguing are also discussed separately. Finally, I also explain my methods for recording and interpreting documents in the various archives where I conducted research.

Geophysics and Testing

Geophysical instruments have rarely been used on Caribbean historic sites (Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Deagan 1989). This is primarily due to the difficulties involved in transporting bulky instruments to remote areas on the islands and their relatively high cost. Their efficacy in locating buried archaeological remains is well proven (Clarke 1990; Scollar et al. 1990). Such remains would include buried trash pits, hearths, stone walls and foundations. Typically these remains are identified by chance or through exhaustive and time-consuming test excavations. I hoped to locate these areas more expeditiously and systematically by using the geophysical instruments. The geophysical surveys conducted on St. Eustatius represent the first time such instruments were used on the island.

On both plantations a grid was set up using a total station that was then tied to an island-wide grid system. A fluxgate gradiometer was used at English Quarter while a resistivity meter survey was completed at Pleasures. The resistivity meter was not used at English Quarter because the soil did not contain enough moisture for electrical current to pass through successfully. As soil moisture was greater at the Pleasures Estate, the resistivity meter was used successfully on this site. Geoscan Research, Ltd manufactured both instruments, which were provided by the Institute of Archaeology at the University College London.

The fluxgate gradiometer detects variations in magnetic field intensity across a site caused by magnetic anomalies that disturb the natural magnetic field. Readings are

taken every meter and are automatically recorded by the instrument. The data are then downloaded into a computer using a program provided by the manufacturer (Geoplot). The resistivity meter readings are also taken in every meter square and the data downloaded into Geoplot. With this instrument an electric current is run between a pair of probes and the variations in resistance are then recorded. The resulting data sets were then plotted both in Geoplot and in Surfer, a data processing program produced by Golden Software, Inc.

In addition to the geophysical work, surface collections over a one-hectare area were made on both sites. Artefacts were placed in bags and labelled regarding recovery location on the grid within one meter. At English Quarter, a 1 by 1-meter test unit was excavated in the target area to determine stratigraphic sequences and to obtain additional artefactual evidence. Artefacts were recovered in order to establish preliminary dates for the occupation period of this area and also to supply information on the economic and social status of this area's occupants.

Each site was excavated using the standard archaeological excavation methods described below. For spatial reference, a grid was set up on each site that was then tied into an island-wide grid system. Soil was excavated stratigraphically and was screened through 0.65 centimetre mesh. All recovered artefacts were placed in polyethylene bags appropriately labelled for each context. Detailed plan and profile drawings were made of all structures and excavation areas. Both digital and still photographs were used to document the excavation process. Standard St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research Context Record forms were completed for each context. Finally, soil chemical and micro-morphology samples were taken from most layers. These samples were analysed by Anna Bakare, my research assistant during the year, as part of her undergraduate thesis (Bakare, 2002). Using these samples in inter- and intra-site comparison, she determined that some aspects of site function are reflected in the geomorphological and geochemical record of St. Eustatius.

Artefact Cataloguing

In order to record the incredibly diverse artefact sample collected from these sites a new barcode based cataloguing system was created in the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel. First, each context was assigned a unique number and a barcode that included the site number. The barcode labels for these contexts were then printed on labels that were then fixed to each artefact bag. Next, for each context, artefacts were

sorted according to material as well as vessel type and vessel portion if applicable. Each unique artefact type was placed in an individual bag. Every possible combination of artefact type was assigned a unique numeric code. For example, nails were divided into three categories: hand-wrought, cut and wire. Each of these categories was then broken down further according to size and the type of head (rose, round, pyramid, disc etc.). Ceramics were divided according to body type (e.g. coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware porcelain etc). Each body type was then divided according to glaze, decoration and vessel type. Artefacts were further differentiated based on whether they were fragmentary or intact. Tables were then compiled for each context that included the quantity of each artefact as shown in **Table 5.1** below. Barcode labels were also printed for each artefact type according to each code (highlighted in red) that were then attached to artefact bags.

	Barcode	Ceramic	Ceramic Type 1	2	Glaze	37580	37591	Part 1	Use	Date
4	11-11-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	BLACK	FURNISHED	BODY	NATIVE	MOST LIKELY	
2	11-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	FURNISHED	BODY			
1	11-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	FURNISHED	BODY			
2	11-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE 1600-1800
13	11-1111-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	CHAMBER POT	1600-1800
1	11-1111-23	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	PHARMACEUTICAL JAR	1600-1800
38	11-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER 1600-1800
2	11-1110-263	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER 1600-1800
1	11-1111-33	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	PHARMACEUTICAL JAR	1600-1800
3	11-1111-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	HOLLOWWARE	1600-1800
1	11-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWWARE	1600-1800

Table 5.1

There are several advantages to this cataloguing system. First, as artefacts are sorted to such a fine level, minimum vessel counts can be completed with just this table. For example, intact necks, finishes, kicks (bases), and whole wine bottles can be counted. The minimum number of wine bottles for a context can then be determined by noting which object type (finish, kick, neck, etc.) is present in the largest quantity. Second, with the unusually large quantities of artefacts recovered on historic sites on St. Eustatius, barcodes allow for more efficient tracking of both contexts and specific artefacts. Third, with printed labels there is no cause for concern about faded or otherwise indecipherable handwritten labels. Fourth, the cataloguing system is flexible as it allows for an infinite number of artefact combinations. Finally, as the catalogue has been generated in Microsoft Excel, the ubiquitous nature of the program allows for the sharing of information among the largest number of archaeologists. This is not possible with proprietary cataloguing systems such as *Re:discovery*.

With such a refined breakdown of artefact types, very specific distribution plots can be generated for sites. On sites that were variously occupied by people who used specific artefact types (such as those found on St. Eustatius) this can be advantageous in artefact analyses. In Surfer, instead of just plotting "wine bottle fragments" from

sorted according to material as well as vessel type and vessel portion if applicable. Each unique artefact type was placed in an individual bag. Every possible combination of artefact type was assigned a unique numeric code. For example, nails were divided into three categories: hand-wrought, cut and wire. Each of these categories was then broken down further according to size and the type of head (rose, round, pyramid, disc etc.). Ceramics were divided according to body type (e.g. coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware porcelain etc). Each body type was then divided according to glaze, decoration and vessel type. Artefacts were further differentiated based on whether they were fragmentary or intact. Tables were then compiled for each context that included the quantity of each artefact as shown in **Table 5.1** below. Barcode labels were also printed for each artefact type according to each code (highlighted in red) that were then attached to artefact bags.

1	Barcode	Ceramic	Ceramic Type 1	2	Glaze	37503	37551	Part 1	Use	Date
4	311-11-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	BLACK	BURNISHED	BODY	NATIVE	MOST LIKELY	
2	311-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	BURNISHED	BODY			
1	311-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	BURNISHED	BODY			
2	311-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE 1600-1800
13	311-1111-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	CHAMBER POT	1600-1800
1	311-1111-23	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	PHARMACEUTICAL JAR	1600-1800
88	311-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER 1600-1800
2	311-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER 1600-1800
1	311-1111-33	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	PHARMACEUTICAL JAR	1600-1800
3	311-1111-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	HOLLOWWARE	1600-1800
1	311-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWWARE	1600-1800

Table 5.1

There are several advantages to this cataloguing system. First, as artefacts are sorted to such a fine level, minimum vessel counts can be completed with just this table. For example, intact necks, finishes, kicks (bases), and whole wine bottles can be counted. The minimum number of wine bottles for a context can then be determined by noting which object type (finish, kick, neck, etc.) is present in the largest quantity. Second, with the unusually large quantities of artefacts recovered on historic sites on St. Eustatius, barcodes allow for more efficient tracking of both contexts and specific artefacts. Third, with printed labels there is no cause for concern about faded or otherwise indecipherable handwritten labels. Fourth, the cataloguing system is flexible as it allows for an infinite number of artefact combinations. Finally, as the catalogue has been generated in Microsoft Excel, the ubiquitous nature of the program allows for the sharing of information among the largest number of archaeologists. This is not possible with proprietary cataloguing systems such as *Re:discovery*.

With such a refined breakdown of artefact types, very specific distribution plots can be generated for sites. On sites that were variously occupied by people who used specific artefact types (such as those found on St. Eustatius) this can be advantageous in artefact analyses. In Surfer, instead of just plotting "wine bottle fragments" from

various countries all together, such fragments from France, the United Kingdom and Holland can be plotted separately. This can be done for different ceramic types as well. For example, Fai ence versus other tin-enamel wares such as Delft can be plotted separately to show whether site occupants in certain areas used French or Dutch/English ceramics at certain times. Plots for the excavations at the Pleasures Estate plantation were produced for creamware, pearlware, nails, Afro-colonoware, bone and all the artefacts combined. More in-depth plots will be made once the artefacts recovered from the Distillery structure have been fully catalogued.

Afro-Caribbean Ceramics Thin Section Project

Another dimension of the material cultural research involves a more intimate look at slave produced ceramics or Afro-Caribbean ware. Over 100 fragments of these wares were recovered through excavations during the previous field seasons (2000-2001). With the permission of the St. Eustatius government, these Afro-Caribbean sherds were brought to London for analysis. Petrographic analyses were completed not just for Afro- Caribbean wares recovered from St. Eustatius but also for samples of those found on surrounding islands (including St. Lucia (, Nevis (2 sherds), St. Croix and Antigua). Colleagues conducting research on these islands have given permission to use some of their ceramic finds in this analysis. Stratified random sherd samples from each site were selected for thin sectioning. Under the guidance of my supervisor, Kevin MacDonald, I then conducted petrographic analyses for all the samples. By matching ceramic fabrics petrographically it was hoped that local inter- and intra- island trades routes could be traced, revealing the full extent of trade conducted by slaves on St. Eustatius. The results of the ceramic analysis are presented in the following chapter.

5.2 Results of Geophysical Surveys

The Geophysical phase of my research was undertaken in March and April, 2000 utilizing a fluxgate gradiometer and a resistivity meter. The objective of this survey was to locate potential slave sites to excavate during the coming summer. As a result of this effort, two possible slave residence areas were located, one at English Quarter Plantation and the other on the Pleasures Estate.

No previous geophysical instruments had been used on St. Eustatius so this was also a methodological experiment to determine which geophysical instruments were best under different conditions. The two sites are very different geologically speaking.

English Quarter is on a relatively level plain while the Pleasures Estate lies on a 15 degree slope. The soil at English Quarter is also better hydrated than that of the Pleasures Estate. Finally, vegetation was denser at Pleasures than at English Quarter. As a result of these three factors, the resistivity meter was more effective at English Quarter as the adequate soil moisture content and the fewer shrubs permitted the use of this more accurate geophysical instrument on this site. The fluxgate gradiometer proved more useful at Pleasures as it did not have cables (making it easier to get around vegetation) and the results were not affected by the moisture content of the soil.

Possible slave residences were found on English Quarter plantation through the identification of seven discrete hearth areas and associated artefacts approximately 100 metres west of the central plantation area (**Figure 5.1**). These possible hearths were constructed of volcanic rock. Artefacts recovered during surface collections included Afro- Caribbean ware, iron kettle fragments, cattle bone, and a small amount of European ceramics. European ceramic types included North Staffordshire slip, creamware and pearlware. The hearths were likely parts of impermanent structures used to house slaves during the eighteenth century. A 1781 map, located after the fieldwork was completed, depicts slave quarters in precisely the same area (**Figure 5.2**).

Thus far, no archaeological evidence for separate slave quarters has been found at the Pleasures Estate Plantation. The same 1781 map mentioned above does show the location of the slave quarters at Pleasures. The elements of this map are detailed in **Chapter 6**. It is hoped that in the near future, I will be able to test these locations for the presence of slave dwellings to prove the accuracy of this map. However, Afro- Caribbean wares were recovered within one of the structures indicating domestic activities though discrete hearth areas were identified. Therefore, at the Pleasures Estate plantation I believe that it possible that slaves moved into the industrial facilities once the plantation became a cattle farm in the 1820s.

The gradiometer work did add to the overall picture of ruins on the plantation by defining areas that required investigation through excavation. Additional ruins associated with the industrial complex are clearly evident in **Figure 5.3**. The darker purple areas indicate where magnetic readings were highest. Several of these highly magnetic areas correspond with walls uncovered during the later excavation periods. North of the “unknown” structure a wall ran from the southeastern edge of the cistern into the hillside. According to the geophysical evidence this wall continues further underground in a northerly direction. A similar pattern can be seen for buried walls

associated with the distillery complex. Finally, a somewhat circular, highly magnetic area can be seen a few metres west of the warehouse structure. This particular area was not excavated but it may represent the location of sugar mill depicted by P. F. Martin in **Figure 5.2**.

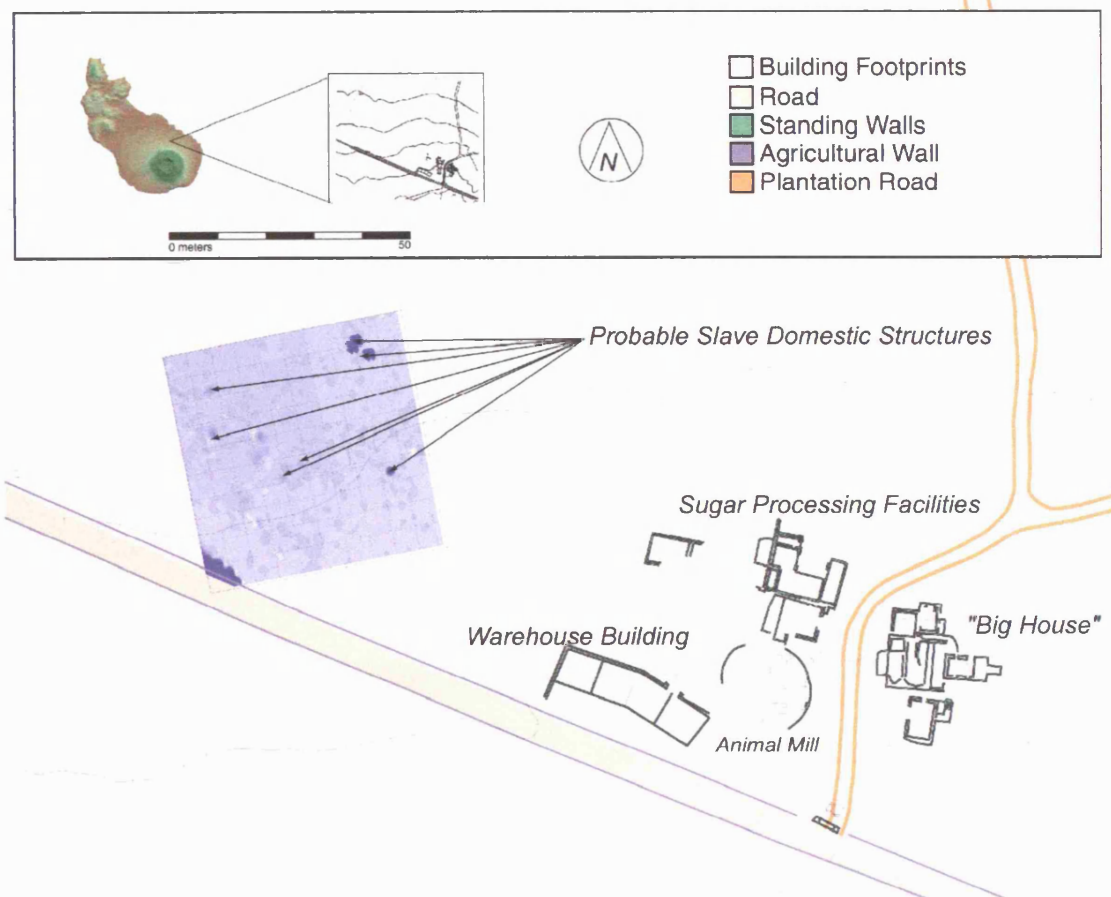


Figure 5.1 Several distinct hearth areas are evident in the resistivity metre results for English Quarter Plantation. They were located northeast of the main industrial area on the plantation.

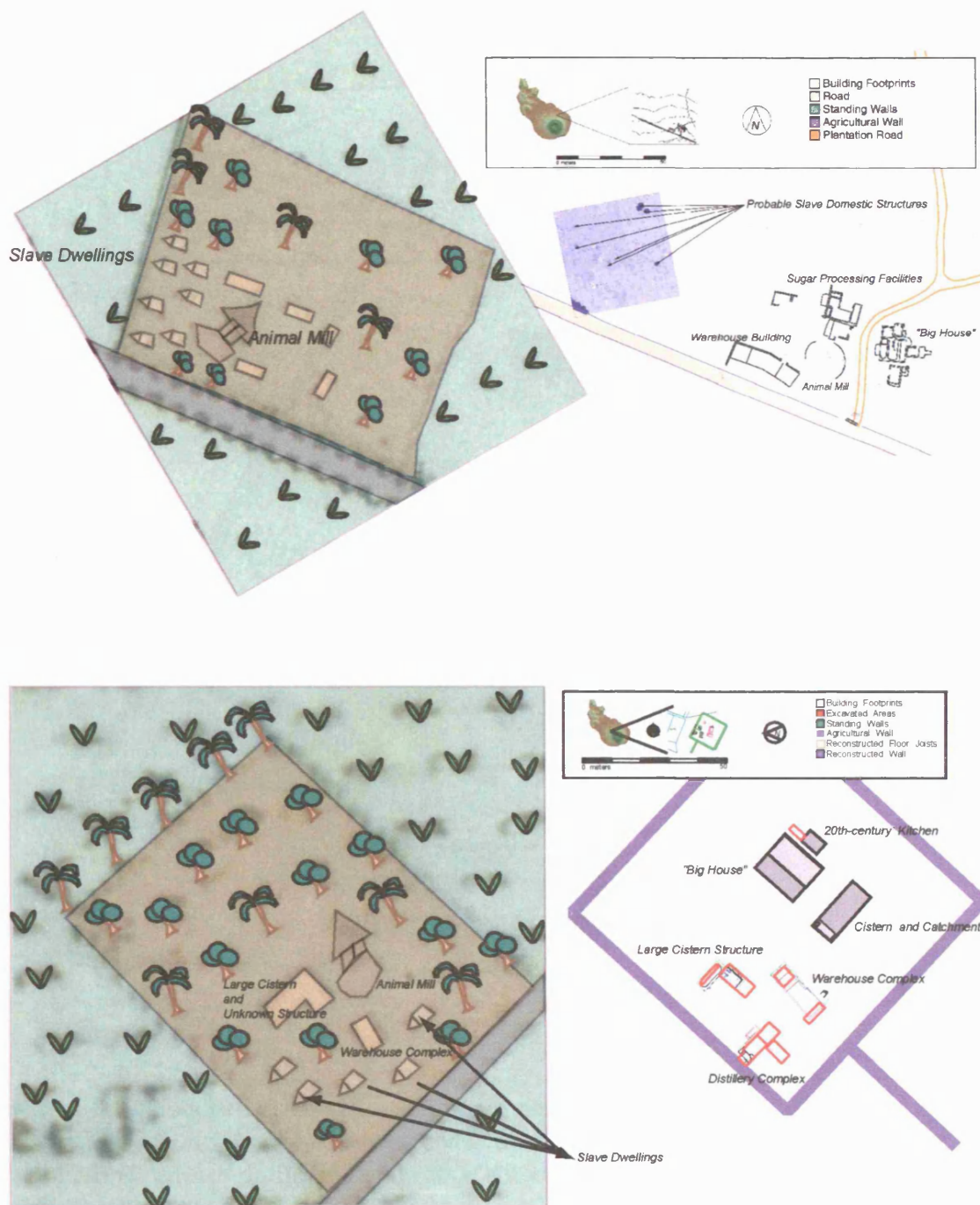


Figure 5.2 An enhanced overlay of the 1781 P. F. Martin map of St. Eustatius depicting the location of slave quarters. English Quarter is depicted at the top with the Pleasures Estate Plantation below. Martin illustrated various plantation buildings including the animal mills on each plantation. He even differentiates between different tree types although this may be artistic license. It is interesting to note that the distillery building for Pleasures is not depicted on the P. F. Martin map. Also, at English Quarter the slave quarters seem to be distributed in a linear fashion on the opposite side of the sugar processing facilities from the "Big House". In contrast, on Pleasures, the slave quarters are distributed in a semi-circle around the sugar processing works.

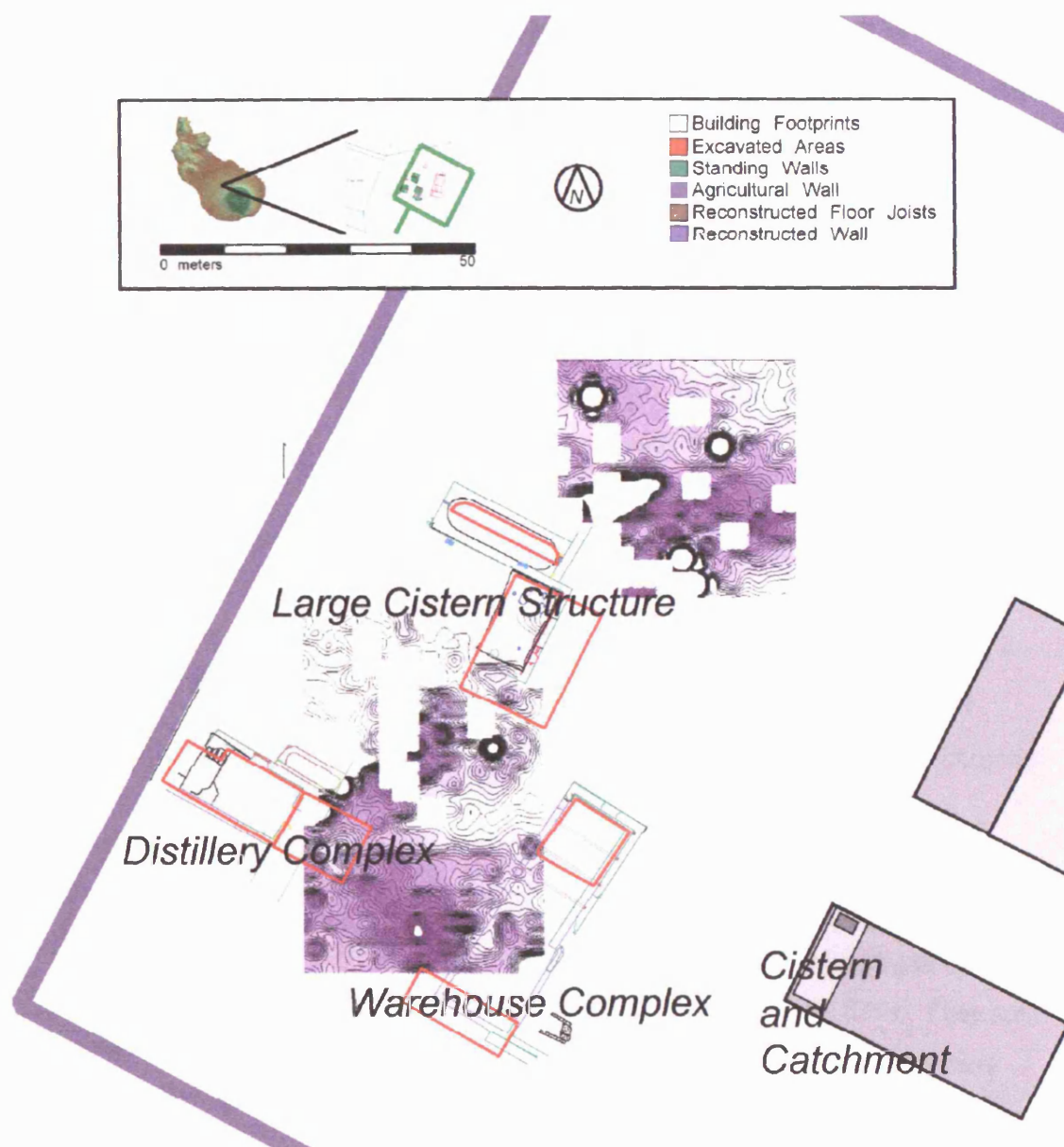


Figure 5.3 Geophysics identified additional structural remains at the Pleasures Estate Plantation indicated by the darker lavender areas. Many match the footprints of buildings uncovered during the excavation season. White areas within the geophysical data are either large trees or large stones.

5.3 Excavation Results: The Pleasures Estate Plantation

Four structure complexes were identified and mapped (**Figure 5.4**). The data from the most recent excavation season (May 2000- May 2001) provides additional details about the layout of each complex as well as more precise dates for occupation. These structures are designated the "Warehouse Complex," the "Unknown Building Complex," and the "Rum Distillery Complex." Each of these appeared at first inspection to be a single large room. Further excavations revealed the remains of stone dividing walls in all three structures indicating that each building was divided into at least three rooms. These three complexes may be connected through walls that have not yet been uncovered. The fourth building complex is a twentieth-century domestic structure. Excavations at these complexes will be described in individual sub-sections below.

White-saltglaze stoneware (1740-1775) (28 sherds), Jackfield earthenware (1745-1790) (14 sherds), and Black-glazed earthenware (1630-1750) (11 sherds) recovered at the Pleasures Estate Plantation indicate that the site was initially occupied early in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Primary occupation of the localities excavated seems to have ended early in the 1820s as indicated by the very low quantity of ceramics such as porcellaneous (6 sherds) and whiteware (12 sherds) and no evidence for mould-blown glass bottles. These ceramic and bottle types began to be produced around 1800 with production increasing greatly by the mid-1820s. They are commonly found on colonial domestic sites across the Americas that were occupied during this period. Their absence provides a good indicator of the abandonment period of these structures. A total of 1021 ceramic artefacts were recovered at the Pleasures Estate plantation. Pleasures had a similar quantity of pearlware to Battery St. Louis indicating a peak occupation period between 1780 and 1810 when pearlware production was at its apogee (**Table 5.2**). The Pleasures Estate plantation had the lowest percentage of creamware (1760-1820) of all the sites further reinforcing this peak occupation period. Pleasures high proportion of porcelain (13.3%) compared to other colonial sites dating to a similar period indicates an elevated status for its occupants. For example the main house area at Hampton Plantation had 14.0% (Lewis and Haskell 1980), Middleton Place had 12.0% (Lewis and Hardesty 1979), and Drayton Hall had 11.0% (Lewis 1985b). Pleasures also had the highest proportion of Afro-Colono ware of all the sites, probably indicating the presence of slaves at the site. Stoneware vessels were about as common (7.1%) as Iberian storage containers (6.5%) which is typical of

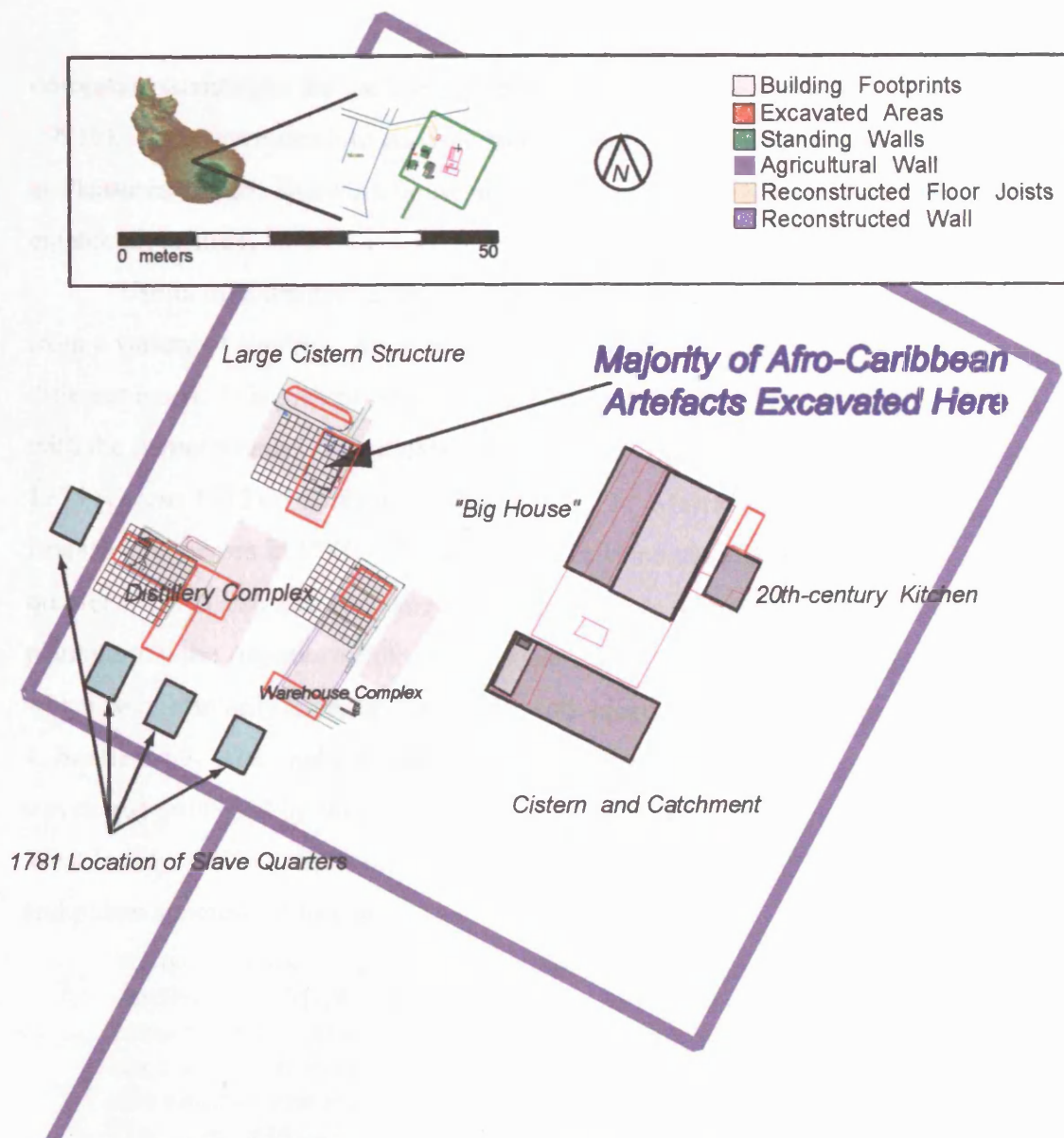


Figure 5.4 Plan map of the Pleasures Estate plantation depicting all known structures identified through both archaeological fieldwork and documents.

SITE	TOTAL	PEARLWARE	%	CREAMWARE	%	TIN ENAMEL WARE	%	PORCELAIN	%	STONEWARE	%	AFRO-COLONO	%	IBERIAN	%	SLIP-WARE	%
SE 230 DUINKERK HOUSE	2470	592	24.0	134	5.4	721	29.2	588	23.8	204	8.3	108	4.4	40	1.6	83	3.4
SE 57 PLEASURES ESTATE	1021	419	41.0	27	2.6	133	13.0	136	13.3	72	7.1	130	12.7	66	6.5	38	3.7
SE 44 BATTERY ST. LOUIS	735	220	29.9	56	7.6	85	11.6	13	1.8	140	19.0	43	5.9	135	18.4	43	5.9
Totals	4226	1231	29.1	217	5.1	939	22.2	737	17.4	416	9.8	281	6.6	241	5.7	164	3.9
SITES without STONEWARE																	
SE 230 DUINKERK HOUSE	2470	592	24.0	134	5.4	721	29.2	588	23.8	0	0.0	108	4.4	40	1.6	83	3.4
SE 57 PLEASURES ESTATE	1021	419	41.0	27	2.6	133	13.0	136	13.3	0	0.0	130	12.7	66	6.5	38	3.7
SE 44 BATTERY ST. LOUIS	595	220	37.0	56	9.4	85	14.3	13	2.2	0	0.0	43	7.2	135	22.7	43	7.2
Totals	4086	1231	30.1	217	5.3	939	23.0	737	18.0	0	0.0	281	6.9	241	5.9	164	4.0

Table 5.2 Comparison of selected ceramic artefacts recovered from the three excavated sites. In the lower section, are the comparisons without stoneware which caused some bias in the data as the type and quantity on all sites generally dated to the mid-to late nineteenth century.

domestic assemblages for the late eighteenth century (Deetz 1993; Noël Hume 1991a, 1991b). Late-seventeenth to early-eighteenth century slipwares were equally common at Pleasures and the Duinkerke house and were probably 'heirlooms' broken in the late eighteenth century.

Useful documentary evidence related to the Pleasures Estate plantation comes from a variety of sources. As mentioned previously, the plantation is depicted on three different maps. It is present on a map of Statia published in 1742 (Ottens 1742) along with the owner's name. It is shown again on a new edition of this map published in 1775 (Ottens 1775). Finally it was drawn by P. F. Martin on a map commission by the English conquerors in 1781. This last map details individual buildings including slave quarters. I was also able to locate several documents related to the Pleasures Estate plantation in the Algemeen Rijksarchief including wills, deeds, and mortgage papers which were primarily from the early nineteenth century. These are detailed in **Chapter 4, Section 4.5**. The final documentary resource related to Pleasures is found in a travelogue published by Martin Douwes Teenstra (1836) about a trip he made to the West Indies in 1834. While climbing the Quill volcano, he hiked through the plantation and paints a picture of former glory at Pleasures:

We now discover that we are near the plantation or cattle pen of the Gentleman J. MARTINS. The garden and the earth of this plantation is extraordinarily fertile and has a diversity of tree species planted. The black lava-earth is mixed with a great amount of fertilizer, while the surrounding area grows with luxurious undergrowth and nourishing grass. (Teenstra 1836:333-4)

and

We presently move past the formerly magnificent ballroom in the cattle pen of MARTINS, which is now poor as it is a sheep-fold, so that there are animals in the rooms, destroying the surrounding wall-paper and broken chandeliers, that their lodging place contains (Teenstra 1836:336-7).

Several interesting details affecting the interpretation of the site can be gleaned from this account. Teenstra indicates that Pleasures was on fertile land. When it was a sugar plantation, the yield from its cane fields was likely good. Indicators of status are the apparent are present in the apparent existence of a ballroom, chandeliers, and the use of wallpaper at Pleasures. Ballrooms were rare on West Indian plantations and especially on plantations as small as Pleasures. Wallpaper was only used by the most wealthy households during the eighteenth century as it was hand printed or embroidered in silk. Chandeliers were affordable only by the highest echelons of colonial society.

The wealth present on Statia during the peak occupation period at Pleasures is exemplified by each of these details.

5.3.1 Warehouse Complex

Of the three eighteenth-century structure complexes found at Pleasures, the warehouse complex is the highest in elevation and it is also the largest. The complex measures approximately 7 metres by 21 metres. The main structure was two stories in height as holes for substantial floor joists were identified in the long northeast wall of this building. There was also a doorway or window for this upper floor in the north wall. The complex consists of at least two other adjoining structures, as indicated by adjoining wall foundations. In addition to archaeological data, one building from this complex is depicted on the 1781 P. F. Martin map (**Figure 5.2**). No other documentary sources located thus far mention these buildings. There is also an animal mill located in this general area (**Figure 5.2**). In looking at **Figure 5.3**, there is a circular high resistance area just to the west of this complex, which may indicate the location of this animal mill. Future excavations will determine whether this is the case or not.

The main structure in the Warehouse Complex is rectangular and is constructed from hewn stone. The northeast wall was found to be intact along its full length, with the exception of a large opening halfway along the wall. The exterior facing stones on these walls are carefully hewn and fit together closely without need for smaller fill stones. Only a thin (one centimetre) layer of mortar was used to bond the stones. This construction technique is known as "ashlar" (France 1984). The interior facing of the wall is constructed with smaller fill stones. The wall core consists of mortar and rubble fill (with no brick fragments). Elevations were taken at all structural features and at various points in and around the structure. The grade inside the structure is uneven due to the downhill soil washes which have broken through the southeast wall at various points. This soil wash was removed by a front-end loader to uncover the rest of the structure. Approximately 1.5 metres northeast of the southeast wall of Structure A is another wall running parallel to it. There is also a wall perpendicular to this wall that runs toward the northeast. These walls may be part of an additional warehouse that is now buried beneath erosion fill (**Figure 5.4**). Only further excavation will reveal its purpose and extent.

Eighteenth-century artefacts recovered in the excavations associated with the Warehouse structure were primarily architectural in nature. Four late eighteenth-

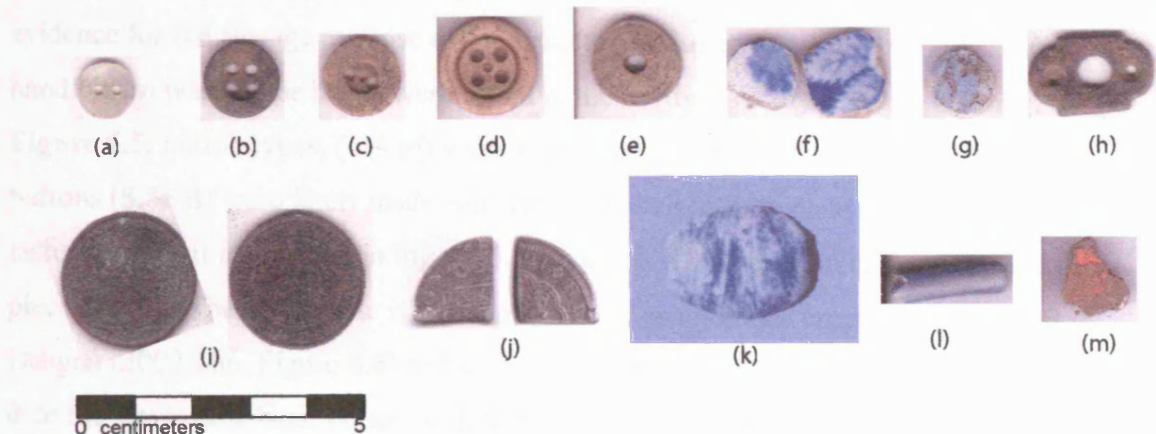


Figure 5.5 SE 57 Pleasures Estate Plantation artefacts: (a) mother of pearl two hole button, (b) copper alloy four hole button, (c) two hole bone button, (d) four hole bone button, (e) bone button back, [all dating to eighteenth century] (f) two gaming pieces made from pearlware, (g) one gaming piece made from "delft" or "tin-enamel ware", (h) brass furniture plate, (i) Dutch 1913 two-and-one-half cent coin, (j) Silver 1721 "1/2 bit" or a 1/4 of a pistareen minted in Cuenca, Ecuador, (k) large oval ultramarine wound glass bead (Wlc11 using Karlins and Barka 1989), (l) tubular drawn bright navy bead (la19 using Karlins and Barka 1989), (m) red pigment similar to that painted on plaster in the kitchen structure.

century to early nineteenth-century padlocks and several large strap hinges provide evidence for the storage purpose of the structure. Also, green glass fragments of a large hand blown water/wine bottle were found in the northwest corner of the building. In **Figure 5.5**, button types, (a) - (e) were also found in the Warehouse complex. Bone buttons (**5.5c-d**) were likely made sometime in the eighteenth century. The final clothes fastener artefact is depicted in **Figure 5.5 (e)** and is a bone button backing for a two piece button. The single hole is where a brass eye would have emerged as depicted in Deagan (2002:166, Figure 8.8) and in Noël Hume (1991a:91, Type 4). Both authors date the single hole bone button back to the latter half of the eighteenth century. Finally, one gaming token made from tin-enamel ware similar to that depicted in **Figure 5.5 (g)** was also recovered. Virtually identical gaming tokens have also been found on Jamaica (Armstrong and Reitz 1990), St. Augustine and other Spanish terrestrial and underwater sites (Deagan 2002), and on a number of colonial sites in North America (Russell 1997). Further interests in gaming are indicated by two ivory die found on the site.

As mentioned previously, some ceramics such as transfer-printed whiteware (1830-1865) and moulded gin bottle fragments (post-1800) were found in the upper portion of the warehouse fill indicating the structure was abandoned during the 1830s. The button in **Figure 5.5a** is made of mother-of-pearl and was likely manufactured between 1800 and 1850 although examples of this type have been found in earlier contexts. The button **Figure 5.5b** is copper alloy and was manufactured using a machine punch and thus dates to after ca. 1860. More recent artefacts located on the surface included a substantial quantity of modern pharmaceutical refuse such as Vick's Vaporub bottles and various tonic bottles (**Appendix II**). The coins recovered in these upper layers also date to the twentieth century (**Figure 5.5 (i)**) and were likely left by the Sisal Factory manager and/or the Blaire family.

Altogether the recovered artefacts from the Warehouse structure provide insight into the use history of the building. It was likely built sometime in the latter half of the eighteenth century to store dry goods or for the drying and packing of sugar and or rum. When the plantation became a cattle farm under J. Martins in the early nineteenth century, the Warehouse structure became a storage facility for tools and possibly a barn for animals. As the building began to collapse and deteriorate in the mid-nineteenth century, it was used as a dumping ground for domestic refuse. This function continued from this point until the property was no longer inhabited in 1970s.

5.3.2 Unknown Building Complex

The Unknown Building Complex is located downhill approximately 9.8 metres from the Warehouse Complex (**Figure 5.3**). This complex consists of a large in-ground cistern, as well as the remains of several walls and features. The entire complex measures approximately 12 metres by 18 metres. The above-ground portion of the cistern is rectangular on its exterior while the interior space is rectilinear with semicircular rounded ends. Artefacts in the cistern fill indicate when the arched limestone cistern roof collapsed and it began to be filled with detritus, dead goats and Heineken beer bottles (dating from the 1980s onwards). Therefore, limestone blocks forming the cistern roof collapsed sometime in the last 20-30 years. The current depth of the cistern is approximately 2.8 metres, as measured from the bottom of the cistern overflow drain to the current grade at the bottom of the cistern. Using these dimensions the cistern's volume could be calculated, yielding a volume estimate of 60-65,000 litres (16-17,000 gallons). On the upper surface of the southeast wall of the cistern is a square-shaped, chimney-like structure used to filter water flowing out of a limestone "aqueduct" built between this cistern and the cistern further uphill.

Another building is located immediately southwest of the cistern (**Figure 5.4**). All walls are built of hewn stone with a rubble and mortar core fill. It measures approximately 8.4 metres in the northeast by southwest directions and is 12.2 metres to the west corner of the cistern. **Figure 5.6** is a profile illustrating the stratigraphic relationships found within this structure. The building was not filled evenly as the soil

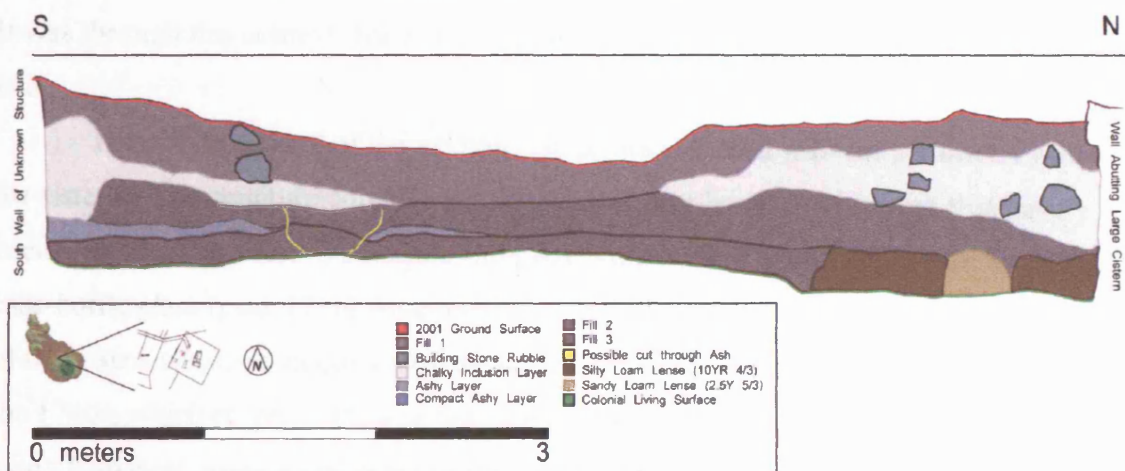


Figure 5.6 Profile drawing of section from Unknown Structure.

depth was greater towards the four walls. "Fill 1" was a (10YR 4/2) volcanic ash sandy loam that primarily consisted of soil that had eroded into the building after the walls had

collapsed. Within this layer were a few stones that were once incorporated within the walls. Below this was a (10YR 3/2) “chalky inclusion layer” which primarily consisted of wall-fall, large plaster chunks and mortar. The use of plaster on the interior of this building may indicate that it was a high status area and possibly the original “big house.” Within this layer were large quantities of hewn building stones and mortar made from sand and lime. After the “chalky inclusion layer” was “Fill 2” which was similar to “Fill 1” but lacked the wall-fall and mortar and was Munsell colour 10YR 3/2. It represents soil deposited in the immediate aftermath of the building’s abandonment. Next were two lenses of (2.5Y 4/2) loose ash indicating that the interior of the building was used as an ash depository in its last stages of occupation. The last few centimetres of these ash lenses were compacted into a dense crust. The ash is quite fine and does not match in colour or consistency the ash found in the small cooking pit located in the interior of this structure. It also does not contain charcoal fragments, burned nails or any other evidence which might indicate the structure burned. The ash may be the result of small scale sugar processing on the site after Pleasures was largely abandoned or it may be ash from cooking fires built by slaves tending cattle. At some point these ash lenses were cut by a pit which was only identified post-excavation in the profile of the trench sidewall. Below these ash lenses was (10R 4/1) “Fill 3” which was a sandy ash loam containing the majority of artefacts excavated in the unknown structure complex. This layer covered the entire excavation area. In the profile, both silty loam and sandy loam lenses are evident. These are both part of the natural pre-occupation stratigraphy. The original colonial living surface (2.5Y 3/3) was located below “Fill 3.” It was through this context that a cooking pit was cut that is described in more detail later.

The northeast wall of the unknown structure is shared with the southwest wall of the cistern. The structure contained at least four rooms based on the areas that have been excavated thus far. Both white salt glaze stoneware (1744-1775) and French blue case-bottle glass (post-1730) were recovered in this complex. The earliest occupation of these structures, on frequency of artefactual associations, probably did not pre-date the 1740s, which corresponds well with the cartographic evidence in the 1742 Ottens map. However, some seventeenth-century ceramics were also recovered including Metropolitan Slipware (1630-1660) (3 sherds) and Black Glazed Earthenware (1630-1750) (11 sherds). These may indicate an earlier occupation date. However, these fragments were from chamber pots which may have been continuously used for some

time. The majority of Black Glazed Earthenware was recovered from the original living surface in this structure.

The majority of slave-related artefacts at Pleasures were recovered from these rooms in the Unknown Structure (see **Figure 5.14** later in this chapter). Recovered ceramics included 118 sherds of Afro-Caribbean ware that may have used to help prepare foodstuffs for both owners and slaves. These low-fired earthenwares were very rarely produced in the Caribbean by people other than Afro-Caribbeans (Heath 1998; Stine, Caback, and Groover 1996). Although most were likely produced locally, the diversity of slave-produced ceramics including glazed coarse earthenwares (not of Iberian origin based on temper and paste) as well as some incised Afro-Caribbean wares (**Figure 5.7**) are a good indicator for *possible* trade with other islands on the part of the slaves. Glazed Afro-Caribbean wares have also been recovered from sites in Jamaica (Hauser 1998; Hauser 2001). Another possibility not considered by most archaeologists studying Afro-Caribbeanware is that these ceramics may have been purchased by slave owners from other slave owners whose slaves produced them.

A small pit approximately 50 centimetres in diameter filled with ash and burned bones (**Figure 5.8**) was found in this structure suggesting that food preparation activities. The pit fill contained pearlware (1780-1830) indicating that this feature dates after 1780. Faunal remains included various fish species, *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Capra hircus/Ovis aries*, and *Gallus domesticus*. Large sections of cast iron cooking pots were recovered as well as iron and bone knives, forks and spoons (**Appendix II**).

Other artefacts recovered from the unknown structure included three glass beads. Two of these are depicted in **Figure 5.5 (k) and (l)**. One is a large oval ultramarine wound glass bead (W1c11) produced in the seventeenth-century in Amsterdam (van der Sleen 1963). This bead type has also been recovered from St. Augustine, Florida and Elmina, Ghana and has been associated with the slave commerce as a European trade item (Karklins and Barka 1989). A fragment of a pale blue version of this bead type (W1c3) was also recovered. This bead type is more widely distributed having also been found at Vila Velha Cemetery, Amapá, Brazil, St. Augustine, Florida, Trudeau Site, Louisiana, Susquehannock Sites, Pennsylvania, Fort Michilimackinac, Michigan, Guebert Site, Illinois, Rock Island Wisconsin, Bunce Island, Sierra Leone, Amsterdam (Karklins and Barka 1989) and Port Dauphin Village near Old Mobile, Alabama (Smith 2002). The final bead type recovered from this area (**Figure 5.5 (l)**) was a tubular drawn bright navy bead (Ia19). This bead was also

recovered at the Duinkerkerk privy site on St. Eustatius (as described below). Only one coin was found in the unknown structure, a silver “½” bit or 1/4 of a *pistareen* that was minted in Cuenca, Spain. Also, plaster fragments were recovered which had been painted with a bright red pigment. A small fragment of this pigment was found in this structure as depicted **Figure 5.5 (m)**.

Finally, in this structure on the main living surface was a curious large cylindrical iron object (**Figure 5.9**) similar to one found by Doug Armstrong on Jamaica (Armstrong and Reitz 1990). Armstrong hypothesizes that this was a burden weight used in punish slaves. A weight used in this manner is illustrated in Stedman (1799). The weight found on the living surface at Pleasures weighs precisely 50 pounds. Therefore, I believe it was actually used as a counterweight in the weighing of casks of molasses, refined sugar, or rum—all commodities that needed to be weighed before being sold. Kathleen Deagan discusses the use of such weights in *Romana* scales during the colonial period (Deagan 2002: 267). However, the more ominous possibility remains that the weight may also at one time have been used as a punishment device. This leads to an interesting interpretation of this portion of the site. The lower floor of the “unknown” structure may have been used as punishment cell—where one or more slaves were restricted in movement and were required to cook their food in a small ash pit in the floor. Or, a more probable, though more mundane possibility, is that the weight was used in the course of weighing sugar casks.

It is probable that this structure may be the original “Big House.” Cisterns were often located immediately adjacent to the primary residence in geographical locations where water was obtained from collected rain (Radcliffe 1976; Smith 1980; Triplett 1995). Its proximity to the industrial areas of the plantation would have permitted close observation of the important activities of rum distillation and sugar refining. The prime plantation residence is often located in this area on West Indian plantations (Higman 1988, 1998; Jamieson 2000). Finally, the presence of red painted plaster indicates a degree of refinement not found in the buildings clearly used for industrial

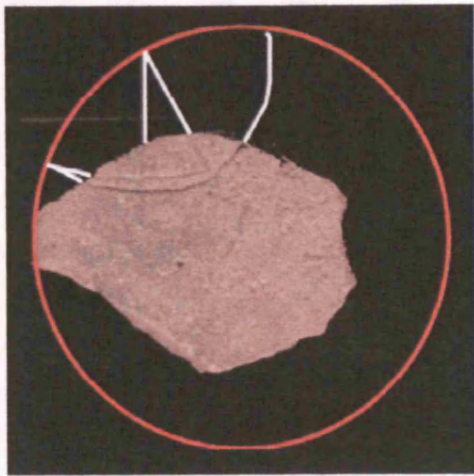


Figure 5.7 Afro-Caribbean ceramic sherd from the Pleasures Estate Plantation with incised decoration. The fragment is from the base of a vessel, the outline of which is traced in red. The white lines trace what was likely the complete design.

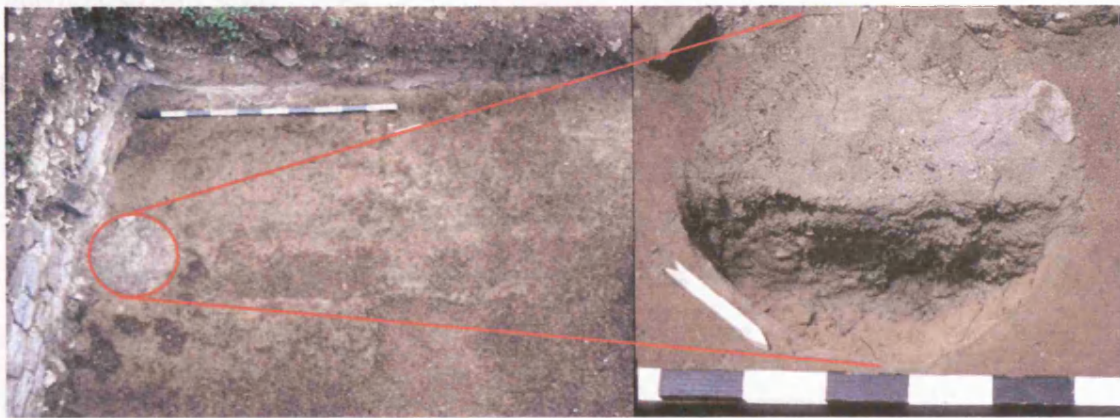


Figure 5.8 Ash pit probably used for domestic cooking at the Pleasures Estate

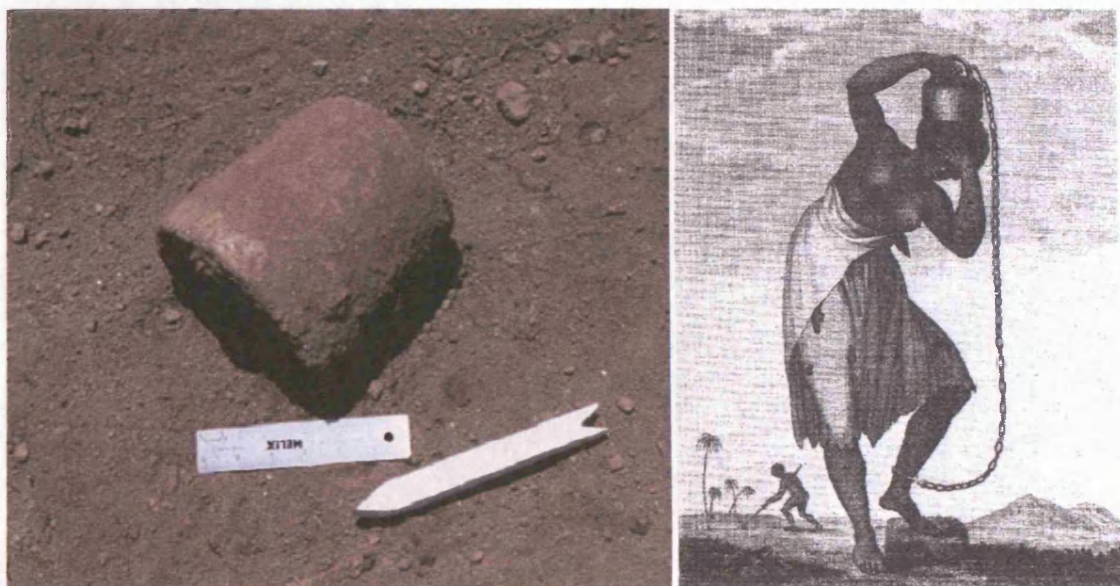


Figure 5.9 Iron 50 lb weight and illustration from Stedman (1799) depicting a slave in Suriname chained to a burden weight.

purposes. Only further excavations and perhaps the location of relevant documents will reveal the true nature of the "unknown" structure.

5.3.3 Rum Distillery Complex

At this location there are two definite structures and a "Worm" vat (**Figure 5.4**). The entire measurable complex is 9.1 metres northwest to southeast by 10.1 metres northeast to southwest. At the northeast end of this complex is a structure that is a vat used to cool the copper spiral shaped "worm" pipe condenser for a rum distillation mechanism. The "vat" is constructed of hewn stone and is mortared on the inside and on the top rim. The vat interior measured 3.1 metres in length and 1.4 metres in width with a maximum depth of 1.5 metres. The bottom of the vat was filled with soil, rubble, and bones (principally *Capra hircus*). Of particular interest is the flue and hearth area where the copper distillery kettle would have sat. It was located along the Northwest edge of this complex. It is depicted in **Figure 5.10**. In this photo it can be seen that the heat from the fires below passed through three vent holes in a plaster covered platform. The flue was filled with ash and contained very few artefacts except for one significant find—a ferrous flintlock pistol barrel. It seems that this was an unusual location to dispose of a gun and may have been a place of concealment.



Figure 5.10 Flue hole in Distillery Complex at the Pleasures Estate Plantation

Artefactual evidence in the Rum Distillery complex was relatively non-specific in that it provided no direct link to the functions of the structures involved. Few artefacts directly related to slavery were recovered in this area. Although, the artefacts in the Rum Distillery Complex were not completely catalogued due to lack of time some Dot ware earthenware (1700-1770) was recovered within this structure which may indicate an earlier construction date for this building complex. The majority of artefacts indicate that the structure was likely in use between 1750 and 1820 (**Appendix II**).

5.3.4 Agricultural Walls

Agricultural walls bound the entire site perimeter forming a square. They are also depicted on the 1781 P. F. Martin map (**Figure 5.2**). These walls are constructed primarily of dry laid stone with some yellow and red bricks. Many of the stones have hewn faces, indicating that these walls may be constructed from the remains of other structures at "Pleasures." However, wall sections that are more intact indicate that stones may have been shaped just for these walls. The maximum height of these walls is approximately 0.6 metres. The walls have deteriorated over time as stones have fallen, causing the walls to become lower and wider. The wall-fall is approximately 1.5-3 metres in width along most of its length. The intact portions of wall are 0.75 metres in width. It should be noted that the Unknown Structure Complex and the Rum Distillery Complex are relatively close to the northwest agricultural wall and lie directly uphill from it. The entire length of this west to north wall is approximately 60 metres. At the wall's southwest end, the wall forms a corner with the southwest agricultural wall, which then extends uphill along the site to the southeast. The southwest agricultural wall extends up the hillside in the southeast direction for an indeterminate distance in excess of 60 metres. Approximately 30 metres southeast of the corner formed by the northwest and southwest walls, another agricultural wall begins and extends to the southwest for an indeterminate length in excess of 90 metres away from the southwest wall. On St. Eustatius these walls served a dual purpose. First they formed boundaries and defined space. They were built along roads, between properties, and surrounding industrial areas, thereby settings these places apart from the surrounding land. Beyond this symbolic function, a secondary purpose was to limit topsoil erosion on sloping ground. The walls inhibited the movement of topsoil by wind and rain thereby keeping land more fertile over time.

5.3.5 Overview of Pleasures Estate Plantation Archaeology

On the basis of both cartographic and archaeological evidence, the Pleasures Estate was in use as a sugar plantation from the mid-1700s until the 1820s. Four main building areas have been identified thus far for Pleasures. What is currently called the “Big House” may in fact be a more recent construction dating entirely to the twentieth century but utilising building materials taken from the rest of the property. The warehouse complex consists of a two floor stone building that was likely used to store processed sugar and other goods. The “unknown” structure is associated with a large cistern. The concentration of domestic artefacts and red painted plaster suggests that this building may have at one time been the “Big house” for the plantation and may have contained the ballroom described by Teenstra (1836) in the quotation above. Additional excavations will provide further insight into its function. Finally, a set of structures known as the “Distillery complex” performed the primary eighteenth-century function of the plantation—the distillation of rum. Molasses was likely imported from adjacent islands to supplement the sugar cane grown on Pleasures itself. Its peak occupation and sugar production period was likely during the 1790s in conjunction with the island-wide economic boom associated with a great increase in West Indian inter-island trade and trade with the newly established United States (Goslinga 1985).

With the decline in this trade, plantations suffered and Pleasures was converted to a cattle farm by 1834 (Teenstra 1836). It was during this period that the “Unknown” structure may have become a domestic residence for slaves. The relatively lower quantity of ceramic and glass artefactual evidence dating to this period (such as whiteware (1820-1900), porcellaneous (post-1800), and mould blown glass bottles (post-1840)) corresponds with the historical evidence. Its use as a cattle farm continued until 1905 when Pleasures was again revived to become a home for the manager of the sisal factory on the island (Attema 1976; Veenenbos 1955). By 1928 the enterprise failed due to workers moving to Aruba to work in the oil refinery located there (Hartog 1978:36). After this, the plantation again reverted to grazing land used by shepherds and their goats.

Table 5.3 and the graph in **Figure 5.11**, summarise the ceramic finds at the Pleasures Estate plantation. The data provide clear evidence of peak occupation periods and the rise and decline of the plantation as a whole. There are three distinct peaks in ceramic occurrence on the site that correspond with historical data for Statia. However, I must provide a caveat regarding my interpretation of this data: these peaks and troughs

Table 5.3 Ceramic data for the Pleasures Estate plantation. The blue area represents the chief occupation period at the plantation from 1780 to 1795.

PERCENT	QUANTITY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	MEAN DATE
0.33	3	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON OXIDE ENGLAZE	1588
0.11	1	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	STAFFORDSHIRE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	1620
0.77	7	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	1645
0.77	7	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERWALD)	SALT GLAZE	1658
1.20	11	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	1690
1.20	11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DEFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	1700
1.86	17	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	BERMAN	SPAIN	NONE	1700
5.28	48	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	BERMAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	1700
13.25	121	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DEFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	GLAZE	1700
0.88	6	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONEWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	1733
2.08	19	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	1733
0.11	1	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	1735
2.52	23	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	1750
4.38	40	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	1750
9.53	87	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	1750
2.19	20	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	1758
1.20	11	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	1768
2.96	27	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	1771
21.25	194	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	1780
0.33	3	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	1781
0.11	1	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CHINESE HOUSE DESIGN HANDPAINTED	1782
0.56	5	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (FAIENCE)		FRENCH	ROUSE	1788
4.16	38	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	ANNULAR DECORATIONS	1790
0.66	6	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	MOCHA (DENDRITIC)	1795
1.10	10	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	WILLOW PATTERN	1795
5.69	51	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	TRANSFER PRINT UNDER THE GLAZE	1795
10.19	93	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	UNDER THE GLAZE POLYCHROME HAND PAINTING	1795
0.66	6	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	1800
0.77	7	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT PASTE	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEM-GLOSS CLEAR (CRAZED)	1800
0.77	7	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	1800
2.08	19	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/GREEN	1805
0.77	7	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	CLEAR	1830
0.66	6	STONEWARE		SHUWEN STONEWARE	ENGLISH (LUNUNSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE BROWN	1850
100.03	913					SITE MEAN DATE	1767

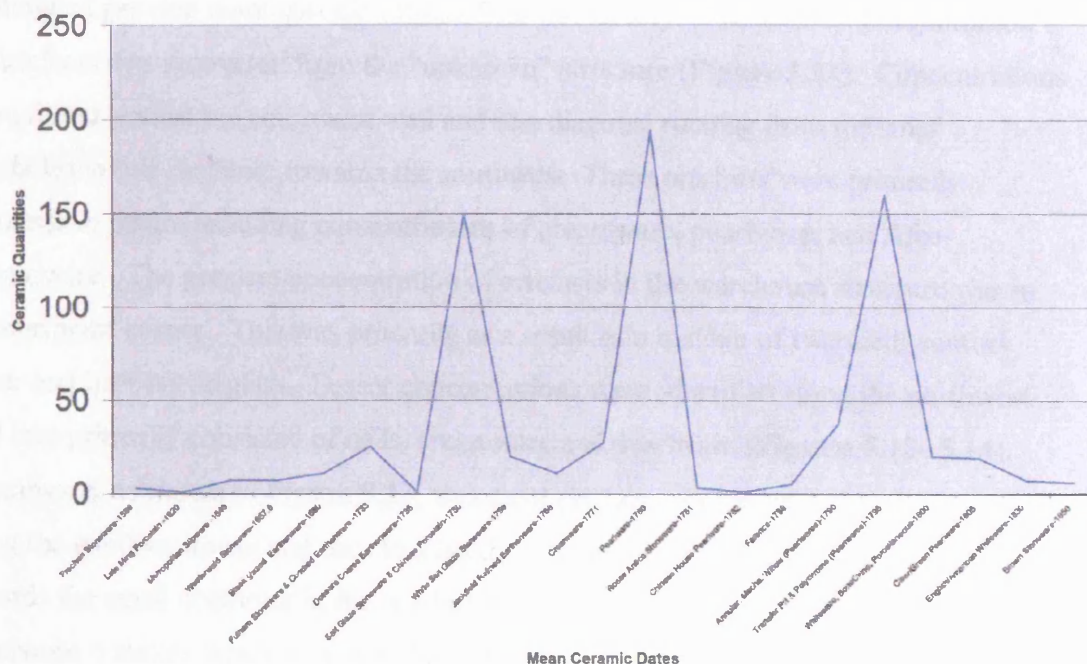


Figure 5.11 Graph showing the relative occurrence of ceramic types on the Pleasures Estate plantation. Mean ceramic dates were used for all calculations except for English/American whiteware and Brown Stoneware which continue to be produced today. Also, tin-enamel ware and Iberian earthenwares were not included as their production period stretched over several centuries.

also correspond with the introduction of a number of new ceramic types that became wildly popular among colonists which then became less fashionable over time.

However, I believe that the magnitude of the peaks and troughs depicted in **Figure 5.11** when smoothed out, correspond to the economic cycles of boom-and-bust that enveloped Statia at the beginning and end of the eighteenth century. Yet still there are interesting implications for the individual peaks. For example, on other colonial sites both in the West Indies and in North America creamware became quite popular, replacing white salt glaze as the most common tableware. This did not occur on the Pleasures Estate plantation. Instead, pearlware which was introduced later in the century occurred more frequently on the plantation.

The first peak corresponds with the initial development of Pleasures sometime in the 1730s-40s. The final peak corresponds with Statia's greatest trading period in the 1790s. After this time, ceramics that one would expect to replace those that were popular in the late eighteenth century as they do on other colonial period sites do not show up in any great quantity. Instead there is a decline and eventual total lack of ceramic data after about 1850.

Artefact patterns in the two buildings for which artefacts have been completely catalogued provide more specific evidence for use history. The greatest concentration of artefacts was recovered from the "unknown" structure (**Figure 5.12**). Concentrations were found against the southwest wall and in a diagonal running from the small postholes in this structure towards the southwest. These artefacts were primarily domestic in nature including concentrations of creamware, pearlware, and Afro-colonware. The greatest concentration of artefacts in the warehouse structure was in the northeast corner. This was primarily as a result of a buildup of twentieth-century water and beer bottle glass. Lesser concentrations were identified along the northwest wall that primarily consisted of nails, creamware and pearlware (**Figures 5.13- 5.14**). Creamware, as shown in **Figure 5.13**, was most prevalent in the unknown structure along the southwest wall and then in a band stretching up the center of the building towards the small postholes in the northeast area. Lesser amounts were recovered in the warehouse complex where it is clear the creamware sherds built up in the structure's corners as the plantation went into decline. In **Figure 5.14**, it can be seen that pearlware formed a similar pattern in the warehouse complex with concentrations in the corners of this structure. Pearlware prevalence in the unknown structure formed two discrete foci, which roughly match the pattern for the Afro-Caribbean ware in **Figure 5.15**. This may

indicate that slaves were using and disposing of pearlware vessels alongside their self-made (or traded) course earthenwares. This seems to date the occurrence of these Afro-Caribbean wares in this instance to after the late eighteenth century appearance of pearlware, which is interesting because it demonstrates that such wares were still very common on Statia at that time.

Six Afro-Caribbean pottery sherds were recovered from the Warehouse structure and 118 from the “Unknown” structure. Three concentrations of this ceramic type were identified in this building (**Figure 5.15**). They may have been deposited after the abandonment of the building. Further support for this hypothesis is the concentration of domestic animal bone (*Bos* and *caprine*) found in close proximity to an ash pit and larger ash deposit revealed in the southwest end of the “unknown” building (**Figure 5.16**). Slaves would have moved from their homes located along the southwest edge of the industrial complex to this more substantial structure as the economic conditions on the island permitted a less restrictive regime. The rapid succession of Pleasures Estate owners during the 1820s (see **Chapter 4** for the Pleasures Estate chain of title) probably did not make for a tightly run plantation economic structure.

Wrought nail concentrations were identified in both structures (**Figure 5.17**). In the “unknown” building, these concentrations are located in close proximity to small post-holes in the northeast end of the structure, and may be evidence for either a shelf supported by the posts or the remains of a staircase that provided access to the second floor of this building. The primary nail concentration in the warehouse structure is in proximity to the main entranceway to the building and reflect the location where wooden doors eventually decayed. Secondary concentrations are indicative of where second story floor joists and floor boards decayed.

Finally, 74 clay pipestems were recovered across the site. The pipestem bore diameters ranged from 4/64ths of an inch to 6/64ths of an inch with a mean bore diameter of 4.689/64ths of an inch. Using Binford’s well-known pipestem formula the mean occupation date for the Pleasures Estate plantation would be 1752 (Binford 1964) ($1752 = 1931.85 - (38.26 \times 4.689)$). This date is consistent with the plantation depiction on the 1742 Ottens map thus indicating this date may be accurate to some extent. However, the majority of ceramic artefacts (43 %) indicate a much later peak occupation period in the 1780-90 range (**Table 5.3** highlighted in blue). The discrepancy may lie in the fact that the Binford formula was developed for English clay pipes—not the Dutch pipes found on the site. An alternative formula is provided by

Duco (1987:135-8) for Dutch pipes as developed by F. H. W. Friederich based on measurements of pipebowl height, width, and the diameter of bowl entrance. Unfortunately, this formula requires the presence of intact or nearly intact pipebowls—a reality rarely found on archaeological sites.

In total four discrete building complexes have been identified through archaeological and documentary research. These include a warehouse complex, a building cluster of unknown function (now believed to be the “Big House”), a distillery complex, and what is a likely twentieth-century domestic dwelling. The warehouse building seems to have been used for storing tools and then as a refuse dump during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While the plantation refined sugar during the eighteenth century until around 1820, the building was likely used for dry storage and the drying of processed sugar.

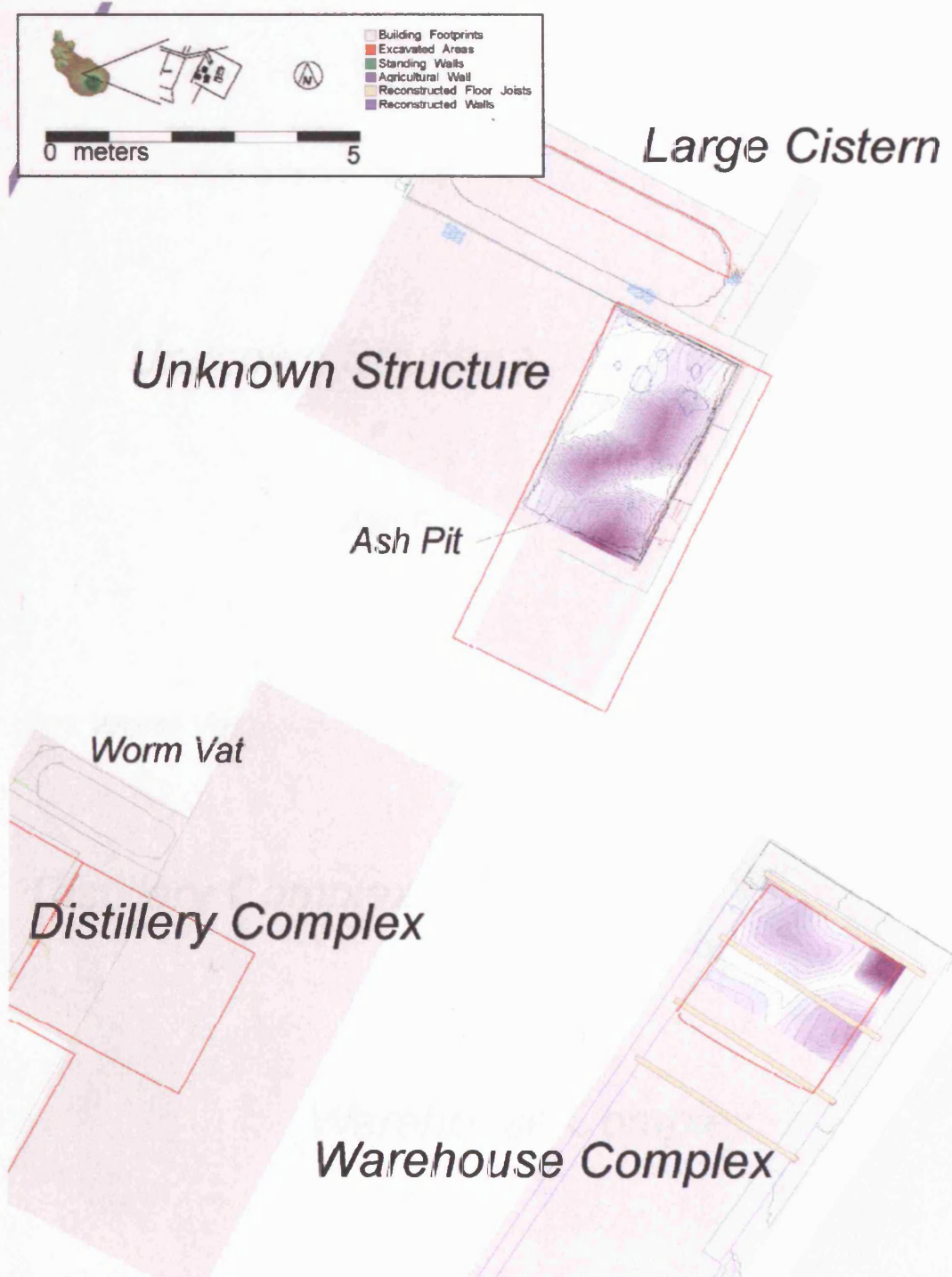


Figure 5.12 All artefacts Surfer Plot for the Pleasures Estate Plantation

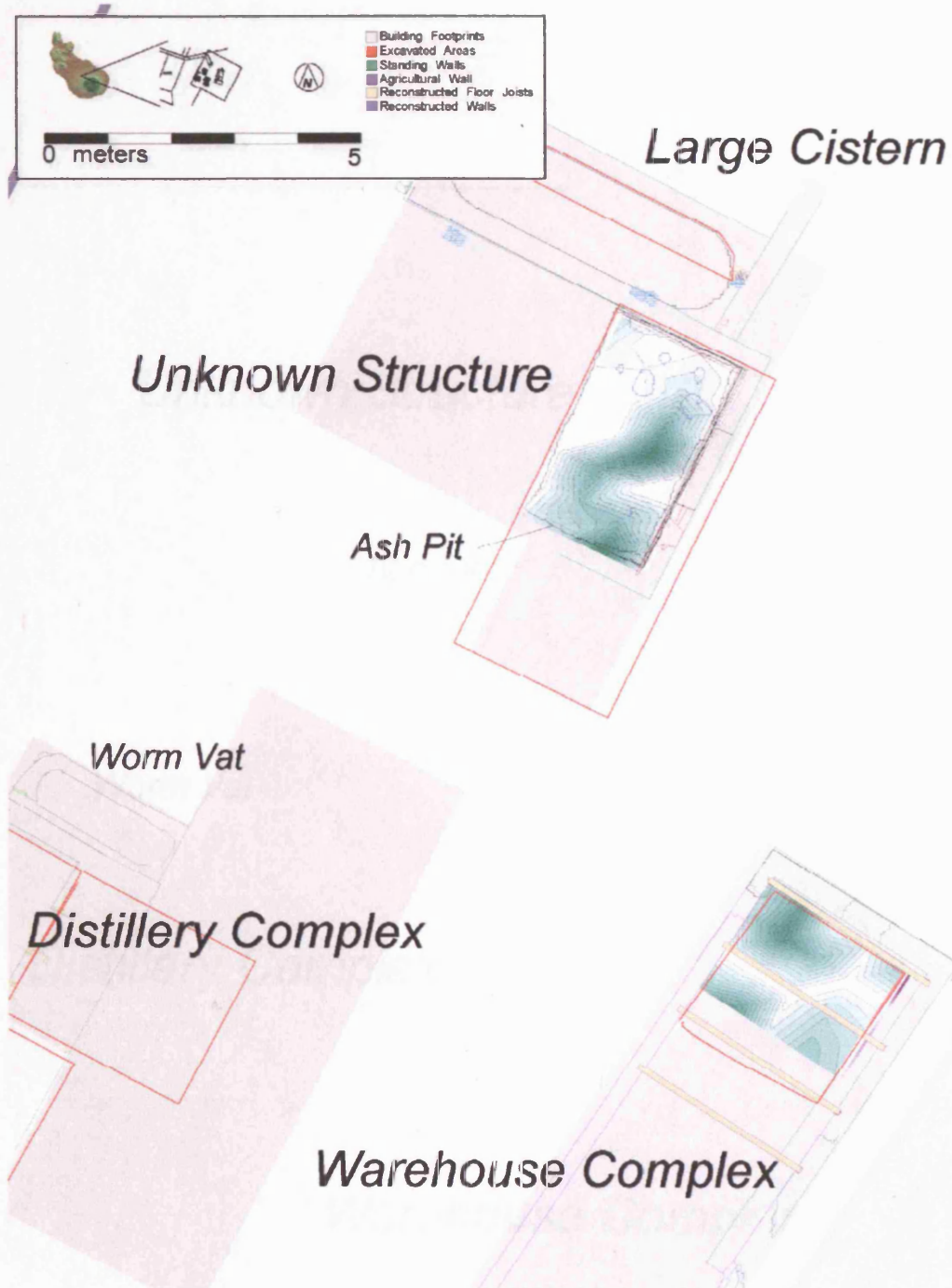


Figure 5.13 Creamware Surfer Plot for the Pleasures Estate Plantation

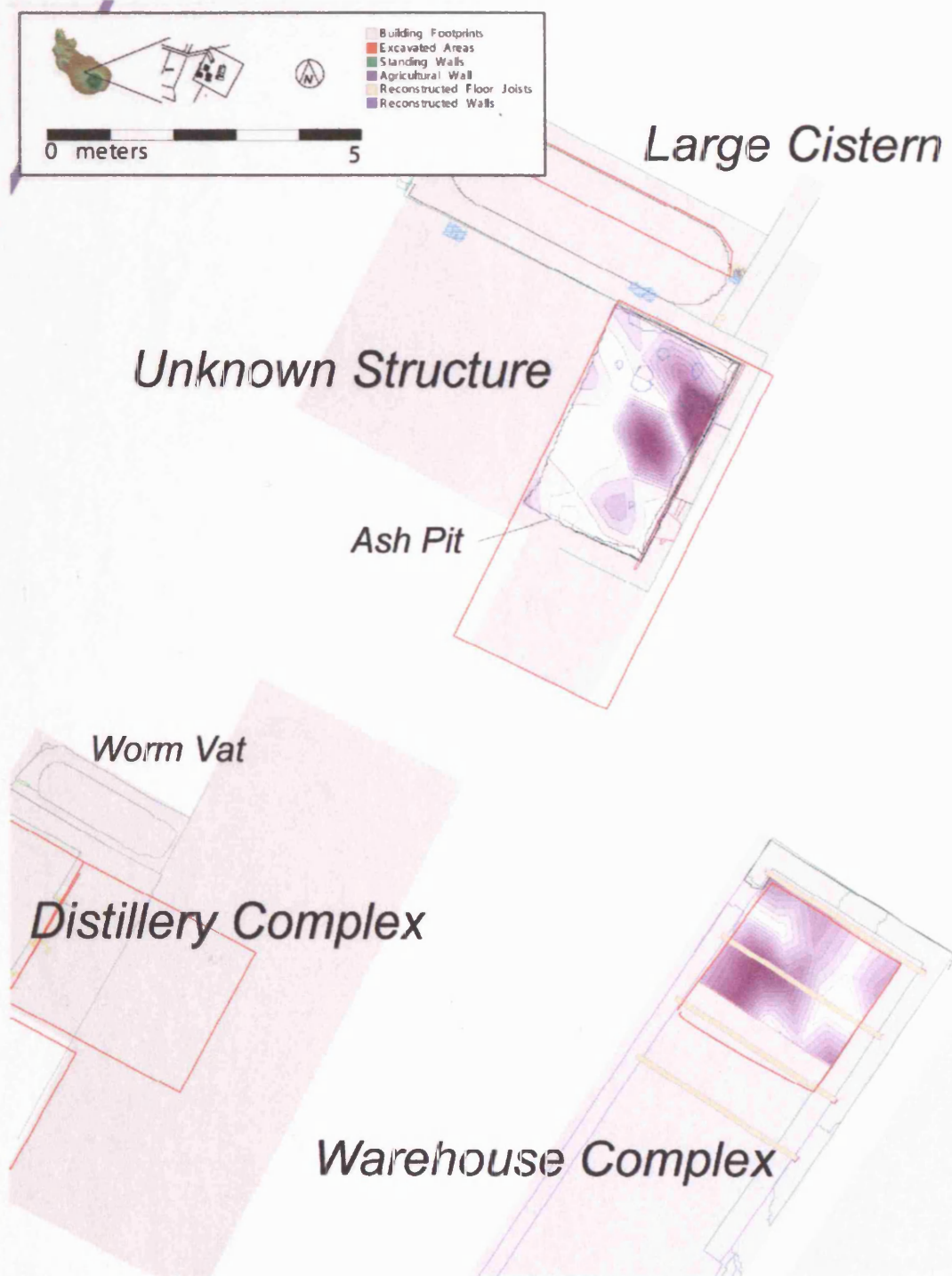


Figure 5.14 Pearlware Surfer Plot for the Pleasures Estate Plantation

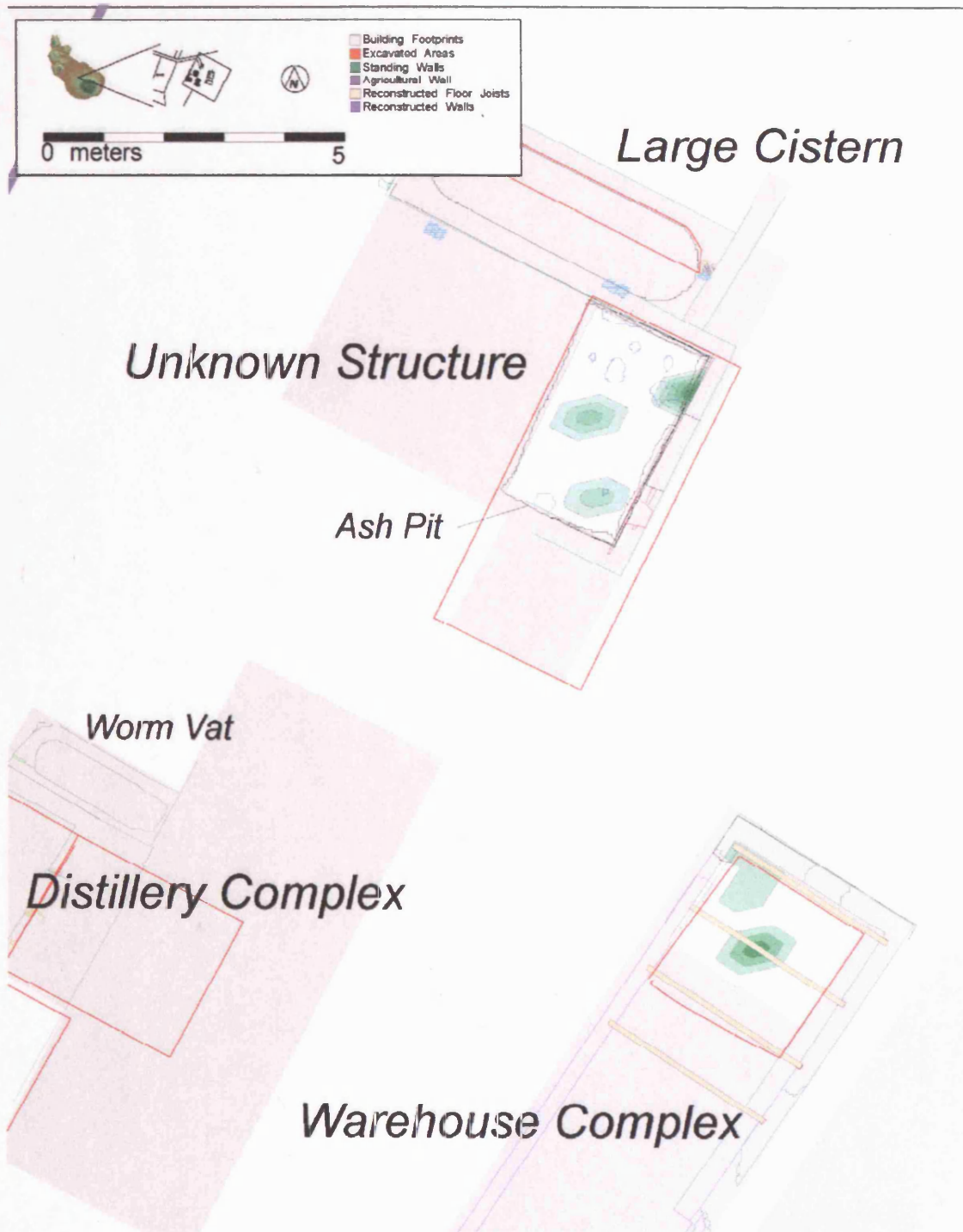


Figure 5.15 Afro-Caribbean ware Surfer Plot for the Pleasures Estate Plantation

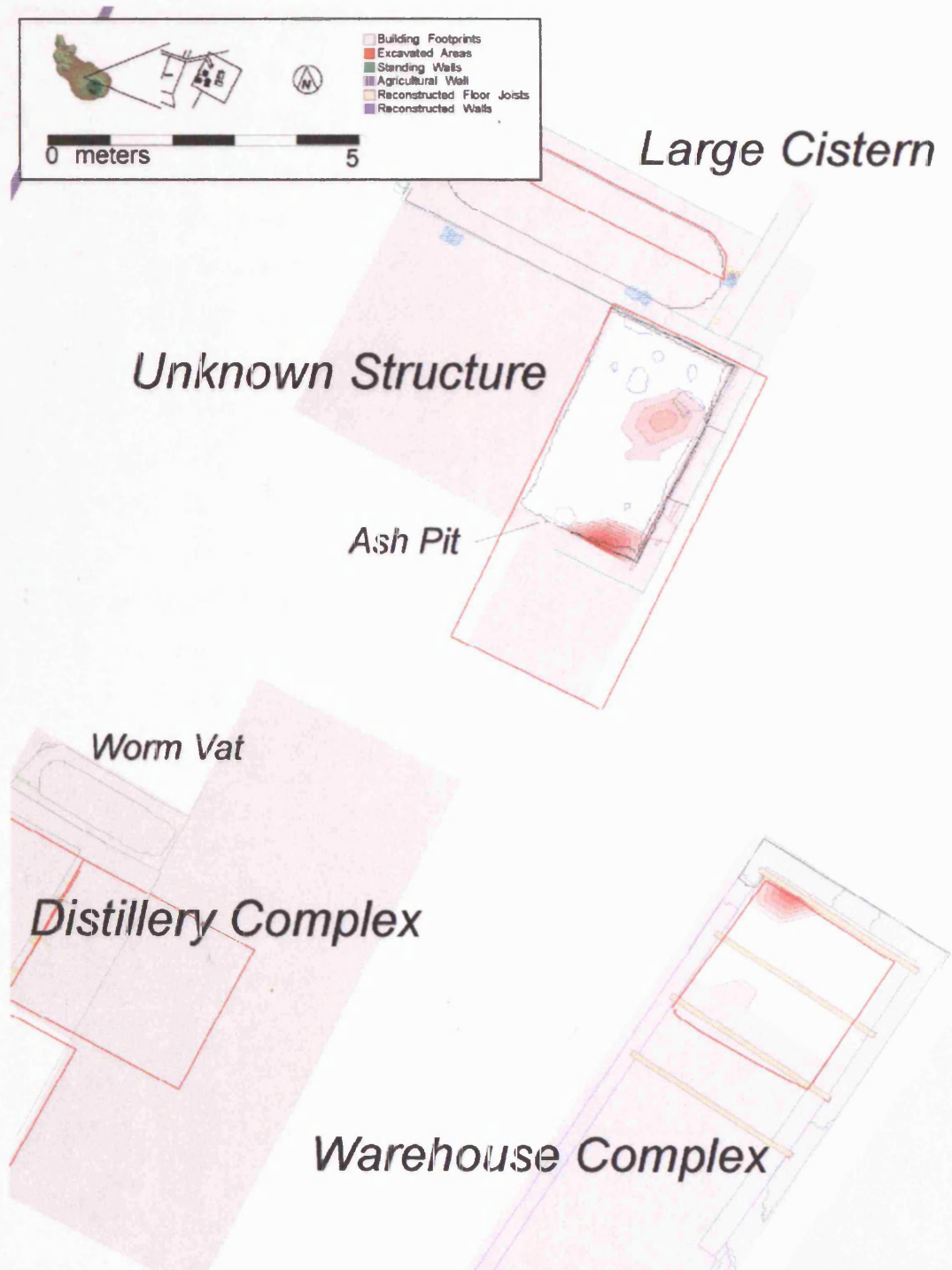


Figure 5.16 Bone Surfer Plot for the Pleasures Estate Plantation

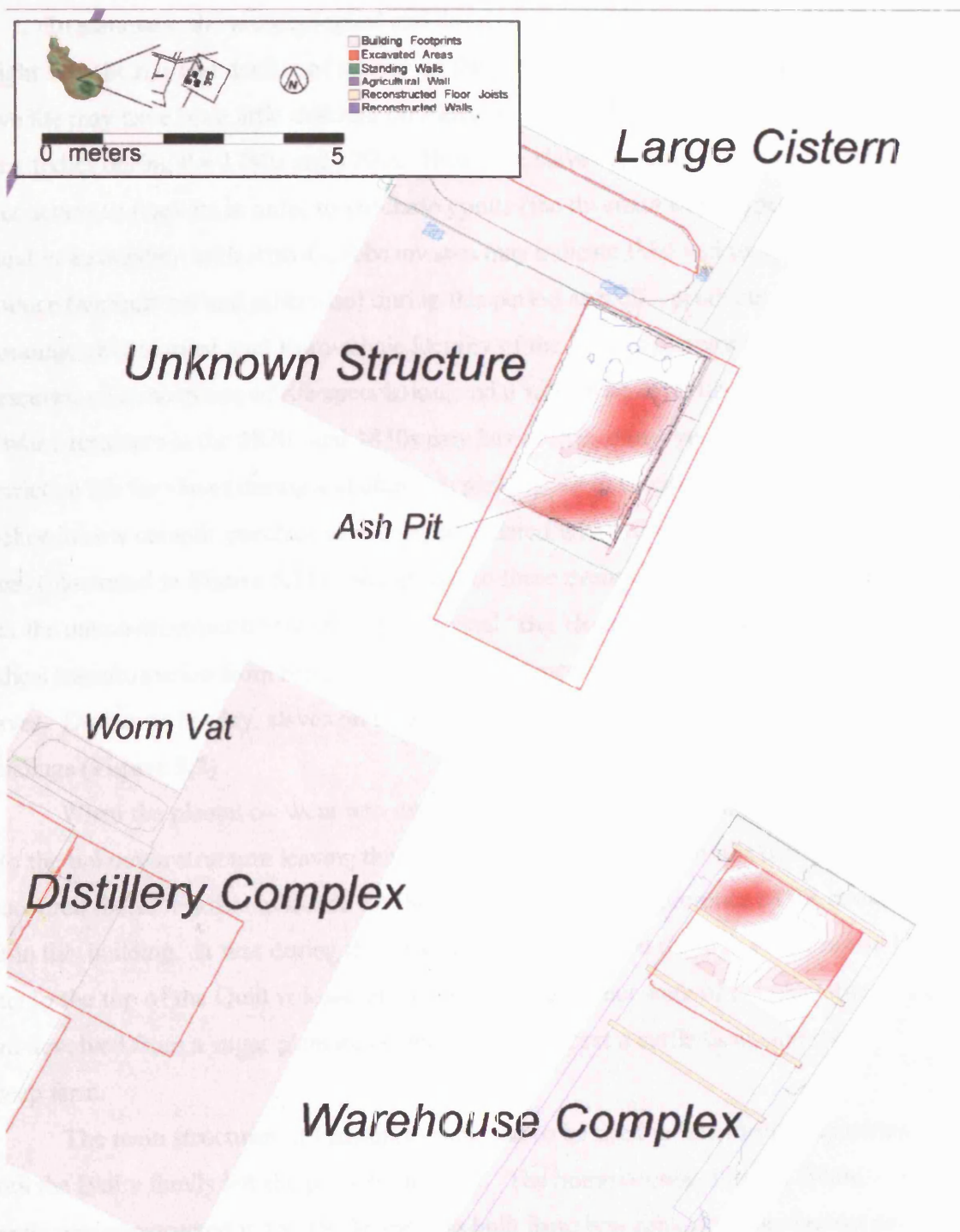


Figure 5.17 Nail Plot for the Pleasures Estate Plantation

In summary, the archaeological and documentary evidence provides some insight into the rise and decline of slavery on the Pleasures Estate plantation. Generally, slave life may have been little different on Pleasures from other sugar plantations in the West Indies during the 1780s and 1790s. However, slaves are likely to have had much freer access to markets in order to purchase goods (the diversity of European ceramics found in association with Afro-Caribbeanwares may indicate this) and to sell their own produce (agricultural and otherwise) during this period as well—products of the economy, environment, and Euro-ethnic identity of the island. Increased economic pressures, an atmosphere of rife speculation, and a wholesale departure from the island of white residents in the 1820s and 1830s may have resulted in a very much less restrictive life for slaves during and after this period until emancipation in 1863. The decline in new ceramic purchases probably associated with African-American occupied areas (illustrated in **Figure 5.11**) corresponds to these events. It was during this period that the unknown structure (possibly the original “Big House”) may have undergone a radical transformation from being the owner’s residence to a building that sheltered slaves. During its heyday, slaves on Pleasures were housed in at least five individual buildings (**Figure 5.2**).

When the plantation went into decline, the remaining slaves may have moved into the unknown structure leaving the domestic artefact concentrations that were recovered there. Further evidence for this change in use is the presence of the cooking pit in this building. It was during this time that Teenstra hiked through Pleasures on his way to the top of the Quill volcano and observed the derelict state of the plantation. It had devolved from a sugar plantation/rum distillery to first a cattle farm, and then a sheep farm.

The main structures at Pleasures continued to be used in less formal capacities until the Blaire family left the property in 1977. The home occupied by the Blaire family was constructed in the 1950s and was built from breezeblocks (also known as C.B.S blocks). This home burned in 1981 and no one has lived on the property since that time. Although privately owned, the property has been used as public grazing by goat farmers since.

5.4 Results from Battery St. Louis

5.4.1 Introduction

Battery St. Louis is tenuously perched on a windswept cliff edge located along the northeast coast of St. Eustatius on the English Quarter property (**Figure 5.18**). It was not previously recorded except as a data point in an island-wide archaeological survey conducted by Jay Haviser (1981). The steady treading of goats and cows is rapidly reducing the battery area into a barren sandscape cut by deep erosion gullies. The battery was built in conjunction with a defensive works building campaign initiated by British forces in 1781 (Moret 1994b; Roome 2002). Its four structural components are similar to those identified at other battery sites on St. Eustatius (Barka 1991; Hartog 1997; Moret 1994a). The site was mapped and then surface collections across a grid divided into meter square units were taken.

5.4.2 The Gun Emplacement

The first structure consists of two components including a multi-faceted crescent shaped wall facing the ocean, and a stone gun platform. Much of the upper sections of the battery's primary parapet has tumbled into the Atlantic. What remains is the stoutly built foundation from which can be traced the original size and shape of this structure. It is approximately 0.7 metres in width along its entire course. Just behind this wall is a level area paved in stone cobbles. Three large cannon were once mounted here to drive approaching enemy vessels to the opposite side of the island where the much more heavily armed Fort Oranje would be able to deal with the threat. The majority of the gun platform is currently buried beneath wind driven dunes and covered in grass.

5.4.3 Agricultural Walls

Stretching from the cliff edge towards the Quill volcano is an agricultural wall that was built to keep precious topsoil from eroding into the churning Atlantic Ocean. Undulating along the cliff edge towards the north are the remains of another agricultural wall running perpendicular to this wall. Although the majority of both walls can only be traced by linear piles of fallen stone, some lower wall sections remain that provide an accurate gauge for the walls' original width of approximately one metre.



Figure 5.18 Battery St. Louis Plan

5.4.4 *The Barracks*

The third structure has been identified as the barracks for the 2-3 soldiers and slaves that eked out a meagre existence in this isolated area (PRO (1812-1837)). The Dutch, French and English all failed to properly supply any of the batteries or forts on St. Eustatius during their occupations. From the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries island commanders complained about the lack of military supplies (Goslinga 1985; Hartog 1997; Hurst 1996; Roome 2002). The fact that the island changed hands 22 times with relatively little loss of life is a testament to the casual way in which the island was defended with very limited military supplies and a keen local desire for trade to continue uninterrupted. The foundations for this barracks structure were built of stone poorly mortared together. The building was divided into two separate rooms by a wall running along a north to south axis. Large quantities of hand wrought nails were recovered in the vicinity of this structure indicating that the upper portion was of wooden construction. Artefacts recovered just east of this structure include a lead spall and burned bone suggesting that the cooking fire was located here. The lead spall was likely the result of bullet manufacture using the cooking fire to melt the lead before pouring it into bullet moulds. One bullet was also found which had a hole drilled into it to make a bead. Toward the southeast is an area roughly five metres in diameter littered with debris suggestive of a trash midden. Over 2,000 artefacts, including European ceramics, bone, West Indian top shells, buttons, and a broken short sword were all recovered in this area (**Appendix II**). The presence of Metropolitan slipware (1630-1660) may indicate an earlier occupation of this outpost during the seventeenth-century. Battery St. Louis had the highest proportion of creamware (9.4%) of all the studied sites indicating its peak occupation period was primarily during the decade just after its construction in late 1781 and extending into the Napoleonic Wars (**Table 5.2**). Also, significantly, Iberian storage wares were much more common here (22.7%) than on either of the other sites. These vessels would have been used to store water and other supplies for both the soldiers and the slaves billeted at the battery site. Of particular importance were 43 fragments of Afro-Caribbean ceramics (7.2%) suggesting that soldiers were either procuring these coarse earthenwares for their own use, or the that slaves who utilised them were living at Battery St. Louis as well. Documentary evidence indicates that slaves were required to repair public works such as the drainage system for the town and in repairing and constructing military facilities (Rodney 1932;

1972; Schiltkamp and Smidt 1973). With a dearth of military personnel and a good supply of slaves, the use of slaves in such capacities was a common occurrence on the island. In fact, under French occupation, slaves were leased from their owners on St. Eustatius and sent to St. Barths to work on French military projects on that island (Goslinga 1985).

Maker's marks on six tobacco pipe bowls found on the site indicate that they were manufactured in Gouda. The most common makers mark on these pipes was a crown over the number "16" which was the mark for a pipemaker's in business between 1719 and 1873. The pipebowl and stems indicate that the pipes were manufactured during the 1770s or 1780s. Several of the bowls were marked with an "s" above what Duco calls a "kettel" cartouche on the pipe heel which is an indicator of the highest quality pipe and thus these may have been used by soldiers or officers working at the battery site, although slaves may have conceivably used these pipes as well (Duco 1982, 1987, 1992). All together, 122 stems were recovered. The bore diameters ranged from 7/64ths of an inch to 4/64ths of an inch with a mean bore diameter of 5.025/64ths of an inch. Using Binford's (1964) pipe bore dating formula, the mean occupation year of the Battery St. Louis site was 1739.6 ($1739.6 = 1931.85 - (38.26 \times 5.025)$). There are two explanations for the discrepancy between this date and the date provided by the majority of archaeological evidence and historical documents. First, the site may have actually been occupied prior to 1781 and the pipes and ceramics dating to these earlier years provide evidence that a small impermanent outpost may have been located here. The second and most probable explanation is that all the pipes are Dutch not English and therefore the Binford date is not as accurate as is for English clay pipes (see above).

5.4.5 Magazine

The fourth structure has been identified as the magazine and was used to store both gunpowder and cannonballs for the battery (Chabert and Ouckama 1784). A large boulder positioned between the magazine and the ocean affords extra protection from seaborne attack. The magazine is located about 10 metres due east of the barracks. The majority of this structure remains buried, though, an erosion gully is rapidly exposing the foundation and will likely wash the building into the Atlantic in the near future unless preventative measures are taken. Just to the north of this structure a portion of a copper-alloy sword basket hilt was recovered. Every other documented defensive battery on St. Eustatius included both a barracks and a magazine and more domestic

artefacts were collected adjacent to the barracks (Hartog 1997). These two facts suggest that this structure is likely to be the magazine for Battery St. Louis.

5.5 Excavation Results at the Duinkerck Property

The excavations at the Duinkerck property were conducted after construction workers involved in a house restoration at the site contacted my assistant Anna Bakare (**Figure 5.19**). They were excavating a pit in which to place a soak-away (which is a tank used as part of a septic system) when they ran into a substantial quantity of artefacts and stone walls. Upon arrival at the site, workers had already unearthed about 0.3 metres of soil above the structure. Upon further investigation it was determined that the box shaped building was a well-built stone lined pit for an outhouse. It was filled with over 7,500 artefacts and zooarchaeological remains (2,000+) (**Appendix II**). The presence of Wheildon Agateware (1740-1775), Bead-and-Reel white-salt glaze stoneware (1740-1775), Jackfield (1745-1790), English Dot Ware (1700-1770), and Dutch wine bottles dating to 1730-40 in the lower contexts provide evidence for the initial occupation period. The artefacts indicate the outhouse was in use between approximately 1740 and 1800. A significant proportion of the ceramics and glassware are largely intact. Most vessels can be reconstructed as the majority of fragments for each vessel were recovered from the pit. **Table 5.2**, shows that this urban site had a lower proportion of pearlware (24.0%), a higher proportion of hand-painted porcelain (23.8%), and lower proportions of both Iberian earthenwares (1.6%) and Afro-Caribbean wares (4.4%) than either the military site or the plantation. The implication of this evidence is that the household was relatively more wealthy than the other two sites used in this study. Little expense was spared in procuring the very best available dinnerware.

Of particular importance to this thesis are the Afro-Caribbean ceramics (108 sherds) and beads (over 600) recovered from the site. One spherical cooking vessel (**Figure 5.20**) was recovered which contained ash and other residue that may provide additional information about diet when the contents are analysed in detail. The additional 108 Afro-Caribbean sherds were examined closely for evidence of decoration. No Afro-Caribbean ceramics recovered from the privy exhibited evidence of incised designs or any other decorations. Eighteen of the Afro-Caribbean ceramics were incorporated in the thin-section analysis presented later in this chapter.

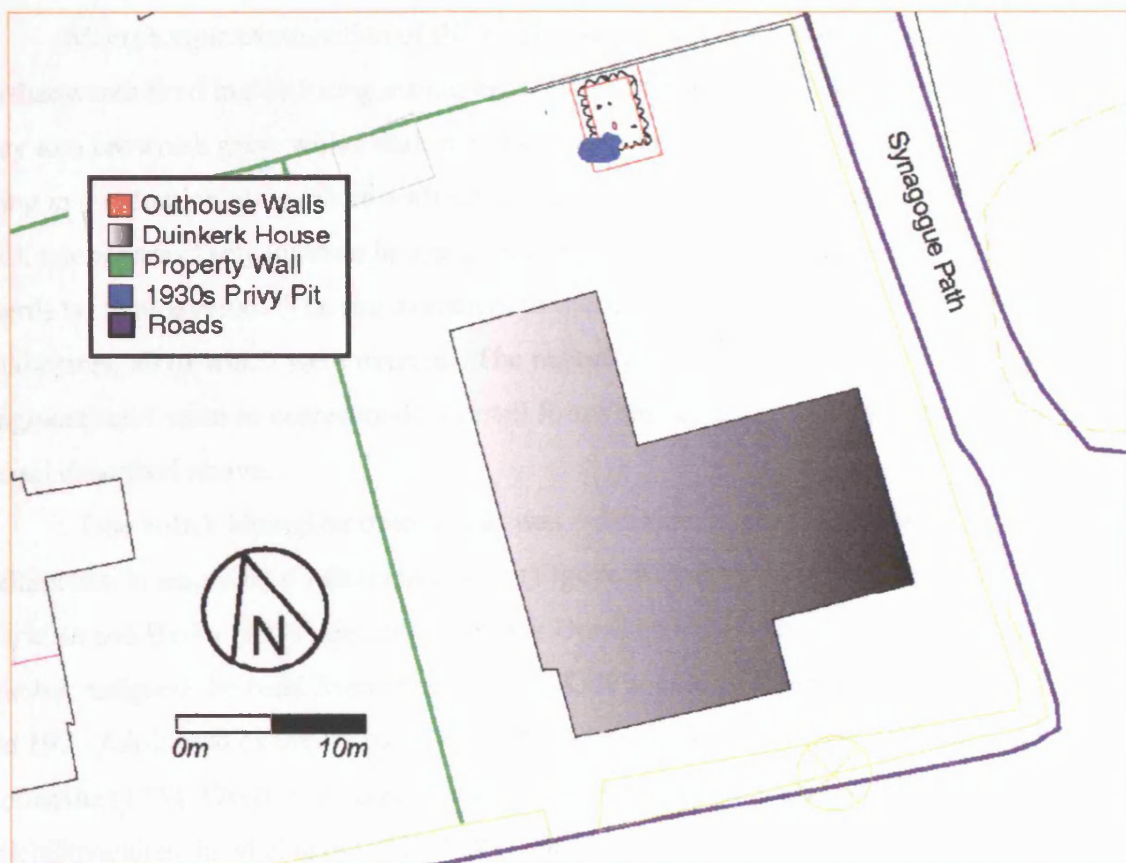


Figure 5.19 Duinkerck House plan. The privy is to the north in the back yard.

Macroscopic examination of these ceramics indicated that they are coarse earthenwares fired in a reducing atmosphere. The exterior colour varied from a dark grey to a brownish grey, with a dark core lightening towards the exterior (indicating firing in a reduction atmosphere with rapid cooling in an oxidizing atmosphere). The rock temper was fairly uniform in size indicating careful processing/sieving. Nine rim sherds were recovered. The rim diameters of these vessels ranged from 160 to 310 millimetres, all of which were everted. The majority of the ceramic sherds were body fragments and seem to correspond to vessel forms similar to the spherical cooking vessel described above.

One cobalt blue glass drawn bead was cylindrical in shape, measured 11 millimetres in length by 4 millimetres wide (**Figure 5.21 (e)**). It is identical to one Karklins and Barka (1989) describe from the Doncker House yard on St. Eustatius. The number assigned the bead from the expanded Kidd topology developed by Karklins is “Ia 19.” Additional examples of this bead type were recovered from the Trudeau Site in Louisiana (1731-1764), Susquehannock Site in Pennsylvania (1575-1760s), Fort Michilimackinac in Michigan (1715-1781), Guebert Site in Illinois (1719-1833), Rock Island in Wisconsin (1640-1770), Bunce Island in Sierra Leone (1672-1807), Elmina in Ghana (1637-1872), and in a number of sites in Amsterdam in the Netherlands (1650-1800) (Karklins and Barka 1989). Three additional drawn cylindrical beads were excavated (**Figure 5.21 (b,c, and d)**) which were decorated with several coloured stripes. Bead (b) was a drawn glass chevron with red, blue and white stripes around a black core. Bead (c) was a drawn glass chevron bead with alternating black and white stripes around a black core. Finally, bead (d) was a drawn glass chevron bead with red and white stripes around a black core. These beads are not precisely matched in Karklins and Barka (1989) although they are similar to a verbal description provided for bead IIIa1 (Ibid, 62). They were not noted on other Dutch sites by Decourse (1989) or Karklins and Schrire (1991) for Elmina, Ghana or for

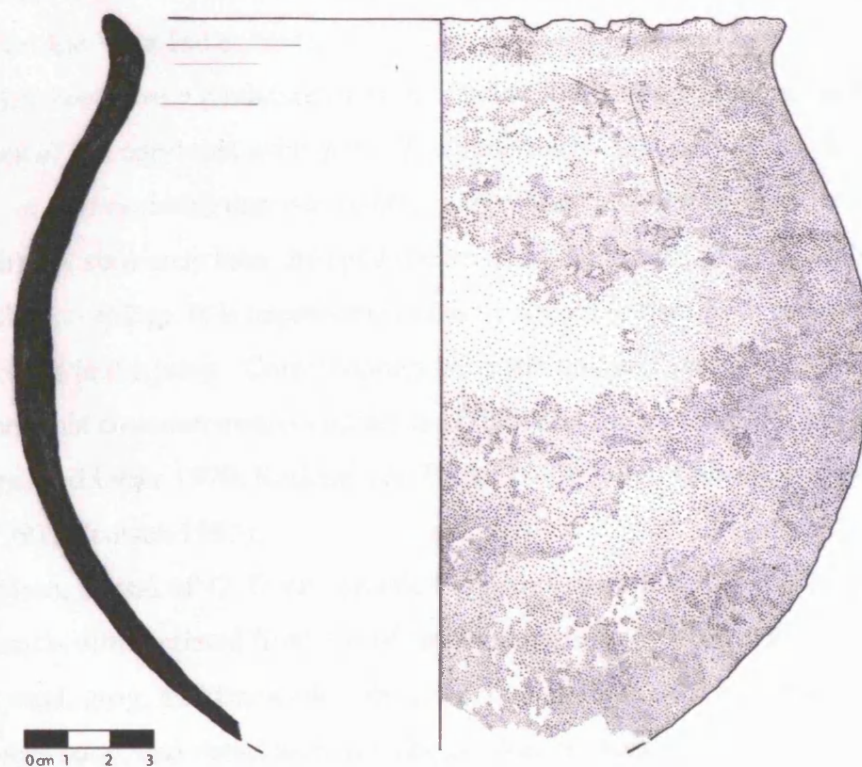


Figure 5.20 Afro-Caribbean cooking pot from the Duinker privy.

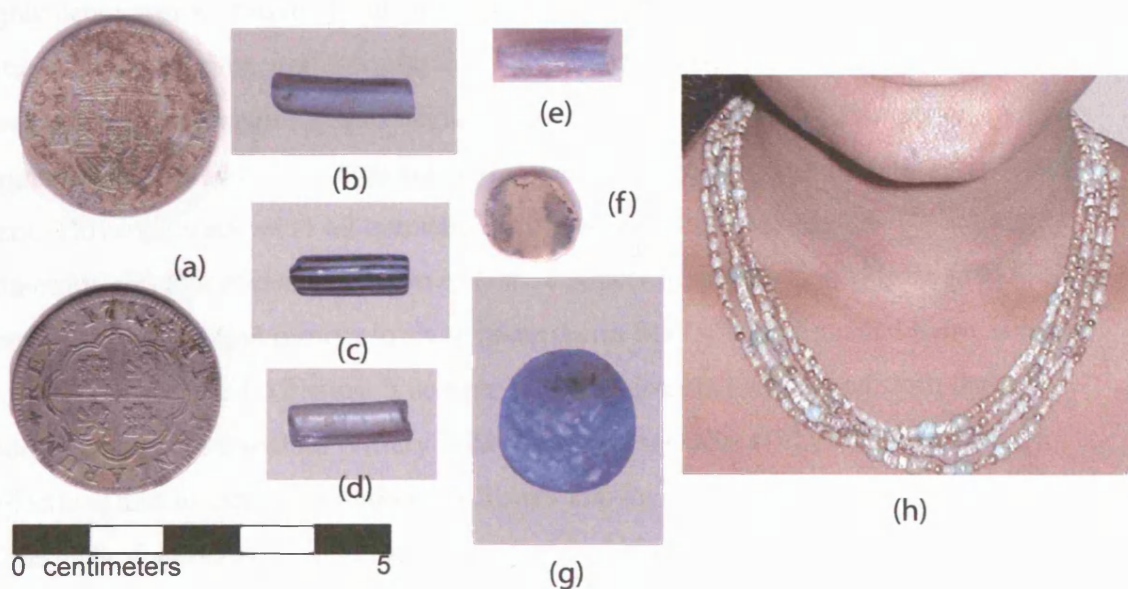


Figure 5.21 SE 230 Duiker House outhouse artefacts: (a) Silver 1719 "2 real" or pistareen minted in Segovia, Spain (obv. top and rev. bottom) , (b) drawn glass chevron bead red, blue and white stripes around black core, (c) drawn glass chevron bead with alternating black and white stripes around black core, (d) drawn glass chevron bead red and white stripes around black core, (e) tubular drawn bright navy bead (Ia19 using Karlins and Barka 1989) (f) one gaming piece made from "delft" or "tin-enamel ware", (g) large oval ultramarine wound glass bead (Wlb16 using Karlins and Barka 1989), (h) five strand necklace with four bead types--3mm grey doughnut-shaped (Wld*(b)), 1mm red coral, 2mm doughnut white glass, and 2mm doughnut brown

Oudpost I at the Cape, South Africa. Thus, they may represent another type specifically manufactured for the West Indies trade.

The other beads were a mixture of brown, light blue, and white glass seed beads and small pieces of red coral that averaged 1-2 millimetres in diameter. These beads formed a multi-strand necklace that was re-strung by a local jeweller and can be seen in **Figure 5.21 (h)**. A slave may have dropped the beads in the privy and decided they were not worth recovering. It is improbable but not impossible that slave owners may have lost the beads in the privy. Contemporary accounts and archaeology indicate that slaves were the most common wearers of beads in the West Indies (Handler 1997; Handler, Lange, and Orser 1979; Karklins and Barka 1989; Stine, Caback, and Groover 1996; Swan 1991; Yentsch 1995).

In addition, a total of 42 Taino ceramic fragments were found in two contexts. Saladoid pottery is differentiated from Afro-Caribbean pottery by several attributes including fine sand, grog, and limestone tempering, burnishing on the exterior and interior, a thinner body, and vessel form (Donahue, Watters, and Millspaugh 1990; Peterson, Watters, and Nicholson 1998; Pons Alegría 1993). Many vessels are also highly decorated with animal and geometric motifs. Vessel forms include flat-bottomed pots with everted rims, griddles, shallow flat-bottomed bowls, rectilinear platters and small oblong ceremonial containers (Versteeg and Schinkel 1992). The vessel fragments recovered at the Duinkerck house were not large enough to determine vessel form. However, they were all burnished and several were covered with a red/orange iron-oxide slip that is also indicative of Native American production. Heath (1988) also found highly burnished pottery in slave contexts on Statia. She classified these as being produced by enslaved Africans. I compared the fragments I recovered from the Duinkerck house to Saladoid pottery held in the St. Eustatius Historical Foundation collections and to examples I collected from a known Saladoid site near Billy's Gut on Statia. The fragments were virtually identical in design. I therefore decided that these examples are most probably derived from a Native American source.

This raises the possibility that either the European occupants or slaves collected these ceramics from Saladoid sites found on St. Eustatius or they may have traded for these ceramics from Native Americans resident on Guadeloupe during this period. Guadeloupe is the only West Indian island with which Statia had direct trade links where Saladoid peoples were still living during the latter eighteenth century. There was extensive trade between the French residents on Guadeloupe and Martinique so it is

possible that some ceramics made their way into the possession of enslaved Africans on St. Eustatius (Pinckard 1816; Tomich 1991). The Tainos had departed St. Eustatius at least two centuries before the first colonization of the island leaving behind significant quantities of archaeological material (Versteeg and Schinkel 1992). It is highly unlikely that the ceramics are intrusive from a Saladoid site cut by the privy as the privy has a stone floor and walls and it would have been cleaned out periodically. Lime was also spread between some of the lower layers and directly on the packed floor surface probably in an effort to reduce the odour in the pit when it was in use.

Seventeen pipestem fragments were recovered from the privy. The bore diameters ranged from 4/64ths of an inch to 8/64ths of an inch with a mean bore diameter of 4.882/64ths of an inch. The Binford formula indicates a mean date of 1745 for the privy based on these diameters ($1745 = 1931.85 - (38.26 \times 4.882)$). However, as related above, the formula is not as accurate for Dutch clay pipes as it is for English pipes.

Additional artefacts of note include a gaming piece made from delft very similar to those described above for the Pleasures Estate Plantation (**Figure 5.19 (f)**). A gold-plated cufflink with a paste stone was found in the Duinkerker privy as well. It is similar to one found in St. Augustine ca. 1750 depicted in Deagan (Deagan 2002:174), thus, this cuff link probably dates to this period. A single silver pistareen dating to 1719 with a Segovia, Spain mint mark was also recovered (**Figure 5.21 (a)**) as well as nine copper alloy coins which were too corroded to be identified. This evidence indicates a wealthy household, a poorer household would have almost certainly attempted to recover these items from the privy.

5.6 General Discussion of Material Culture at the Excavated Sites

My excavations on St. Eustatius uncovered a larger quantity of more expensive ceramics and a more diverse ceramic assemblage (ceramics manufactured in a wider variety of European countries) reflecting the greater access to markets that slaves may have been provided on St. Eustatius than slaves living in other colonies (**Tables 5.4 and 5.5**). No other single location in the New World has a greater diversity of ceramic types than St. Eustatius (Dethlefsen 1982). The sites in **Table 5.4** were chosen based on the fact that in the body of literature I was able to obtain, these were the only ones where raw ceramic numbers were provided. Battery St. Louis had the “poorest” assemblage on St. Eustatius, which is reflected in the high proportion of stonewares and Iberian

Table 5.4 Ceramic Assemblages from contexts with slave activity in the Americas.

SITE	TOTAL	PEARLWARE %	CREAMWARE %	TIN ENAMEL WARE %	PORCELAIN %	STONEWARE %	AFRO-COLONO %	IBERIAN %	SLIP-WARE %								
SE 230 DUINKERK HOUSE, THIS STUDY	2470	592	24.0	134	5.4	721	29.2	588	23.8	204	8.3	108	4.4	40	1.6	83	3.4
SE 57 PLEASURES ESTATE, THIS STUDY	1021	419	41.0	27	2.6	133	13.0	136	13.3	72	7.1	130	12.7	66	6.5	38	3.7
SE 44 BATTERY ST. LOUIS, THIS STUDY	735	220	29.9	56	7.6	85	11.6	13	1.8	140	19.0	43	5.9	135	18.4	43	5.9
"OLD VILLAGE" DRAX HALL JAMAICA ¹	1183	103	8.7	85	7.2	49	4.1	3	0.3	320	27.0	469	39.6	45	3.8	109	9.2
"GREAT HOUSE" DRAX HALL JAMAICA	380	0	0.0	22	5.8	49	12.9	40	10.5	183	48.2	14	3.7	16	4.2	56	14.7
OAKLAND PLANTATION, LOUISIANA ²	808	366	45.3	144	17.8	0	0.0	136	16.8	121	15.0	0	0.0	12	1.5	29	3.6
SHIRLEY PLANTATION "HILL HOUSE", VIRGINIA ³	1305	259	19.8	130	10.0	120	9.2	223	17.1	560	42.9	0	0.0	12	0.9	1	0.1
SHIRLEY PLANTATION "HILL HOUSE", VIRGINIA	611	350	57.3	4	0.7	1	0.2	96	15.7	160	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SHIRLEY PLANTATION, VIRGINIA TOTAL	1916	609	31.8	134	7.0	121	6.3	319	16.6	720	37.6	0	0.0	12	0.6	1	0.1
FIRST HERMITAGE, TENNESSEE ⁴	976	567	58.1	14	1.4	3	0.3	234	24.0	158	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
WILLBROOK SLAVE SITE 1, SOUTH CAROLINA ⁵	1510	17	1.1	103	6.8	5	0.3	15	1.0	8	0.5	1231	81.5	0	0.0	131	8.7
WILLBROOK SLAVE SITE 2, SOUTH CAROLINA	4369	259	5.9	395	9.0	8	0.2	6	0.1	1	0.0	3663	83.8	0	0.0	37	0.8
WILLBROOK OVERSEERS SITE, SOUTH CAROLINA	10366	342	3.3	551	5.3	34	0.3	93	0.9	157	1.5	8693	83.9	0	0.0	496	4.8
WILLBROOK OWNERS SITE, SOUTH CAROLINA	310	16	5.2	6	1.9	7	2.3	2	0.6	15	4.8	230	74.2	0	0.0	34	11.0
WILLBROOK TOTAL, SOUTH CAROLINA	16555	634	3.8	1055	6.4	54	0.3	116	0.7	181	1.1	13817	83.5	0	0.0	698	4.2
OATLAND OWNERS SITE, SOUTH CAROLINA ⁶	898	333	37.1	355	39.5	22	2.4	78	8.7	24	2.7	74	8.2	0	0.0	12	1.3
OATLAND SLAVE SITE, SOUTH CAROLINA	4764	1459	30.6	1375	28.9	28	0.6	30	0.6	22	0.5	1777	37.3	0	0.0	73	1.5
OATLAND TOTAL, SOUTH CAROLINA	5662	1792	31.6	1730	30.6	50	0.9	108	1.9	46	0.8	1851	32.7	0	0.0	85	1.5
TURKEY HILL SLAVE SITE, SOUTH CAROLINA ⁷	3049	1070	35.1	25	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	1939	63.6	0	0.0	13	0.4
Totals	58888	9407	16.0	6345	10.8	1490	2.5	2236	3.8	3094	5.3	34039	57.8	338	0.6	1939	3.3

¹ from Armstrong 1990, ² from Miller and Wood 2000, ³ from Reinhart 1984, ⁴ from Smith 1976, ⁵ from Trinkley 1993, ⁶ from Trinkley 1993, ⁷ from Trinkley 1993

coarse earthenwares and a low proportion of porcelain and tin-enamel wares. The Pleasures Estate plantation ceramics reflect a middle-ground on Statia regarding wealth. Pearlware is by far the most common ceramic types, while ideas, and material goods than that found in more restrictive environments (i.e., on plantations on other islands which restricted slaves participation in markets to a much greater extent). Specifically, probable slave ascribed assemblages include a greater diversity of European goods, especially ceramics than those found on slave sites in other colonies. In general, European ceramics found on eighteenth-century slave sites both in southern North America and in the Caribbean are restricted to less expensive types such as lead-glazed earthenware, North Staffordshire slip and various tin enamelwares. Although more costly ceramics such as creamware and even porcelain may be found on these sites, the vast majority of vessels were a result of inexpensive mass manufacture (Noël Hume 1991a).

In examining the artefact assemblages for these sites on St. Eustatius it must be considered that they may not have been entirely accumulated by slaves. However, the contribution of slaves to these assemblages is beyond dispute as the presence of Afro-Caribbean wares and significant quantities of beads indicates. In examining **Table 5.4**, it must be noted that I have provided sum totals for artefact assemblages from several sites that include both slave and slave owner contributions. Thus, when assemblages are examined at the site level, it is clear that valid comparisons can be made amongst the sites. Thus, in my comparisons of the artefacts from the St. Eustatius sites, the proportion of particular ceramic types is clear. In all cases, except at Shirley Plantation, where there were no Afro-colono ceramics at all, the proportion of Afro-colono ceramics was much higher than on any site yet excavated on St. Eustatius.

undertook this petrographic analysis in an attempt to determine whether or not slave produced ceramics had been traded between islands. I also used this study to examine the relationship between these ceramics and the geology of the islands. Finally, I examined variations in vessel forms throughout the Caribbean to determine what, if any, relationship they had with each other.

5.7.2 *West Indies and St. Eustatius Geology*

No discussion of ceramic production and distribution can be complete without some mention of the geology of the manufacturing areas. In the Caribbean, there are five types of islands geologically speaking (**Figure 5.22**). The largest islands including Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Hispaniola are all “mature” with large mountain ranges, very rich soil and running streams (light green in **Figure 5.22**). They are considered “continental” islands as they were once part of the South American continent and have slowly moved away from this landmass through continental drift (Schuchert 1935:391-408). Significant deposits of alluvial clays can be found on these islands. Just to the east of these islands are much smaller “continental” limestone islands (pink in **Figure 5.22**). These include the US and British Virgin Islands (Roobol, Smith, and Tomblin 1997) and are built-up limestone deposited by coral reefs growing and dying over millions of years. St. Croix is included in this group. Two other island types are found in distinct arcs that stretch from the coast of South America towards the Atlantic and then westward again towards Puerto Rico. The outermost arc (yellow in **Figure 5.22**) was formed in the Oligocene and consists of heavily eroded volcanos that have since had limestone built-up on them from coral reefs. Anguilla, St. Maarten, St. Bartholomew, Antigua and Barbuda are considered part of this arc. The inside arc (bright green in **Figure 5.22**) is the youngest in the Caribbean and consists of islands with active and dormant volcanic activity with much less limestone present (Schuchert 1935:746-741). In considering the following results from the petrographic analysis, this presence and absence of limestone in the ceramics must be taken into account. This arc includes St. Eustatius, Nevis and St. Lucia. According to Hardy and Rodrigues (1947:7) St. Kitts and Nevis rock-types are similar to those found on St. Eustatius that are further detailed below. St. Kitts and Nevis rocks include soda-lime feldspar (labradorite), varying amounts of quartz, and magnetite. Higher proportions of quartz are found in rocks from St. Lucia in comparison to those from St. Kitts and Nevis. Finally, Barbados (lavender in **Figure 5.22**) is considered an anomalous island. It originated as part of the South

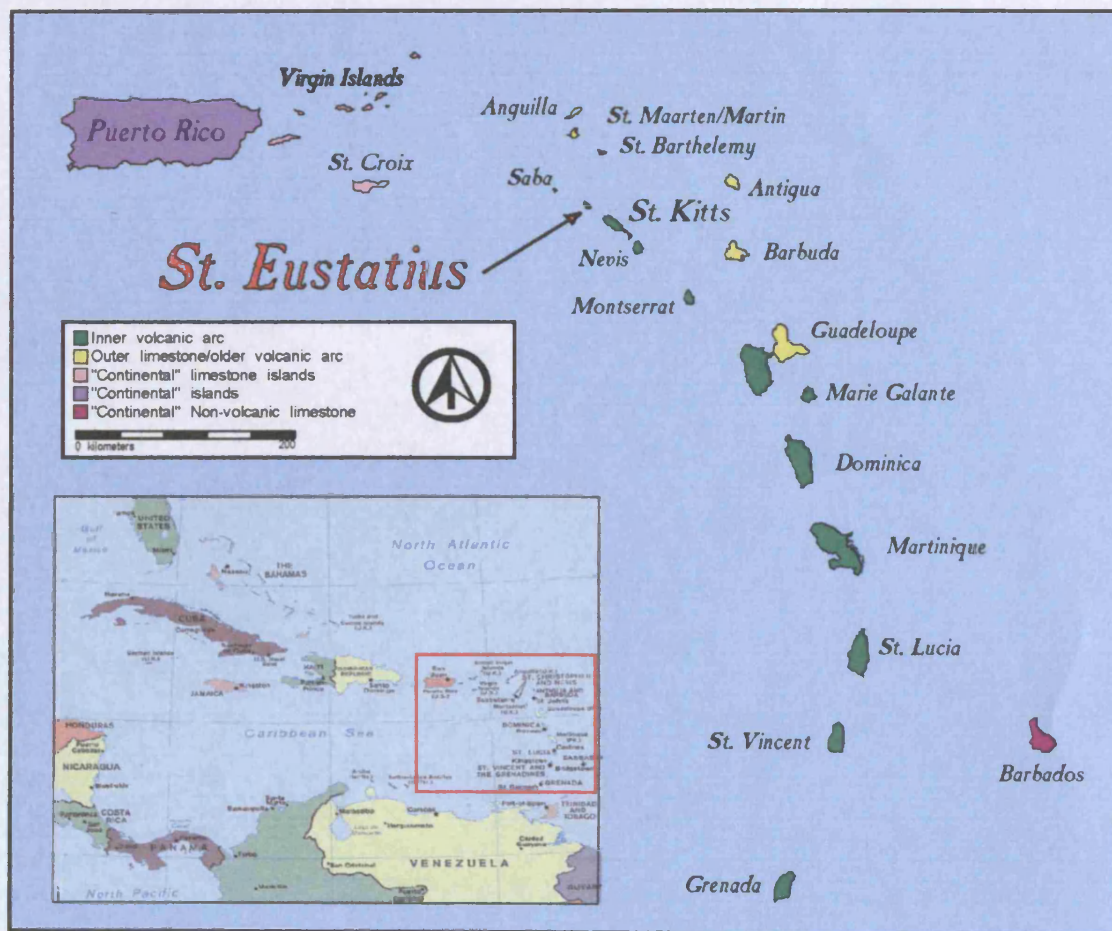


Figure 5.22 The geology of the Antilles in relation to St. Eustatius

American continent that subsided into the Atlantic, was covered by coral reefs and then uplifted again (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978:9). Thus, the island primarily consists of a deep deposit of limestone overlying a sedimentary base (Schuchert 1935:706-16).

The geology of St. Eustatius has been the focus of a number of geologists since the late-nineteenth century (Hardy, Rodrigues, and University of the West Indies (Mona Jamaica). Faculty of Agriculture. 1947; Meuffels and van Zweden 1987; Molengraaff 1886; Roobol, Smith, and Tomblin 1997; Veenenbos 1955; Westermann 1957; Westermann and Kiel 1961). It holds particular fascination because of its almost perfectly formed volcanic cone (the Quill), eroded ancient volcanos (Boven), and the uplifted limestone formation known as “Whitewall” (Roobol, Smith, and Tomblin 1997). **Figure 5.23** is a soil map based upon Veenenbos (1955) that depicts the variety of soils present on the island. The “White Wall” formation can be seen at the southern end of the island. I investigated this area to determine if the limestone deposited here was a possible source of the limestone blocks traditionally thought to have come from Bermuda as ballast (**Figure 5.24**). Limestone is the primary building material on Bermuda and was still mined until the mid-twentieth century (**Figure 5.25**). On St. Eustatius, these blocks were primarily used in the construction of the domed roofs over cisterns such as that found at the Pleasures Estate plantation. I found that the limestone in this formation was much less compact and of a finer consistency (almost like chalk) than the limestone from which the stone blocks were constructed. In addition, there were intact blocks of coral that did not resemble any of the limestone that I have found in excavating on St. Eustatius (detail **Figure 5.25**). Therefore this indicates that the blocks did not come from St. Eustatius and that the traditional stories are probably fact.

Sandy loams have built-up along the slopes of the Quill and across the *Cultuurvlakte* or Cultivation Plain (Veenenbos 1955). These soils are quite fertile and have supported a variety of crops over the past few centuries (Hardy, Rodrigues, and University of the West Indies (Mona Jamaica). Faculty of Agriculture. 1947; Veenenbos 1955). The only restriction to a more productive agricultural economy on the island is the dearth of regular rainfall except on the higher northeastern slopes of the Quill (Meuffels and van Zweden 1987). Moving northward across Statia we come to the ancient eroded remains of volcanoes known as the Boven hills. This is the only area on St. Eustatius old enough to have allowed the formation of clay and clay loams (Meuffels

and van Zweden 1987:79). These clay deposits are found in Venus Bay as indicated in **Figure 5.22**. I had planned to analyse this clay in relation to other clays from other islands in the region and especially those from islands where I had been able to obtain Afro-Caribbean pottery samples. However, I was not able to obtain samples from these other islands. Suffice it to say at this point, if any ceramics were produced by slaves on Statia then the clay had to have been mined at Venus Bay.

Petrographic analyses of the volcanic rocks on St. Eustatius have been conducted by Roobol *et al* (1997:79). Four different rock types were identified including basalts, basaltic andesites, andesites and dacites. The primary constituent in each rock type was plagioclase. In the basalt, pleochroic amphibole, a greater amount of clinopyroxene than orthopyroxene, and small amounts of olivine crystals are present. The basaltic andesites are classified by a dominance of orthopyroxene and the common occurrence of olivine. Andesites are the most common rock type on Statia. They are indicated by both pleochroic and non-pleochroic amphibole, olivine and orthopyroxene. The rhyolites are all pumiceous and contain inclusion-rich plagioclase and pleochronic amphibole both with and without orthopyroxene. This breakdown of Statia rock types is helpful in classifying the temper of Afro-Caribbean rock samples found on the island.

Figure 5.23 Soil map of St. Eustatius.

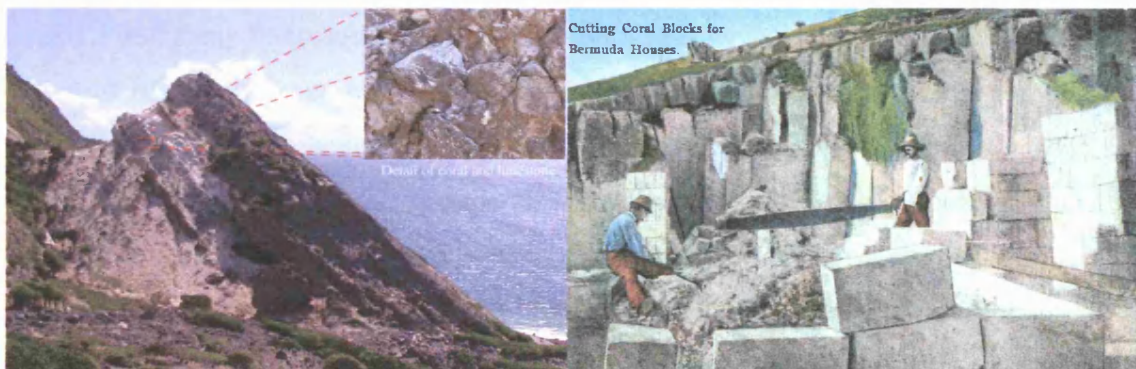
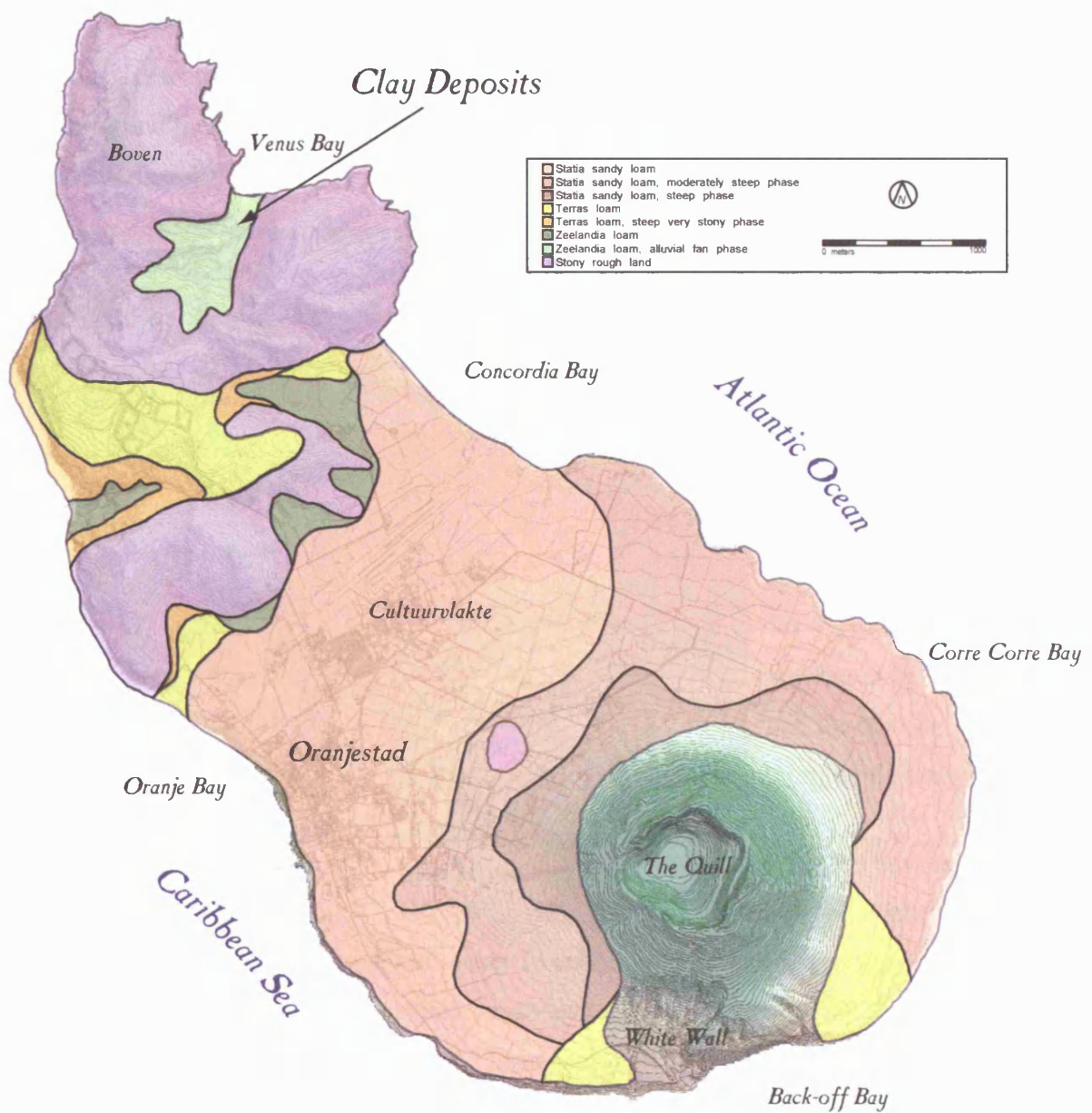


Figure 5.24 Whitewall formation on Statia. **Figure 5.25** Limestone cutting on Bermuda.

5.7.3 Petrographic Results and Analysis

A large sample of Afro-Caribbean ware (281 sherds) was available for analysis from my work at St. Eustatius, and samples from additional Caribbean sites (including St. Croix, Antigua, St. Lucia and Nevis) were acquired from colleagues (**Figure 5.26**). Chemical, petrographic, and vessel form analyses of the Afro-Caribbean wares from St. Eustatius and these other islands has permitted some understanding of potential inter-island interactions. I must emphasize that this analysis is the first to incorporate an



Figure 5.26 Sample locations for thin-section analysis.

inter-island comparison of thin-sections of Afro-Caribbean pottery. In fact there have been only three additional Afro-Caribbean thin section analyses one for St. Eustatius, another at St. Johns and the last for Antigua (Hauser 1998;

Heath 1988; Petersen, Watters, and Nicholson

1992). Hauser also used x-ray fluorescence to analyse the St. John ceramics. The only other archaeologist to use compositional analyses to study pottery exchange among slaves was Brian Crane (1993) who used Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis to study ceramics from Puerto Rico and Charleston, South Carolina.

I used three analytical techniques in analysing Afro-Caribbean ceramics in this thesis. First, x-ray fluorescence was used to determine whether or not some St. Eustatius Afro-Caribbean sherds were glazed with lead in a similar manner to some that have been excavated in Jamaica (Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Heath 1998; Mathewson 1972). Second, point counting of minerals and petrography were used to obtain comparative data for ceramic samples from each island. Finally, a survey of both photographic and archaeological samples of Afro-Caribbean wares produced a body of over 50 vessel form types from ten different islands. In the following sections I will present and analyse the results of this work.

One glazed Afro-Caribbean pottery sample from St. Eustatius was subjected to x-ray fluorescence analysis at the Institute of Archaeology. It was very similar to other Afro-Caribbean samples in that it had course temper, was fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, and was not burnished like Saladoid pottery. A Spectro X-Lab machine was used. The full results from this analysis are found in **Appendix III**. The results clearly showed that lead was the primary constituent in the glaze for this particular sample, indicating that it was similar to the ceramics found on Jamaica that were also lead glazed. It may be that this ceramic type represents a potential trans-Caribbean connection with Jamaica in Afro-Caribbean pottery. Until further information on the distribution of locally-made lead glazed pottery becomes available in the Caribbean this possibility cannot be fully tested.

Next, 41 pottery samples from St. Eustatius, five from Antigua, seven from St. Lucia, five from St. Croix, and two from Nevis were thin-sectioned and then point-count analyses were conducted. Desmond Nicholson provided the samples from Antigua, Dan Hicks provided the samples from St. Lucia, George Tyson collected the samples from St. Croix and Christine Eincklemann kindly provided the pottery from Nevis.

Thin-sections were prepared by vacuum impregnating the samples with resin and then mounting and grinding the samples to a standard 30 micron thickness. Two-hundred and fifty points were counted for each sample. Twelve categories were used including: 1) matrix, 2) quartz, 3) amphibole, 4) plagioclase, 5) K-feldspar, 6) undetermined feldspar, 7) volcanic rock, 8) biotite, 9) olivine, 10) haematite, 11) special, 12) void. The “special” category was reserved for scarce rocks and minerals that were individually noted for each particular specimen. The resulting data were then subjected to multivariate analysis using the program PRIMER produced by Primer-E, Ltd. at Plymouth Marine Laboratory. Using PRIMER, the data were run through a Bray-Curtis algorithm which permits better multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) than other algorithmic processes such as Euclidean distance or principal components analysis (PCA) (Clarke and Warwick 2001). The results (**Table 5.6**) were then plotted in three different ways: 1) cluster plot, 2) dendrogram using ranked order, and 3) dendrogram based on similarity. The results for each island were then plotted with those from St. Eustatius. **Figures 5.27-5.30** illustrate these comparisons. In each figure, data are presented in a table at the top, in the middle are photo-micrographs of related samples, and at the bottom are dendrograms with significant relationships highlighted in red. In

each figure, groups of related samples are designated with numbers.

In examining these plots, several groupings of similarly composed ceramics are evident for St. Eustatius. In **Figure 5.27**, Group 1 is comprised of samples from the Duinkerck House and Pleasures Estate and is differentiated by the presence of volcanic rock, biotite, and olivine. Group 2 is differentiated by a high proportion of volcanic rock and was collected from both the Pleasures Estate and the Duinkerck House. Both of these sites also had ceramics included in Group 3 which exhibits higher proportions of both plagioclase and volcanic rock. Finally, from the Duinkerck House, Battery St. Louis and the Pleasures Estate plantation, therein was Group 4. Group 4's primary components consisted of matrix, quartz, and haematite with little else. When the St. Eustatius results were combined with those from other islands some positive correlations were observed indicating the potential presence on St. Eustatius ceramics on other islands or vice-versa. No St. Eustatius samples exhibited statistically significant similar characteristics to those from St. Lucia according to the multi-variate analysis (the Bray-Curtis algorithm discussed earlier) and therefore, it does not seem that there was a pottery trade connection between these two islands.

For example, Sample 5 (SC5) from Estate Prosperity on St. Croix was very similar in composition to that of Samples 22 and 34 (SE22 and SE34) in Group 4 from St. Eustatius (**Figure 5.28**). The three samples had high proportions of volcanic rock and haematite in common and would class with St. Eustatius Group 4. St. Croix is similar in geological terms to St. Eustatius and thus the absence of limestone/calcareous temper is not significant. Therefore, there is the possibility that these ceramics on St. Eustatius may have originally derived from St. Croix.

One sample from Mountravers Slave Village on Nevis (NV2) closely resembled one from the privy at the Duinkerck house site on St. Eustatius (SE3). SE 3 was not part of any of the Groups (1, 2, 3 or 4) found on St. Eustatius. It may be then, that this pottery sample has its origins on Nevis. These samples shared a complex combination of quartz, amphibole, plagioclase, and feldspars which proved to be statistically significant. The similarity between these samples is illustrated in **Figure 5.29**. Again, there was an absence of any limestone temper thereby increasing to possibility that these samples were not derived from islands in the limestone arc. This then leads to the distinct possibility that these ceramics may have come from Nevis.

Finally, two samples from Antigua (AN3 and AN1) shared similar characteristics to samples from St. Eustatius (SE3, SE 14 and SE39). AN3 was

excavated at Fort George on Monk's Hill which was occupied between 1680 and 1925 and closely resembled SE3 from the Duinkerck House site. Both samples had high proportions of plagioclase, k-feldspar, and volcanic rock. There may be a relationship between AN3 and NV2 mentioned above as NV2 was also related to SE 3. AN1 was excavated at domestic site called Indian Ridge occupied between 1700 and 1750 and was similar to both SE14 from the Duinkerck House and SE39 from the Pleasures Estate plantation (**Figure 5.30**). These two St. Eustatius samples were part of Group 3. These samples contained amphiboles, plagioclase and haematite. Again, there is a complete absence of any carbonate temper. It is possible then that the Antigua and Nevis ceramics may have derived from St. Eustatius.

In light of the foregoing, it is interesting to note that very close trading ties between St. Croix, Antigua, Nevis and St. Eustatius are documented during the Colonial period. As described in the previous chapter, slaves were not only traded but were traders themselves when moving amongst the Windward and Leeward islands. It may be that St. Eustatius was a trans-shipment point for some of these ceramics or possibly goods held within these vessels. However, the majority of vessel forms found on Statia are cooking pots and thus they do not convincingly lend themselves to this latter option. The breadth of fabric types in the St. Eustatius pottery samples points towards diverse origins for these ceramics. Close matches between samples from St. Croix, Antigua and Nevis and those from St. Eustatius indicate a possible trading relationship. The lack of any petrographic correlation between St. Lucia and St. Eustatius ceramics may reflect an absence of any ceramic inter-island trade. These results when taken as a whole provide some suggestion that there was a movement of slave produced ceramics between these nearby islands.

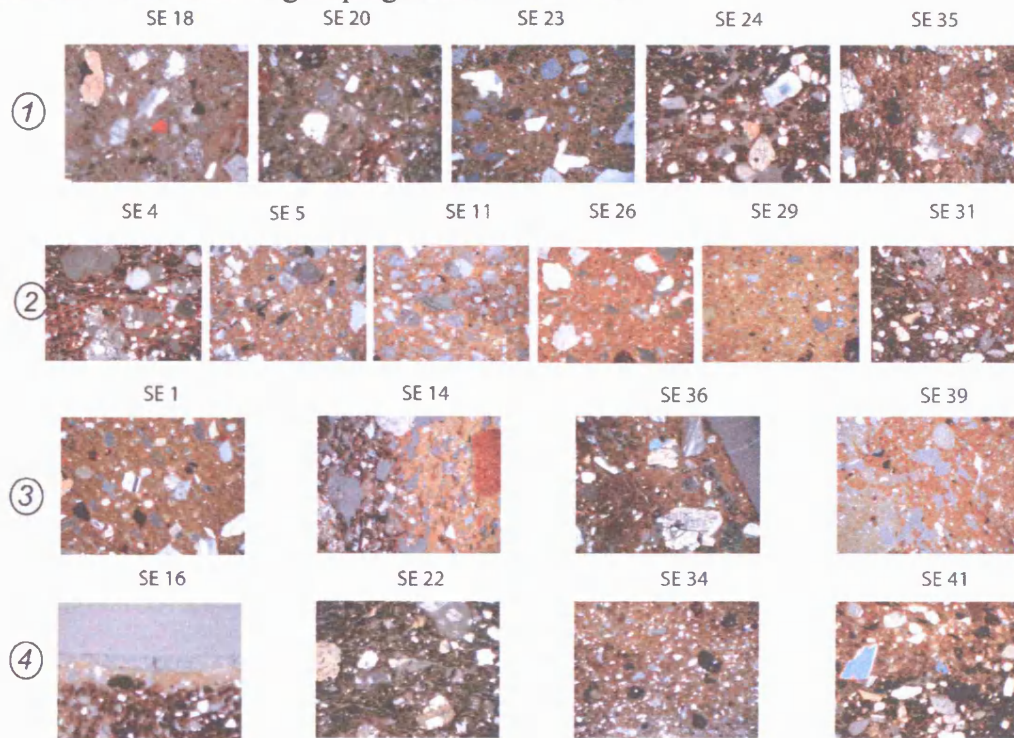
In the near future, I hope to expand this analysis to include samples from additional islands. I also plan to more closely correlate ceramic samples to specific islands by comparing rare earth element proportions. Rare earth element proportions provide a virtual geological fingerprint when attempting to trace the origins of biological or mineralogical samples. Sampling and financial constraints prohibited the use of this technique in this thesis. Thus, I was unable to more closely tie the mineralogical characteristics of my samples to those of specific islands.

Table 5.6 Point-count data for Afro-Colonoware thin-section analysis.

Sample #	Matrix	Quartz	Amphibole	Plagioclase	K Feldspar	Un Feldspar	Volcanic Rock	Biomite	Olivine	Henatite	Special	Void
SE 1	183	73.2	31	12.4	0	0.0	7	2.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
SE 2	175	70.0	25	10.0	1	0.4	5	2.0	4	1.6	1	0.4
SE 3	185	74.0	24	9.6	7	2.8	13	5.2	7	2.8	0	0.0
SE 4	170	68.0	24	9.6	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 5	168	67.2	36	14.4	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 6	200	80.0	12	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 7	185	74.0	22	8.8	4	1.6	18	7.2	2	0.8	0	0.0
SE 8	198	79.2	34	13.6	11	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 9	198	79.2	34	13.6	0	0.0	11	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 10	205	82.0	29	11.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 11	172	68.8	46	18.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 12	189	75.6	19	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
SE 13	196	78.4	9	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 14	183	73.2	28	11.2	1	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 15	232	92.8	8	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 16	211	84.4	24	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 17	230	92.0	8	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 18	185	74.0	22	8.8	1	0.4	14	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 19	237	94.8	8	3.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 20	199	79.6	21	8.4	0	0.0	8	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 21	191	76.4	15	6.0	5	2.0	10	4.0	3	1.2	0	0.0
SE 22	208	83.2	28	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 23	193	77.2	19	7.6	1	0.4	12	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 24	206	82.4	20	8.0	2	0.8	8	3.2	1	0.4	0	0.0
SE 25	182	72.8	42	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
SE 26	146	58.4	50	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 27	191	76.4	16	6.4	3	1.2	12	4.8	1	0.4	0	0.0
SE 28	195	78.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
SE 29	144	57.6	45	18.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 30	179	71.6	17	6.8	9	3.6	18	7.2	10	4.0	1	0.4
SE 31	174	69.6	42	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 32	188	75.2	42	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0
SE 33	213	85.2	30	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 34	178	71.2	54	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 35	185	74.0	22	8.8	0	0.0	8	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 36	191	76.4	35	14.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 37	189	75.6	51	20.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 38	154	61.6	5	2.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 39	190	76.0	36	14.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 40	188	75.2	32	12.8	1	0.4	11	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE 41	188	75.2	33	13.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
AN 1	178	70.4	41	16.4	2	0.8	7	2.8	3	1.2	0	0.0
AN 2	198	79.2	21	8.4	0	0.0	6	2.4	3	1.2	0	0.0
AN 3	200	80.0	24	9.6	1	0.4	6	2.4	9	3.6	0	0.0
AN 4	204	81.6	23	9.2	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	1.2	2	0.8
AN 5	203	81.2	30	12.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0
SL 1	204	81.6	30	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SL 2	212	84.8	6	2.4	2	0.8	3	1.2	1	0.4	0	0.0
SL 3	229	91.6	10	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SL 4	203	81.2	37	14.8	1	0.4	5	2.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
SL 5	188	75.2	38	15.2	0	0.0	11	4.4	3	1.2	0	0.0
SL 6	178	71.2	51	20.4	1	0.4	12	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SL 7	217	86.8	29	11.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SC 1	208	83.2	23	9.2	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
SC 2	220	88.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
SC 3	221	88.4	21	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SC 4	226	90.4	6	2.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
SC 5	203	81.2	10	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NV 1	194	77.6	29	11.6	0	0.0	4	1.6	2	0.8	1	0.4
NV 2	201	80.4	21	8.4	5	2.0	8	3.2	6	2.4	1	0.4

Sample #	Group	Matrix %	Quartz %	Amphibole %	Plagioclase %	K Feldspar %	Un-Feldspar %	Volcanic Rock %	Biotite %	Olivine %	Hematite %	Special %	Void %
SE 18	1	185	74.0	22	8.8	1 0.4	14 5.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	6	2.4	10 4.0	6 2.4
SE 20	1	199	79.6	21	8.4	0 0.0	8 3.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	9	3.6	1 0.4	4 1.6
SE 23	1	193	77.2	19	7.6	1 0.4	12 4.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	5	2.0	13 5.2	1 0.4
SE 24	1	206	82.4	20	8.0	2 0.8	8 3.2	1 0.4	0 0.0	3	1.2	2 0.8	3 1.2
SE 35	1	185	74.0	22	8.8	0 0.0	8 3.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	10	4.0	7 2.8	6 2.4
SE 4	2	170	68.0	24	9.6	0 0.0	2 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	34	13.6	0 0.0	0 0.0
SE 5	2	168	67.2	36	14.4	2 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	34	13.6	0 0.0	0 0.0
SE 11	2	172	68.8	46	18.4	0 0.0	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	18	7.2	0 0.0	0 0.0
SE 26	2	146	58.4	50	20.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	37	14.8	0 0.0	0 0.0
SE 29	2	144	57.6	45	18.0	0 0.0	2 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	56	22.4	0 0.0	0 0.0
SE 31	2	174	69.6	42	16.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	30	12.0	0 0.0	1 0.4
SE 1	3	183	73.2	31	12.4	0 0.0	7 2.8	0 0.0	1 0.4	6	2.4	0 0.0	2 0.8
SE 14	3	183	73.2	28	11.2	1 0.4	2 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	3	1.2	0 0.0	2 0.8
SE 36	3	191	76.4	35	14.0	0 0.0	4 1.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	3	1.2	1 0.4	2 0.8
SE 39	3	190	76.0	36	14.4	0 0.0	2 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	4	1.6	0 0.0	3 1.2
SE 16	4	211	84.4	24	9.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0.0	0 0.0	3 1.2
SE 22	4	208	83.2	28	11.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3	1.2	0 0.0	8 3.2
SE 33	4	213	85.2	30	12.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0.0	0 0.0	6 2.4
SE 34	4	178	71.2	54	21.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	4	1.6	0 0.0	11 4.4
SE 41	4	188	75.2	33	13.2	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1	0.4	0 0.0	18 7.2

Table 5.7 Thin-section groupings for St. Eustatius.



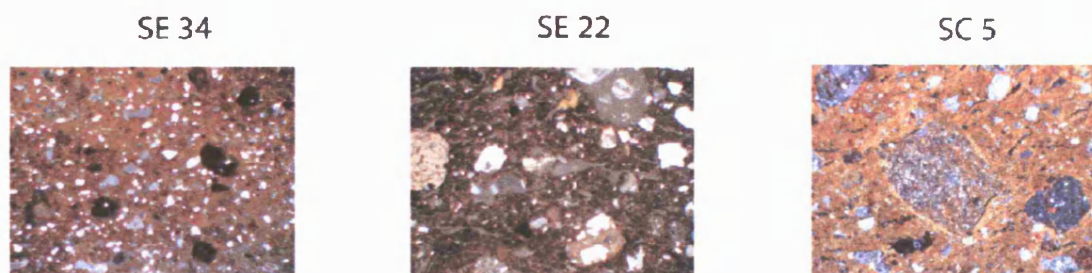
St. Eustatius Similarity Dendrogram



Figure 5.27 St. Eustatius PRIMER data.

Sample #		Matrix	%	Quartz	%	Amphibole	%	Plagioclase	%	K-Feldspar	%	Un-Feldspar	%	Volcanic Rock	%	Biotite	%	Olivine	%	Hematite	%	Special	%	Void	%
SE 22	1	208	83.2	28	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.2	0	0.0	3	1.2
SE 34	1	178	71.2	54	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	4.4	0	0.0	3	1.2
SC 5	1	203	81.2	10	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	6.8	0	0.0	7	2.8

Table 5.8 Thin-section groupings for St. Eustatius and St. Croix.



SE and St. Croix Similarity Dendrogram

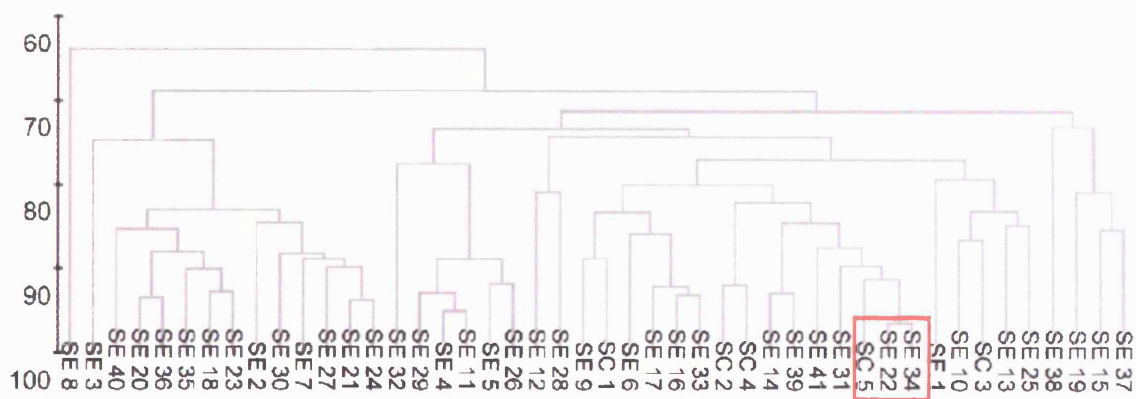
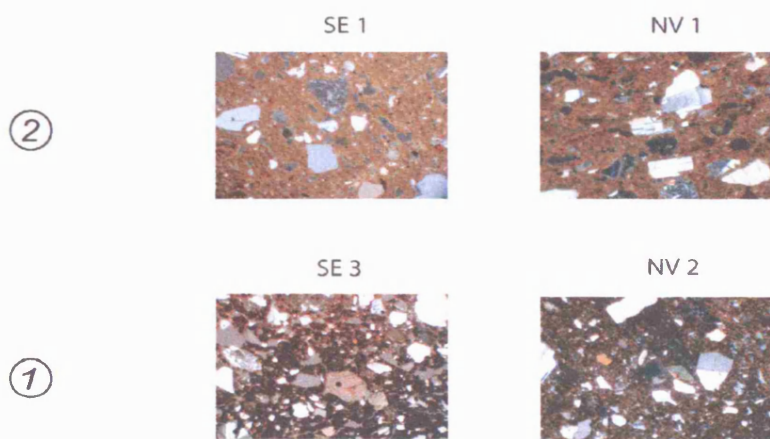


Figure 5.28 St. Eustatius and St. Croix PRIMER data.

Sample #	Group	Matrix	%	Quartz	%	Amphibole	%	Plagioclase	%	K Feldspar	%	Un-Feldspar	%	Volcanic Rock	%	Biotite	%	Olivine	%	Hematite	%	Special	%	Void	%
SE 3	1	185	74.0	24	9.6	7	2.8	13	5.2	7	2.8	0	0.0	12	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4
NV 2	1	201	80.4	21	8.4	5	2.0	8	3.2	6	2.4	1	0.4	3	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0
SE 1	2	183	73.2	31	12.4	0	0.0	7	2.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	6	2.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	4	1.6	2	0.8	14	5.6
NV 1	2	194	77.6	29	11.6	0	0.0	4	1.6	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	3	1.2	8	3.2	6	2.4

Table 5.9 Thin-section groupings for St. Eustatius and Nevis.



SE and Nevis Similarity Dendrogram

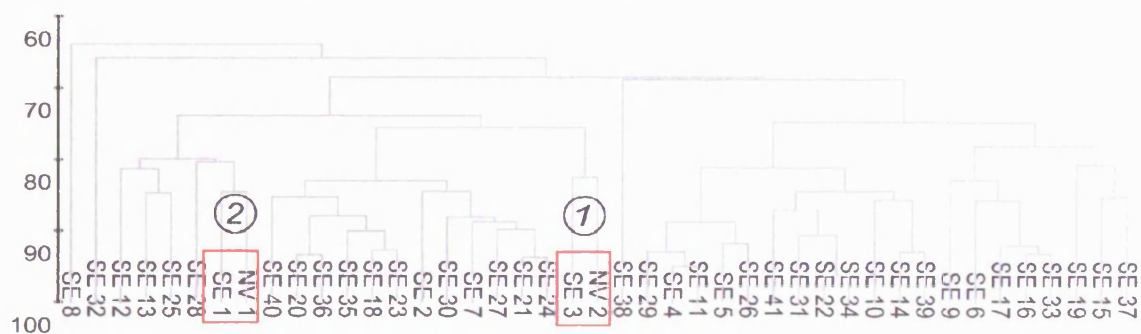
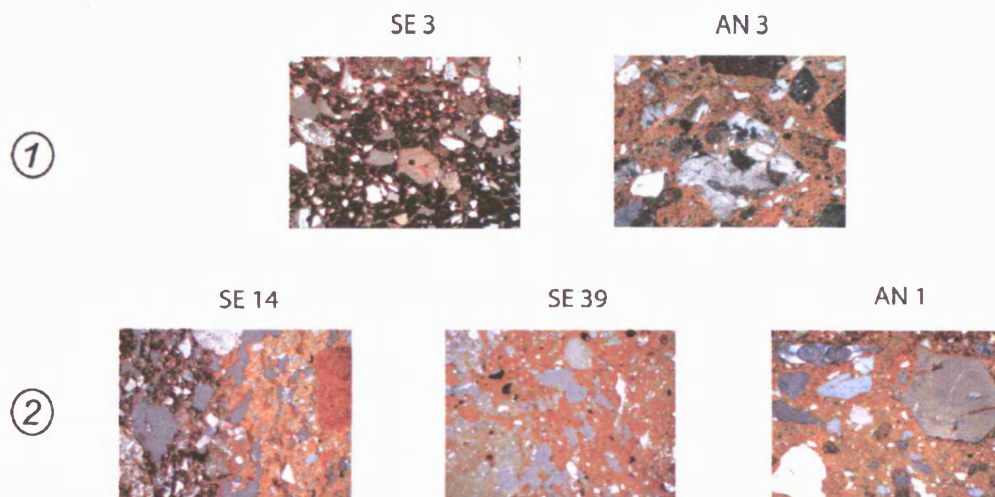


Figure 5.29 St. Eustatius and Nevis PRIMER data.

Sample #	Group	Matrix	%	Quartz	%	Amphibole	%	Plagioclase	%	K Feldspar	%	Un-Feldspar	%	Volcanic Rock	%	Biotite	%	Olivine	%	Hematite	%	Special	%	Void	%
SE 3	1	185	74.0	24	9.6	7	2.8	13	5.2	7	2.8	0	0.0	12	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4
AN 3	1	200	80.0	24	9.6	1	0.4	6	2.4	9	3.6	0	0.0	9	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
SE 14	2	183	73.2	28	11.2	1	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	31	12.4
SE 39	2	190	76.0	36	14.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	15	6.0
AN 1	2	176	70.4	41	16.4	2	0.8	7	2.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	6	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	13	5.2

Table 5.10 Thin-section groupings for St. Eustatius and Antigua



SE and Antigua Similarity Dendrogram

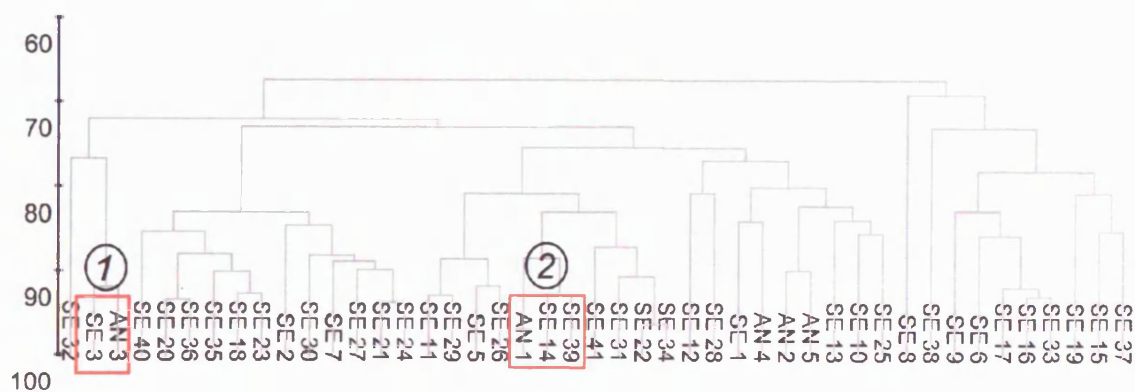


Figure 5.30 St. Eustatius and Antigua PRIMER data.

5.7.4 Vessel Form Variation

Complementary evidence from local Diaspora vessel forms supports the petrographic evidence. **Figure 5.31** illustrates the wide variety of vessel forms found among Afro-Caribbean potters. Barbara Heath (1998) has described the cornucopia of vessel forms found across the Caribbean. In this analysis I have added additional forms illustrated in nineteenth century photographs from Barbados BAR (b)-(h) and a vessel that I identified as a slave produced ceramic that was left in the kitchen of an urban home on St. Eustatius EUS (a). Vessel forms are defined according to several characteristics. These characteristics include whether vessels are flatwares or pots, lidded or not-lidded, with or without spout, flat bottomed or round bottomed, with or without foot rings, with or without handle and finally rim forms. Surface treatments are also considered including burnishing and glazes. Finally, the production methods are analysed: were the vessels formed from coils, or on a wheel or moulded? These physical attributes are summarised in **Table 5.11** for the vessel forms in **Figure 5.31**. These vessels can be classified as being derived from European designs, African forms or a hybrid of both pottery traditions. Vessels with handles and flat-bottoms can be generally considered to be derived from European designs. Round or globular bottoms are common in West African pottery traditions (Aiyedun 1988; Bier 1980; Gallay 1992; Okpoko 1987). Hybrid forms may incorporate elements of both such as handles on a round or globular vessel.

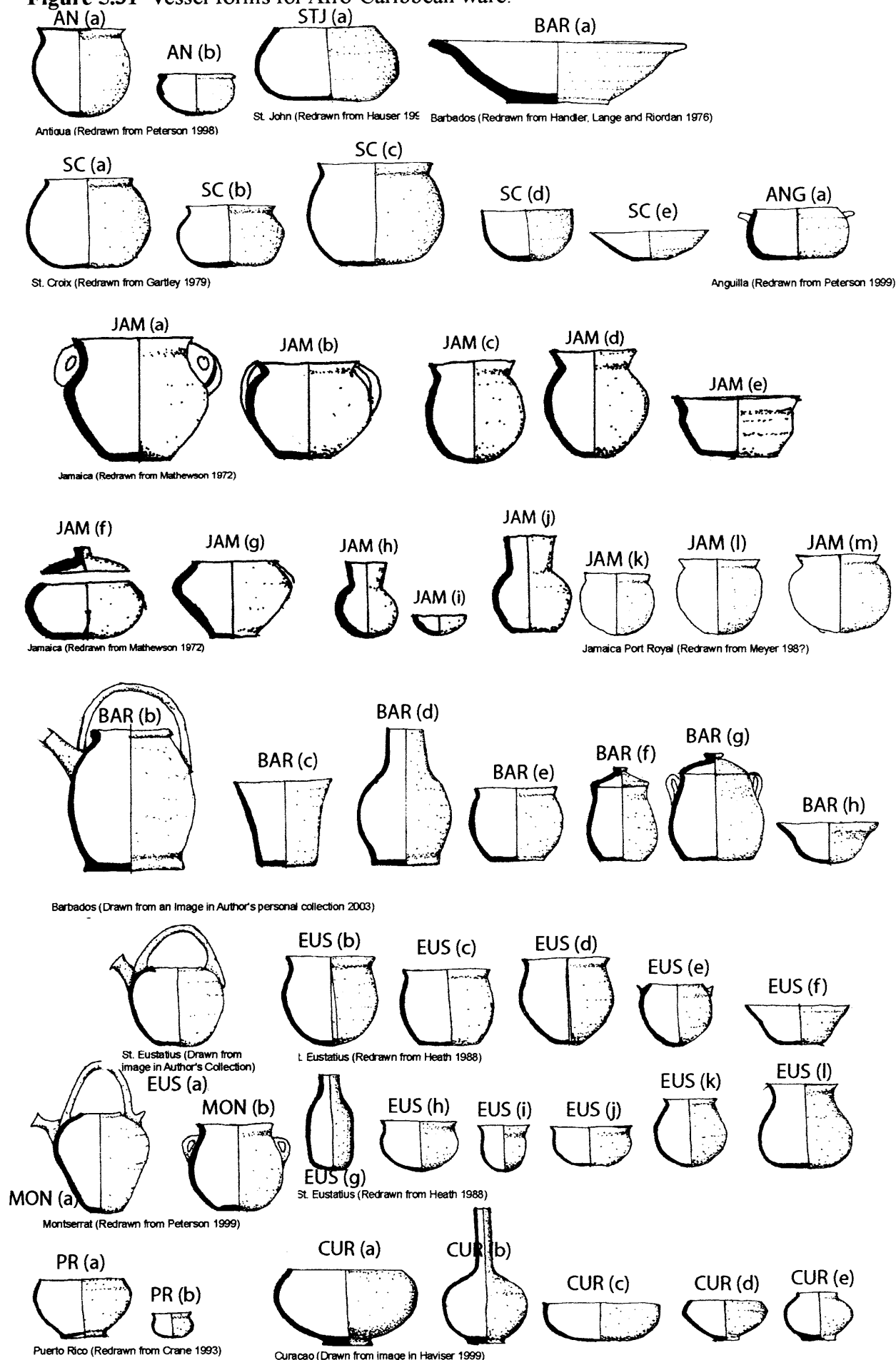
In **Figure 5.31** one can see that similar round-bottom cooking vessels have been excavated on Antigua AN (a-b), Jamaica JAM (c-d), and St. Eustatius EUS (b, e, k). These vessel types are typical of West African designs (Aiyedun 1988; Bier 1980; Gallay 1992; Okpoko 1987). Both in West Africa and in the West Indies, these pots with rounded bottoms were placed directly in coals whilst cooking. Many of the vessels recovered from St. Eustatius were burned and coated in soot from this activity. Hybrid forms including flat-bottomed handleless cooking or storage **Figure 5.31** vessels have been found on St. Croix SC (a-c), and St. Eustatius EUS (c,j, I). Vessels with lids have been recovered archaeologically from Jamaica and can be seen in a photograph of pottery sellers from Barbados BAR (b-h).

Particularly noteworthy are the three jugs with handles and spouts from Montserrat MON (a), Barbados BAR (b) and St. Eustatius EUS (a). The cultural derivation of these vessel forms are not known and may represent a design developed in the West Indies. All three vessels may date to the post-emancipation period. However,

Table 5.11 Vessel Forms chart

Island	Code	Name	Culture	Construction			Body Design			Top			Base			Handle(s) Rim			
				Coil	Wheel	Unknown	Flange	Hollowware	Lid	Spout	Flat	Round	Foot Ring	Shap	Coil	Everted	Inverted		
Anguilla	ANG (a)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X				X					X			X		X	
Antigua	AN (a)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X				X				X				X			
Antigua	AN (b)	C. Pot	African	X				X				X				X			
Barbados	BAR (a)	Bowl	European	X		X	---			X		?						X	
Barbados	BAR (b)	Jug	Unknown		X		X		X			X	X					X	
Barbados	BAR (c)	Flwr Pot	Unknown	X			X											X	
Barbados	BAR (d)	Carafe	European		X		X					X						X	
Barbados	BAR (e)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X											X	
Barbados	BAR (f)	Stor. Pot	European		X		X	X										X	
Barbados	BAR (g)	Stor. Pot	European		X		X	X						X				X	
Barbados	BAR (h)	Bowl	African		X		X											X	
Curaçao	CUR (a)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X					X						X	
Curaçao	CUR (b)	Carafe	European	X			X					X						X	
Curaçao	CUR (c)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X											X	
Curaçao	CUR (d)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X					X						X	
Curaçao	CUR (e)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X					X						X	
Jamaica	JAM (a)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X							X		X			
Jamaica	JAM (b)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X							X		X			
Jamaica	JAM (c)	C. Pot	African	X			X									X			
Jamaica	JAM (d)	C. Pot	African	X			X									X			
Jamaica	JAM (e)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X									X			
Jamaica	JAM (f)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X			X	X										X	
Jamaica	JAM (g)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X					X						X	
Jamaica	JAM (h)	Carafe	African		X		X											X	
Jamaica	JAM (i)	Bowl	African	X		X	---									X			
Jamaica	JAM (j)	Carafe	Hybrid		X		X									X			
Jamaica	JAM (k)	C. Pot	African	X			X											X	
Jamaica	JAM (l)	C. Pot	African	X			X									X			
Jamaica	JAM (m)	C. Pot	African	X			X									X			
Montserrat	MON (a)	Jug	Unknown	X			X		X					X				X	
Montserrat	MON (b)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X							X		X			
Puerto Rico	PR (a)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X					X						X	
Puerto Rico	PR (b)	C. Pot	African	X			X											X	
St. Croix	SC (a)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X			X			X								X	
St. Croix	SC (b)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X			X			X								X	
St. Croix	SC (c)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X			X			X								X	
St. Croix	SC (d)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. Croix	SC (e)	Bowl	Hybrid	X		X												X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (a)	Jug	Unknown	X			X		X					X				X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (b)	C. Pot	African	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (c)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (d)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (e)	C. Pot	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (f)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (g)	Carafe	European	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (h)	C. Pot	African	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (i)	C. Pot	African	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (j)	Bowl	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (j)	Stor. Pot	African	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (k)	C. Pot	African	X			X											X	
St. Eustatius	EUS (l)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X											X	
St. John	STJ (a)	Stor. Pot	Hybrid	X			X												X

Figure 5.31 Vessel forms for Afro-Caribbean ware.



they do show the subtle variability that can be found among the various pottery production sites. The jug from Barbados has a distinct foot ring while the other two vessels have rounded bottoms.

The jug from Montserrat tapers more sharply in contrast to the more squat form of the St. Eustatius jug. Carafes have been found on both St. Eustatius EUS (g) and Jamaica JAM (h, j). I can also add vessels from Barbados to this list as well BAR (d). These are all European in design. Among the vessel forms seen in the photograph from Barbados is a “flower pot” BAR (c) which Heath (1998) indicates also has been found on St. Eustatius. Altogether, these vessel forms indicate both a great deal of variation among the islands and the likely possibility of a shared corpus of pottery forms across the West Indies. This then implies an exchange of ideas, pottery technology, and material cultural uses among people of African heritage both during slavery and in the post emancipation era.

These results indicate that there was some cultural exchange between St. Eustatius, Antigua, St. Croix and Nevis and probably among other islands including Barbados and Jamaica. Each island is in close proximity and had well established trade connections throughout the eighteenth century (Goslinga 1985). It is not surprising then that some ceramic samples provide evidence for inter-island exchange. However, at this point, it is impossible to determine whether slaves or their masters were travelling between the islands with the express purpose of trading in Afro-Caribbeanware and/or their contents, but, two facts support the supposition that slaves themselves acted as traders. First, documentary evidence for St. Eustatius indicates that slaves were active participants in the inter-island trade for their owners by both acting as tradesmen and by crewing and piloting vessels among these islands (Equiano 1999 (1789)). Repeatedly, I found crew lists in the Algemeen Rijksarchief that included slaves and even some that were entirely slave except for the captain (Chabert and Ouckama 1782a, 1782b, 1782c, 1782d, 1782e, 1782f, 1782g). Undoubtably, Oladah Equiano was not the only St. Eustatius slave crewman who traded for his own profit (cf. ref). Second, the product was produced exclusively by people of African heritage and most often by slaves. This analysis has successfully shown that there is variation in Afro-colonware types and that some neighbouring islands shared specific vessel forms while there are certain island-specific vessel forms that existed as well. It does not take a great leap of faith to believe that enterprising slave tradesmen acted as middlemen in an active trade economy of Afro-Caribbeanware vessels (and/or their contents) among these islands.

The economic and social ramifications of these activities would be significant. It is one thing to allow slaves to walk to a market every Sunday to sell some of their wares as they did in Jamaica and other places. It is a entirely different situation when slaves were crew members and tradesmen on vessels which moved dozens if not hundreds of kilometres across the Caribbean Sea. Social positions were negotiated on the basis of economic return for both the slave and their owner. Owners would have had to trust their slaves regarding the economic transactions that they conducted in ports far from home. In return, Statian slaves likely expected and received increased social standing both in the free and unfree communities. As described in the previous chapter, the documentary record is replete with examples of owners freeing slaves and slaves purchasing their own freedom. Economic power was directly tied to the slaves' ability to earn money. If slaves were permitted to earn money on a relatively free basis by their owners, the social system on Statia had a built-in economic cycle. Slaves could, over a certain time period, earn their freedom. At the same time they were providing their owners with funds with which to purchase additional slaves. In order to maximise earning potential as tradespeople the slaves would have had to be allowed relatively more freedom than those in other slave societies. In the end, slave owners would have to earn more through this economic situation than through a more repressive enslavement regime in order to make this a viable option. Statia's position as a free-trade port through the eighteenth century had ramifications not only for the economic well-being of the European colonisers, but also the development of a powerful and unique slave society and economy.

5.8 *Summary of Archaeological Results*

Chapter 5 has provided a comparative analysis of archaeological material from three colonial sites with enslaved African components on St. Eustatius. These three sites include a military fortification, Battery St. Louis, an urban domestic home, the Duinkerck House privy and a plantation, the Pleasures Estate. Battery St. Louis was likely built in mid-1781 and occupied until the demise of the Statian economy in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Its slave component included a significant quantity of Afro-Caribbean ceramics and also several beads. The Duinkerck House privy provided a cross-section of a wealthy urban family and their slaves in the town of Oranjestad. The high proportion of porcelain and other valuable artefacts such as silver coins and gold cufflinks reflect their status. The Afro-Caribbean component at this site

included Afro-Caribbean ceramics and a wide range of beads including an intact necklace. The artefacts indicate the privy was in use from the mid-eighteenth century until around 1800. Finally, the archaeological remains from the Pleasures Estate plantation provide a fairly clear indication of the occupation sequence at this site. The “bell curve” identified in the proportions of several ceramic types indicate the rise and fall of plantation fortunes over a century of activity from the 1730s to the 1830s. Slave-related artefacts recovered here include Afro-Caribbean ware, beads and a cooking pit likely utilised by slaves who occupied the former “Big House” after the plantations sugar activities ceased and it became first a cattle farm and then a sheep farm.

Afro-Caribbean ceramic samples from five different islands were subjected to petrographic analysis for comparative purposes. Results indicate that ceramics from three islands including, St. Croix, Nevis, and Antigua are related to samples from St. Eustatius. Some form of trade among the islands in these enslaved African vessels is therefore indicated. It is likely that slaves not only produced these ceramics but possibly traded them and possibly their contents.

In comparing the archaeological material recovered from these three sites to that found on other colonial period sites with enslaved African components a pattern of more diverse ceramic types is evident. The indication is that slaves living on St. Eustatius may have had greater access to a more diverse cadre of material goods than enslaved Africans in other societies. This access was not only through physical presence but also a permissive if not sympathetic society. Increased freedom for slaves meant that they could trade more for their masters and themselves. This in turn provided economic benefits for both parties. In the following chapters, I will continue to build upon this archaeological evidence to further investigate what type of slave society the economic, cultural, and physio-geographic conditions on St. Eustatius produced and how these conditions affected slave societies in other European colonies in the Americas.

PART II

Chapter 6

Introduction to Part II

6.1 Introduction: “Euro-ethnic” Perspectives and “European” Identity

Within Part II, each chapter is organised according to the European coloniser who owned or most strongly influenced a particular colony. Two separate but related topics must be discussed to more clearly understand my choice of organisation. First, the difference between calling somebody or something “African” or even “West African” and calling somebody or something “English”, “French”, “Spanish”, “Danish”, or “Dutch” must be made clear. Africa and African refer to a continent that is three times the size of Europe (30 million km² vs. 10 million km²). Africa and Africans do not refer to a people, culture, language, ethnic group, or religion that can be grouped in any way except by geographical location. The inhabitants of the African continent speak languages from four linguistic phyla and comprise 1000’s of unique cultures. A glance through Thorton’s (1999:x-xxxvi) maps in the *Introduction to Africa and Africans in the Making of the Atlantic World, 1400-1800* makes this point very clear. Thus, my and many others’ caveats in regard to homogenizing these peoples in regard to finding “Africanisms” in the archaeological record is clearly understandable (DeCorse 2001a, 2001b; Thorton 1999).

Second, colonies throughout the New World passed hands among the European powers regularly. However, as I have already related in the **Introduction** and in **Section 2.2**, one can apply certain stereotypes to specific European powers. This could only have happened with the rise of the nation state in Europe during the post-medieval period (Jones 1996:74). Nation states came into existence precisely because communities across the European continent—through linguistic, religious, economic, and political identities and indoctrination—came to view themselves as “set apart” from their neighbours (Díaz-Andreu 1996:53). It was only through the coalescence of these ethnic groups into nations that the economic and political power existed to drive the Colonial process across the globe (Jones 1981). The enslavement of Africans by European powers came about as a by-product of these events (Rowlands 1999:56-7). Thus, the ethnic groupings in Europe—the nation states— were able to send men and women to establish colonies in the far corners of the world. England, France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, and Sweden, by fortune or fate, came together to form

new imperial entities during the 1500-1800 period. Although Colon was “Italian” or more precisely for the time Venetian, he could not go to the King of Italy to supply him with boats to sail across the Atlantic—Italy did not exist. He instead had to go to one of the new nation-states, Spain, recently formed through forceful unification by Ferdinand and Isabella.

The point that I am trying to make is that it is possible to study the effects of individual Euro-ethnic divisions—English, Spanish, French, etc., and their unique effects on enslaved African-Americans as agents of capitalism. Language, cultural traits, economics, and political will all unified these particular peoples into very powerful forces that influenced others across the globe. The study of this process is precisely the focus of Historical Archaeology. The colonies established by particular European powers also reflected these cultural traits—regardless of whoever owned them during a particular six-month or even decade long period (Stinchcombe 1995). “Latin” America is called this for precisely this reason. The United States still looks to Great Britain in many ways as “the mother country”. Guadeloupe, Louisiana, and Martinique; despite almost two centuries of indirect contact with France—still view themselves as French. The influence of each Euro-ethnic group on the lives of slaves, as expressed through diet, architecture and the law, is the focus of the next few chapters. I show how each European power affected others and how they were distinct from each other in these influences. The life of a “Dutch” slave was much different from that of a “French” slave or a “Spanish” slave or an “English” one.

6.2 *Part II Methodology*

In Part II, I have utilised both archaeological and documentary evidence to provide the basis for my Euro-ethnic comparative analyses. Wherever possible, I have tried to use evidence that is archaeologically derived to support (or refute) that which is found in the documentary record. However, in some cases (such as in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies) I have had to rely primarily on documentary resources to provide contrasting data for inter-site comparisons. Archaeological data is derived from books, site reports, and unpublished sources obtained from colleagues. Documentary evidence was found in primary sources from archives and published resources.

Each chapter is organised in sections related to each European colonial power. Within each of these sections, I analyse data from particular slave related archaeology sites. In Chapters 7 and 8 (on Foodways and Architecture respectively) I was able to

draw upon a wide range of archaeological data to support my conclusions. In **Chapter 9**, I have analysed not only how particular legal systems and laws affected the lives of slaves but also how these legal regulations may affect the archaeological record as it relates to slavery. In the following section, I provide a brief introduction to each chapter included in Part II.

6.3 African Diaspora Material Culture in the Americas and Caribbean

Academic interest in the history of African Americans stemmed from the Civil Rights movement in the United States which began during the late 1950s and continued until the early 1970s (Ferguson 1992). Descendants of slaves in America demanded the same rights provided for other United States citizens in regard to schooling, voting and employment. The peaceful demonstrations led by Martin Luther King, Jr. and not-so-peaceful demonstrations led by Malcolm X reverberated through all dimensions of American society including research on university campuses. By the mid-1960s, archaeologists such as Charles Fairbanks began to investigate the material culture of slavery (Fairbanks 1962; 1972). His work at Kingsley Plantation in north Florida was a direct result of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Although the Act did not specifically identify African American sites as part of the national heritage, inspired by the Civil Rights movement, he used funding under this law to investigate slave life in what he called "plantation archaeology." As other social scientists attempted to find cultural and linguistic links with Africa, archaeologists began to look for parallels in the material cultural record. The relative anonymity of slave life has left little in the historical record beyond raw statistics, abolitionist and anti- abolitionist tracts and a few autobiographical sketches of freed or escaped slaves and collections of interviews of elderly slaves and their children made in the 1930s (Bowyer et al. 1810; Clarkson and Brissot de Warville 1788; Huet 1722; Labat et al. 1731; Macaulay 1824; Madden 1835; Rawick 1972-79; Rochefort, Davies, and Breton 1666; Turnbull 1786). Although some historians have attempted to reconstruct slave economy and material culture based solely on documentary evidence (McDonald 1993a), the material culture uncovered by archaeologists (such as ceramics and faunal evidence) remains a rich source of information on the daily life of enslaved Africans in the Americas.

In addition to the ceramics themselves, archaeologists have also investigated what was cooked and eaten in these vessels through the analysis of slave diet. **Chapter**

7 is a comparative analysis of slave diet as it has been reconstructed in both archaeological and documentary research. Elizabeth Reitz conducted one of the earliest analyses when she studied faunal remains from King's Bay, Georgia (Smith et al. 1981). She found a high incidence of fish remains relative to other wild and domestic species. Her work set the precedent for looking at relative proportions of wild and domestic animal species in analysing slave diet. Reitz has also written a synthesis of slave diets on coastal plantations in the southeastern United States (Reitz, Gibbs, and Rathbun 1985). Barbara Heath (1998) has drawn parallels between slave cuisines in North America with those in the Caribbean. She notes that the "pepper-pot" was used extensively throughout the West Indies both during slavery and in the post-emancipation period. The pepper-pot was a one pot meal similar to those found in Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. However, local ingredients were different from those found in the West Indies where they would have included a large variety of peppers in addition to the leftovers from past meals. As mentioned in **Section 5.7**, during the eighteenth century these meals were cooked in round-bottomed coarse earthenware pots that have been excavated all over the West Indies on slave sites.

In **Chapter 8**, I analyse the architecture of slave dwellings in the Caribbean and North America. As with ceramic production and subsistence, environmental restrictions (both natural and those imposed by slave owners) greatly influenced the types of dwellings that could be built by slaves. Slave homes were generally "impermanent" in nature and can therefore be quite difficult to identify in the archaeological record. The seminal article by Cary Carson and others (Carson et al. 1981) first conveyed the importance of studying these kinds of structures. They were the first to explicitly describe how post-in-ground structures could be analysed effectively. By mapping postholes and piece-plotting nails, the architecture of "earth-fast" buildings could be reconstructed based on archaeological evidence. Since this time, hundreds of post-in-ground buildings have been identified and mapped from the Virginia Tidewater to Georgia and Florida. Although they were primarily interested in the study of seventeenth-century buildings, archaeologists over the course of the last two decades have come to understand that these techniques can be applied to a wide variety of buildings including those built for and/or by slaves. The concept of impermanent architecture may be subject to some discussion in light of a global approach to historical archaeology. Impermanence is a relative term. Within particular contexts—for example Africa—post-in-ground buildings are a primary architectural form. Mud and

sun-dried bricks are essential to other forms of architecture used on the continent. Many buildings using these construction techniques have lasted decades—but only within African environmental contexts. These buildings are subject to constant maintenance and upkeep. What Historical Archaeologists have termed “impermanent” in the New World is something else entirely. So-called impermanent buildings rarely exist on the landscape today as at some point fewer and fewer were maintained. However, used in a relative sense, the label “impermanent architecture” may be permitted.

Prior to this understanding, archaeologists had primarily relied on standing structures for their analyses. Charles Fairbanks (1972) conducted the first excavation of a slave dwelling at the Kingsley Plantation in Duval County, Florida. These structures were built from tabby, a substance similar to concrete made from a combination of sand and oyster shell. Slave dwellings made of more permanent architectural elements such as fired and/or mud brick have been identified and investigated by architectural historians and archaeologists throughout the southern United States and in places across the Caribbean. Brick slave dwellings are currently being excavated at The Hermitage, President Andrew Jackson's plantation seat located in Tennessee (Battle 2002). Stone was used for some slave related shelters in the Caribbean as can be seen on Bonaire (**Figure 6.1**) (Hermans 1965).

Slave dwellings were most often post-in-ground or log structures in North America. However, in Louisiana they were sometimes made from "*boullsiage*" which was a mud, hair, and moss mixture that was fairly weather resistant although it required regular upkeep. Homes in West Africa were (and sometimes still are) made by plastering a similar mud mixture over a wooden frame. African cultural continuities in construction techniques are not only found in Louisiana. It seems that on Saint Eustatius some slave dwellings may parallel those found in West Africa. In a document known as the "Zimmerman Note" ("Zimmerman" 1792) is the only explicit illustration of slave dwellings on the island (**Figure 3.2**). It is clear that these structures are quite impermanent. They appear to be constructed from thatch in combination with wattle-and-daub. In a hurricane prone environment, the houses for the lowest class of persons would receive the least investment. Structures such as these would be easily and cheaply rebuilt after destruction by hurricanes.



Figure 6.1 Slave shelters on Bonaire salt flats.

Finally, in **Chapter 9**, I examine the array of legal tenets that regulated the lives of slaves in various colonies in the New World. The contrasts between the Euro-ethnic groups are evident and provide a clear setting for comparative analysis. I analyse the laws passed in these contexts in light of both archaeological and documentary evidence regarding slaves' opportunities for trade, manumission, self-purchase, and many other social and economic situations.

Chapter 7

Archaeology and Enslaved African Foodways

7.1 Introduction

Across the Americas, slaves were forced into a diversity of environments from which to extract subsistence that was used in supplementing food provided by owners. The degree to which slave holders provided food for their slaves was guided by several factors including social, political, and individual prerogatives and the environment. The reoccurring themes identity, resistance and ethnicity that I examine throughout this thesis are also analysed with regard to enslaved African foodways. The acquisition and consumption of food was a key element in identity formation for slaves. People of African descent in the Americas still express much of their cultural identity from their unique cuisines derived from an amalgamation of African, European and Native American ingredients (Fenzi 1996; Hall 1991).

Once plantation owners began to force slaves to produce subsistence crops in order to reduce their dependence on outside or imported sources of food, slaves began to have a substantial stake in the success of plantation crops (Tomich 1991:69). The resulting subsistence negotiations between slave and enslaver insured an economic discourse and intercourse with some positive benefits for both parties (McKee 1999). Throughout this process, the hegemony of slave holders over slaves was both overtly and covertly subverted. I identify the differences between slaves' diets and their interaction within the local and regional market places and Euro-ethnic precepts as they related to these processes.

As with other aspects of slave life, documents used by historians in examining slave foodways suffer from a number of biases. Suggested and reported provision quantities do not always correspond to realities as indicated by archaeological evidence. Both planters and those who opposed slavery were guilty of overstating or understating the amount and quality of slave provisions. Historians have particularly concentrated on the nutritional value of slave provisions that parallels their focus on slave population growth (Corruccini et al. 1982; Finkelman 1989; Friginals 1977; Higman 1976; John 1988; Kiple and Kiple 1980; Lamur 1981; Munford 1991; Watters 1994). Much of this work is drawn from historical material that is not unbiased in nature. Archaeologists working on slave sites have attempted in some cases to supplement this data and test its accuracy, however, much remains to be done in regard to the nutritional adequacy of

slave diet (Crist 1995).

The *relative* objectivity of archaeological data when contrasted with historical slavery documents is well proven (Deetz 1977; Noël Hume 1969; 1991b). Archaeological evidence provides the most accurate and intimate sketch of slave foodways in the Americas (McKee 1999:222). Currently, comprehensive archaeological data related to slave subsistence outside of the former English colonies are not available, thus, I examine historical, sociological and ethnographic data from an archaeological perspective to fill in the gaps and to provide a solid foundation for future archaeological work related to foodways among enslaved Africans in the Americas.

7.2 Food Acquisition: Provisions, Hunting, Fishing and Markets

Food came to slaves through one or a combination of a several possible routes: 1) purchase by the slave owner, 2) purchase by the slave, 3) grown/hunted/fished by the slave (under the authority of the slave owner), 4) grown/hunted/fished by the slave (without the authority of the slave owner, 5) stolen by the slave (Berlin and Morgan 1993:23). These various options were used by slaves to both obtain enough provisions to survive as well as to obtain surpluses that could be sold for profit either illicitly or with their owners' permission. There were contrasting views among slave owner's regarding whether it was beneficial to allow slaves to grow their own provisions and sell the surplus in markets: it freed slave holders' capital that could be reinvested in the plantation (Marshall 1991:49; Mintz 1978), versus the view that it encouraged slaves to steal from the plantation owner to obtain further goods to sell in markets (Breedon 1980; Tomich 1990:262). These viewpoints varied according to the location and the Euro-ethnic heritage of the slave owners (Stinchcombe 1994).

Regardless of where the enslaved obtained provisions; they required both good sources of protein and carbohydrates. The procurement methods for these foodstuffs varied considerably across the plantation colonies of the New World. Owners provided much of their protein, though (as discussed below), in some areas, slaves supplemented this source through hunting and fishing during their own time or during periods allocated by their owners for this purpose. Finally, some slaves were permitted to raise their own chickens, cows and pigs. In Barbados slaves raised Guinea fowls, ducks and pigeons, in addition to chickens. Slaves were called "Chicken Merchants" according to one Virginia planter. In Louisiana, slaves raised geese, ducks, and turkeys. Small-scale Animal husbandry was crucial to slave diet and economy throughout the Americas

(Berlin and Morgan 1993:30).

Regarding carbohydrates, vegetables, and fruit, both Pulsipher (1994:203) and Marshall (1991:50) provide a list of areas on the plantation where slaves grew these necessities. Plantation owners and their slaves developed a tripartite system that was commented upon by a number of contemporary observers for many plantations especially those in the West Indies (Barclay 1826; Beckford 1790; Edwards 1818; Leslie 1739; Long 1774; Wentworth 1834). First, slaves could grow crops in what were called “common grounds”, *conucos*, or *polinks*, which were generally communal in nature and provided a source of staples such as corn, potatoes, yams, or cassava (Berlin and Morgan 1993; Marshall 1991:55). Second, in the Caribbean, slaves had “ravine and mountain grounds” or hidden gardens that served the purpose of growing more specialised fruits and vegetables such as papaya, soursop, and breadfruit (McDonald 1993b:20). Finally, slaves had garden plots “house yard gardens”, “house plots” or “negro grounds” that served the requirements of individual households. As the names suggest these gardens were generally located in proximity to the slave quarters. Herbs (for medicine, religion and food), vegetables and fruit were all grown in these small plots (McDonald 1993b:21). In general, crop types grown by slaves in the West Indies were much more diverse than those in North America (Berlin and Morgan 1993:29-30). As noted above, in the West Indies, crops included imports from a number of places around the world. In North America, European crop types were the primary focus including corn, turnips, cabbages and potatoes. Cash crops, such as tobacco and cotton, were also more commonly grown in North America than in the West Indies. **Table 7.1** provides a comparative summary of the relative significance of provisioning grounds in various slave-holding colonies. The type of data in this table are taken from written sources that are not likely to be biased—plantation owners and managers carefully noted the proportions of their plantations dedicated to specific uses as this was a requirement for efficient running of the plantation. Although **Table 7.1** will be referred to throughout the chapter, one should note that the lack of provision ground data for North American plantations relative to their Caribbean counterparts reflects the actual choices made in both areas—in North America there were few dedicated provision grounds, while in the Caribbean, most plantations had them (Mullin 1992:128-9).

Any surpluses realised by slaves (either by their own labour or through stealing) were often sold to fellow slaves or in markets if permission could be obtained from their owners. The profits thus obtained were spent on any number of items that slaves

Table 7.1 Relative importance of provision grounds in several colonies.

Colony	Plantation Name	Crop	Entire Plantation			Provision Grounds					Source
			total slaves	total acres/carreaux	total hectares	acres/carreaux	hectares	percentage	ratio to slaves	slave/hectare ratio	
Barbados	Newton	Sug.	255	458	185.4	13.5	5.5	2.9	0.02	0.7	a
Bahamas	Clifton	Cotton	67	600	242.8	60.0	24.3	10.0	0.36	3.6	b
Jamaica	Old & New Montpelier	Sug.	720	10000	4047.0	496.7	201.0	5.0	0.28	5.6	c
Jamaica	Worthy Park	Sug.	257	1314	531.8	75.0	30.4	5.7	0.12	2.1	d
Jamaica	Amity Hall	Sug.	229	301	121.8	40.0	16.2	13.3	0.07	0.5	e
Jamaica	Lucky Valley	Sug.	300	900	364.2	80.0	32.4	8.9	0.11	1.2	c
Jamaica	Invermay Estate	Sug.	18	200	80.9	30.0	12.1	15.0	0.67	4.5	f
Jamaica	Duckenfield Hall	Sug.	353	2075	839.8	250.0	101.2	12.0	0.29	2.4	f
Jamaica	Grange and Perrin's	Sug.	255	1743	705.4	40.0	16.2	2.3	0.06	2.8	f
Jamaica	Radnor and Springfield	Cof.	215	689	278.8	133.0	53.8	19.3	0.25	1.3	c
Jamaica	Mount Edgcombe	Pim.	55	302	122.2	21.0	8.5	7.0	0.15	2.2	c
Jamaica	Vineyard	Pen	17	945	382.4	10.0	4.0	1.1	0.24	22.5	c
Jamaica	Sunflower	Pen	75	400	161.9	40.0	16.2	10.0	0.22	2.2	f
Montserrat	Galways	Sugar	160	1300	526.1		0.0	0.0	0.00	3.3	g
Georgia	Canon's Point	Cotton	290	814	329.4	25.0	10.1	3.1	0.03	1.1	h
Florida	Grant's Villa	Ind./Crm	67	308	124.6	48.0	19.4	15.6	0.29	1.9	i
Puerto Rico	Average (Ponce area)	Sug.	40	274	110.9	5.0	2.0	1.8	0.05	2.8	j
Bahamas	Clifton	Cot.	67	600	242.8	60.0	24.3	10.0	0.36	3.6	k
Martinique	La Cafeiere	Sug.	200	120	48.6	18.0	7.3	15.0	0.04	0.2	l
Saint-Domingue	Maulevirer	Cof.	100	33	42.6	8.0	3.2	7.6	0.03	0.4	l
Saint-Domingue	Villars et Raby du Moreau	Cof.	54	130	167.7	20.0	8.1	4.8	0.15	3.1	l
Saint-Domingue	Barbe	Cof./Coc./Pen	43	155	200.0	20.0	8.1	4.0	0.19	4.7	l
Saint-Domingue	Jude et Compagnon	Sug.	N/A	88	113.5	18.0	7.3	6.4	N/A	N/A	l
St. Eustatius	Zorg en Rust (Peace and Rest)	Sug./prov.	35	60	24.3	11.0	4.5	18.3	0.13	0.7	m
St. Eustatius	Pennistons and others	Sug./prov.	N/A	41	16.5	9.6	3.9	23.6	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	(Widow Cu villier)	Sug./prov.	N/A	33	13.2	5.2	2.1	15.9	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	Mansion and others	Sug./prov.	14	473	191.6	39.5	16.0	8.4	1.14	13.7	o*
St. Eustatius	Golden Rock and others	Sug./prov.	56	240	97.0	39.5	16.0	16.5	0.29	1.7	o
St. Eustatius	Heirs of Old Wm. Heyliger	Sug./prov.	N/A	123	49.7	30.9	12.5	25.2	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	Glassbottle Fort and others	Sug./prov.	N/A	55	22.1	8.4	3.4	15.4	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	Mussendon and others	Sug./prov.	N/A	153	62.1	91.4	37.0	59.6	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	Fair Play and others	Sug./prov.	72	213	86.2	31.6	12.8	14.8	0.18	1.2	o
St. Eustatius	Blyden	Prov.	N/A	11	4.3	10.6	4.3	100.0	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	Widow Barns	Prov.	N/A	10	3.9	9.6	3.9	100.0	N/A	N/A	n
St. Eustatius	Barns	Prov.	N/A	8	3.4	8.4	3.4	100.0	N/A	N/A	n

*Large percentage unable to be cultivated due to mountainous terrain. Sources: a) (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978); b) (Saunders 1985); c) (Higman 1988); d) (Caton and Walvin 1970); e) (Turner 1991); f) (Mullin 1992); g) (Pulsipher 1994); h) (Otto 1984); i) (Schafer 2000); k) (Scarano 1984); l) (Saunders 1985); m) (Du Sart 1791c); ; n) (Martin 1781); o) (Martin 1781) and ARA archives.

required for day-to-day living. In some areas substantial profits were made through the slaves' industriousness (Berlin and Morgan 1991; Craton 1997:155, 358-361). Slaves were so successful in these ventures that other market sellers (freedmen) protested vehemently against their selling goods in markets in many colonies. In fact, the free people were able to get legislation passed that prohibited or at least severely restricted slaves' ability to sell produce in direct competition with their wares. Some authors even believe that slaves came to monopolize local trade on some islands (Marshall 1991:56). The dichotomy between slaves in the North American colonies and those in the Caribbean is particularly distinct in regard to slaves' involvement in the marketplace with regard to provisions. The economic power of slave-grown provisions was thus much greater in the Caribbean world than in North America which reflects the particular viewpoints of slave owners as dictated by their ideologies and ethnic identities in regard to slave functions within their societies (Mullin 1992:126-7).

As noted above, provisions of all types were also purchased by slave owners for their slaves. The supply of provisions was particularly important to the Caribbean colonies of all nations which generally lacked sufficient arable land to feed the entire colony. Any interruption of this flow of provisions to the West Indies resulted in severe complications for slave owners and deadly consequences for slaves. Throughout the eighteenth-century there were two sets of circumstances that repeatedly disrupted the provisioning of slaves—war and the weather. Both the Seven Years War and the American War of Independence caused considerable consternation if not outright panic among slave owners in the Caribbean colonies (Sheridan 1976). The effects were especially deeply felt in the British colonies. In Jamaica, Barbados and other islands, thousands of slaves starved due to the dependence of many slave owners on imported foods. Hurricanes were particularly prevalent in the last quarter of the eighteenth century further complicating the provisioning of slaves (Poey 1855; Sheridan 1976:625-28). Any provision grounds provided by slave owners were devastated by hurricanes on these islands. As a result, the islands depended on neutral colonies, especially St. Eustatius to supply the necessary staples. When the British took the island in 1781, these shipments were stopped, further complicating slave holders' access to food across the West Indies (Sheridan 1976:628). Although some authors (e.g., Marshall 1991) claim that provision grounds supplied the vast majority of slaves' food throughout the eighteenth century in the Caribbean, it was only after the suffering endured as a result of war and the weather that the provision grounds on a majority of plantations were

increased (Sheridan 1976). The flurry of legislation enforcing the quantity and quality of provision grounds that was passed after 1800 is not only reflective of abolitionist pressures but also the high death rates of slaves and slave owners during the previous half century. Questions still remain about the provisioning process given the contradictory evidence; they remain open to comprehensive archaeological analysis.

7.3 Consumption: Traditional, European and Material Remains

As with other areas of slave life, the manner in which food was cooked, consumed, and disposed of was a syncretisation of traditional African, European and Native American foodways (Pulsipher 1991). Material remains reflect the variations in the process on slave sites throughout the New World. Enslaved African foodways traditions were difficult to change; in their new world, slaves modified and adjusted what they found according to what they knew from their lives in Africa. As Ferguson (1992:105-6) notes, “one pot” meals were commonplace. The prevalence of bowls on slave sites reflects the predominance of soups or sauce-based dishes in their diet. Although maize was unknown in Africa prior to the sixteenth century, many Africans had adopted this starch to produce foodstuffs similar to what they had traditionally made from Guinea corn when slaves began to be exported to the New World in earnest during the eighteenth century. Flat breads and loafs cooked directly on coals or on flat griddles known as “yabbas” in the West Indies, became staples in areas where tubers and rice were not readily available. Rice cultivation in Africa is indigenous and can be traced back thousands of years (Hall 1992:34) and this knowledge allowed slaves sent to the coastal plantations of Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana to continue cooking and eating in the same manner they used in their native lands (Carney 2001). New cultivars were also imported by Europeans in an attempt to economise the provisioning of slaves (Mintz 1989:183-4). Coconuts, mangoes and breadfruit are three examples of such crops that were brought from Southeast Asia and have since been spread across the American tropics as a result of their close relationship to slavery.

Artefacts related to consumption recovered from slaves sites have included hand mills, ceramic and glass storage jars, and a variety of utensils, though common objects have not survived in the archaeological record due to their impermanent nature (Singleton 1985, 1999; Singleton and Bograd 1995). Wooden utensils and bowls are two examples. As on seventeenth-century and lower-status European sites, archaeologists must be aware that these artefacts formed a significant portion of slave

material culture.

Slave farming material remains are difficult to identify. As with Native American sites, unusual concentrations of fruit trees and vegetables point to the location of slave gardens on the present archaeological landscape (Armstrong and Reitz 1990:235; Pulsipher 1991; 1998). It has been only recently that palynology, phytolith and micro-botanical analyses have been applied to slave sites (Franklin 1997; Gilmore, Moyer, and Alblinger 2001; Pulsipher 1994:219), though, little has been done on a large scale.

There have been many zooarchaeological studies targeting the protein contributions to slave diet (Bowen 1989; Crader 1984, 1989, 1990; Fairbanks 1984; Reitz, Gibbs, and Rathbun 1985; Samford 1996). In most of these analyses, the faunal remains from slave areas are contrasted with those recovered from the slave owner areas. The results show the variety of meat and salt-fish species that owners provided their slaves and the animals that slaves procured through hunting and fishing. Thus far, most faunal analyses related to slave sites have occurred within the British Colonies. Below, I contrast these data with the available historical data in the Spanish, French, Danish, and Dutch colonies; when faunal data are available for these areas, more in-depth comparisons will be possible (similar to Reitz (1994) or Gilmore (1999)).

7.4 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

7.4.1 Spanish

As with other aspects of slavery in the Spanish world, foodways have not been well studied archaeologically. The only study is that of Elizabeth Reitz on the faunal and macro-botanical remains recovered from the free slave site of Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose or Fort Mose in Florida (Reitz 1994). Although slaves were present in Puerto Real in the late sixteenth century to early seventeenth century (corresponding to the Spanish period on Hispaniola which later became Haiti under the French), no contexts specifically associated with slaves have been identified (Deagan 1995; Reitz 1986). Reitz undertook a comparative analysis to draw out the unique aspects of slave provisioning under the Spanish. I will examine Fort Mose in more detail after reviewing the contexts and conditions for slave foodways according to historians.

According to the documentary record, slaves in the Spanish colonies were the most “free” to obtain their own provisions; or to put it another way, slave freedom-of-action was greater than in other colonies. As stated previously, in Cuba, Puerto Rico

and much of Central and South America, the economic basis for slavery during the pre-nineteenth century period was not large-scale plantation monoculture. Slave ownership was piecemeal and slaves formed a much more intimate bond with owners and their families during this period (Stark 1999:252). As a result, the food consumed by slaves did not often differ from that of their owners. In much the same way as with architecture, enslaved Africans in these colonies adopted subsistence methods that incorporated the knowledge of Native Americans. Slave cuisine reflected more of a blend of African and Native American cuisines than African and European ones—a contrast with slaves found elsewhere in the Caribbean and especially with those in British North America.

In her analysis of the vertebrate faunal remains recovered from Fort Mose, Reitz compared these bones to those found in St. Augustine (which had primarily European residents) and to the Native American settlement at Nombre de Dios. She found that the quantity of domestic animals consumed at Fort Mose was between that of the residents of St. Augustine and Nombre de Dios (Reitz 1994:34-5). The size and species of marine animals exploited by the former slaves at Fort Mose was similar to that found at Nombre de Dios. According to Reitz, this reflects an abandonment of traditional African fishing methods and an adoption of Native American techniques to exploit the marine resources (Reitz 1994:36-7). Also, wild mammal species were exploited much less than at eighteenth-century slave sites from coastal Georgia. Although Reitz found significant differences between the free African diets at Fort Mose and the Native American and Spanish diets in the area, she was not able to pinpoint specifically African culinary traditions (Reitz 1994:38).

In Santo Domingo during the late seventeenth and throughout the eighteenth centuries, ranchers and planters exported surpluses to their French neighbours in Saint-Domingue (Haiti) (Thomas 1997). During the seventeenth century, Puerto Rico was not able to sustain a sugar economy and turned to subsistence farming and livestock raising. In eighteenth-century Puerto Rico, planters and ranchers produced surpluses which were exported to British and French colonies (Stark 1999:249). In other Spanish colonies, such as in Cuba during the nineteenth-century, where larger numbers of Africans were enslaved, the fast growing slave population required adjustments in the food supply (Knight 1974). Plantains, yams, yuccas, and sometimes rice or flour provided carbohydrates while fish or other meat provided protein (Pérez 1992:107). Cuba became a net importer of provisions during this period with salt fish, corn and other

foodstuffs purchased from North America.

I was only able to find one source that indicated the quantity of land used for provisioning slaves in the Spanish colonies (**Table 7.1**). In the Ponce area of Puerto Rico, an average of 1.8 percent of the plantation was dedicated to provision grounds. This amounted to 0.05 hectares per slave on average and 2.0 hectares per slave for the total plantation area (Scarano 1984:63) which was one of the lowest proportions of land dedicated to provisions anywhere in the Caribbean.

7.4.2 *English*

As the character of slavery in the British Colonies changed between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, so too did ideas pertaining to slave subsistence. Slave diet in the English colonies became more structured over time due to social, economic, and political pressures. Both historians and archaeologists have investigated slave foodways in some detail. The contrast between the historical and archaeological records is evident in this research where the archaeological data paints a much more complete picture than the biased documentary evidence left by slave owners and contemporary observers (McKee 1999:222).

English North American Colonies

One of the more comprehensive slave diet analyses using faunal remains was conducted at Monticello (Crader 1984; 1989; 1990). Crader discovered that the slave diet at Monticello did not follow the patterns that many historians presented for Virginia planters. Historians had generally felt that slaves received the “poorer” cuts of meat and that pork outweighed beef in terms of caloric contributions to the slave diet (Breedon 1980:89-113). Crader instead showed that some slaves consumed similar meat cuts to that served at Jefferson’s table and that beef consumption, in terms of weight, often outpaced pork consumption. This may be reflective to the intimate relationship that Jefferson had with his slaves—some of them were his blood relatives.

Similar patterns were found at Shirley plantation (Barber 1980) and on coastal South Carolina and Georgia plantations (Reitz, Gibbs, and Rathbun 1985). Wild game supplemented slave diet across the American south. In coastal areas this consisted of turtle, racoon, waterfowl and especially fish (Reitz, Gibbs, and Rathbun 1985:172-173). Faunal remains recovered from coastal plantations are more diverse than those found on inland slave quarter sites where wild game only included deer, possum, and wildfowl. In coastal environments, wild game also included raccoon, a wide variety of fish and

molluscs and several turtle species. Thus, local environment affected the availability of various meat sources in each area.

The above descriptions relate to protein in the English slave's diets. As noted previously, slaves also dedicated much of their free time to growing crops to supplement their diet as well as to generate independent income and even eventually purchase their own freedom. North American planters recommended allowing 0.6 hectares (1.5 acres) per adult slave for provision grounds and 0.4 hectares (1 acre) for children (Breedon 1980). The only plantation I could find provision land data for was Canon's Point, Georgia, with 0.03 hectares per slave—the second lowest in my survey (**Table 7.1**). Little archaeological evidence for food crops grown by slaves has been found in contrast with available faunal data.

In coastal areas the primary source of carbohydrates was a combination of both rice and corn. Meanwhile, on inland plantations a combination of corn and potatoes was used in various ratios. In both areas okra and other greens provided the bulk of vegetable intake for slaves.

British Caribbean

The diet for slaves in the English Caribbean varied greatly from that found in the North American colonies. Protein sources consisted of a combination of fish, turtle, pig and beef (Higman 1998:312-14). On many British West Indian islands, a rugged topography dictated where slaves were permitted to grow provisions. Rocky or steep areas, not conducive to growing sugar were terraced and then planted. Planters on coastal plantations purchased plots in the mountains for this purpose (Marshall 1991:50). Handler and Lange (1978:86-91) provide an adequate review of slave provisioning policy on Barbados, but do not examine any archaeological evidence to supplement their research. Reitz has been the only zooarchaeologist to work on slave related faunal remains in the British Caribbean (Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Higman 1998).

On Jamaica, there was a much larger dependence on domesticated animals (pig and cow) than on wild game when compared to the plantations further north. Reitz (in Higman (1998:315)) suggests that this was due to the different labour regimens required of slaves in each area. In growing cotton and rice using the task system, slaves were allowed time to supplement their diet with wild game and fish. In contrast, on the sugar plantations of Jamaica, slaves were not permitted to hunt and fish to the degree that they were in Georgia and South Carolina. Jamaican slave owners had to supply slaves with

domestic sources of protein in the form of cattle and pigs, which is reflected in the archaeological record. Although it may seem surprising that few fish remains were recovered, there are two explanations for this. First, the historical record indicates that Northern Atlantic salt-fish was commonly provided on the plantations (Higman 1998:210). Second, these fish were normally filleted, and the small bones that remained would not have survived well in the acidic soils of Jamaica. Similarly, on Barbados, large quantities of salt fish were imported for the slaves (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978:87)

Several authors have examined the recommended provision ground allotment per slave in the British Caribbean (Marshall 1991:53). In contrast to the North American colonies, The 1798 Amelioration Law recommended a provision ground size for West Indian slaves (0.04 hectares or 0.1 acres) that was much less than in the North American Colonies (Gladstone and Cropper 1824:41). In the 1820s on Tobago and Grenada, legislation specified that slaves be allotted 0.1 hectares (0.25 acres) for provision grounds. Meanwhile on St. Lucia, the law specified 0.2 hectares or (0.5 acres) per slave. However, the law was never stringently enforced. Some of the actual proportions can be found in **Table 7.1**. On Jamaica the average allotment was 0.5 hectares while on Barbados the data I found for Newton plantation was the lowest allotment of any plantation at 0.02 hectares per slave. In contrast, in the Bahamas the “liberal” planter William Wylly on his Clifton Plantation, allocated 0.36 hectares per slave or ten percent of his total land area.

As mentioned previously, West Indian slaves constantly faced the prospect of deficient rations or even starvation (Turner 1991:95). For example, the “ration-allotment system” developed in the British West Indies as a result of the disruption of imported staples from North America during the War for American Independence forced slaves to fend for themselves (Turner 1991:93). Food grown in these allotments was supplemented by rations also produced on the plantations, but on land set aside by owners specifically for the purpose of growing staple crops such as Guinea corn, plantains or yams.

On Jamaica, Higman (1998:193) has calculated the number of acres for garden and provision grounds per household for several plantations. These ratios varied from 0.6 to 1.2 hectares (1.4 to 3.0 acres) per household. Additional ratios summarising provision ground hectares available to each slave can be found in **Table 7.1**. The quantity of ground dedicated to provisioning changed based on the demographic

structure of each plantation and was on average around nine percent of each plantation's total area. Coconuts, yams, and plantains contributed the bulk of carbohydrates for slaves on Jamaica plantations (Higman 1998:195). On Barbados the crops were slightly different and included "corn, yams, eddoes and okra" (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978:66). Yams and plantains formed the bulk of carbohydrate intake on many islands as these were crops that slaves were familiar with in West Africa (Marshall 1991:55).

The slaves at William Wylly's Bahamian Clifton plantation also took advantage of marketing opportunities to improve their economic situation (Wilkie 2001:275-6). Wylly recorded that slaves grew a wide variety of crops for the Bahamian marketplace. Peanuts, guinea corn, maize, okra, peas, yams and potatoes are just a few of the plants that he mentions in his letters. Slaves were also encouraged to raise poultry and hogs, which Wylly gladly purchased from his slaves at an equitable price. The situation at Clifton was unique in a social sense but it was not unique in an economic perspective for slaves living in the British Caribbean colonies. Regrettably, neither Laurie Wilkie or Paul Farnsworth have conducted any subsistence analyses at this or any of the other Bahamian plantations that they have worked on (Wilkie 1993; 1994; 1996a; 1996c; 1998; 1999; 2000b; 2001; Wilkie and Farnsworth 1995; 1996; 1997; 1999a; 1999b; 2000).

7.4.3 *French*

The Code Noir, passed in 1685 as a Royal edict prescribed the specific requirements that slave owners had to fulfill regarding slave subsistence (Tomich 1990:262). The law had two objectives related to slave diet. First, it put the onus of slave provisioning on the owners instead of the enslaved Africans. Second, slaves were no longer permitted to have individual gardens that were to be worked on free days. Thus, the *ordinaire*, or weekly ration was established for French slaves. Ostensibly, this was to prevent slaves from gaining too much motile freedom and causing disturbances. The Code was not regularly enforced and the prevailing situation from Martinique to Louisiana was that slaves generally had to fend for themselves with little or no recourse to their owners for help in obtaining food. The production of sugar was the foremost concern of the French planter (Tomich 1990:262-3). Further legislation was passed at the national and local levels throughout the eighteenth century to strengthen the position taken in the Code. However, the traditional stance of the planter prevailed throughout the slavery period. There were variations in the extent to which planters in the French colonies complied with these regulations.

Louisiana

Little archaeological work has been conducted on Louisiana's plantations. However, the foundation for future work has been laid and a number of projects show promise for archaeological material related to slave foodways in this French colony. Although, both cartographic and historical data provide some basis for comparison to other colonies, there is little published research that provides evidence for provision ground size on Louisiana plantations. Therefore, I was unable to include any Louisiana plantations in **Table 7.1**.

Rice was introduced to Louisiana at least by 1719 (Hall 1992:122). From this point forward, it became central to the agricultural production of the colony and sustained slaves, settlers, and plantation owners through periods of both feast and famine.

During the antebellum period, Louisiana slaves were able to negotiate with their owners to obtain land for provision grounds in addition to the kitchen-gardens they were permitted around their homes (McDonald 1991:186-7). Much of the crops produced in the provision grounds sold by slaves consisted of corn; but pumpkins, potatoes and hay were also grown as cash crops (McDonald 1991:188). In addition, both hogs and poultry (chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese) were raised for personal consumption and for profit. The slaves in Louisiana, as on Jamaica, were able to develop a local and regional market system that was inexorably intertwined with that of their owners.

French Caribbean

At this point no archaeological work related to slave diet in the French West Indies has been completed. Ongoing excavations on Guadeloupe by Kenneth Kelly (2002) will eventually provide comparative archaeological data. For now, historical information provides the data and context for comparison.

During the late-seventeenth and the entire eighteenth centuries, on Martinique, Saint-Domingue, and Guadeloupe, little provision was made by planters for providing slaves with homegrown sustenance (Munford 1991:615-20). Most slaveholders imported staples all the way from Europe and as a result deficiencies were rampant. That is not to say that the authorities did not attempt to alleviate the situation through proclamations and edicts throughout the period. The problem was that little effort was made to enforce the laws requiring slave owners to provide specific quantities of food for each slave (Munford 1991:620). Cassava/manioc and yams formed the core of French West Indian slave diet. A variety of beans and “petit mil” or maize

supplemented these (Debien 1974; Munford 1991). On Saint-Domingue the average provision ground for each slave was 0.12 hectares with around 5.7 percent of each plantation used in this manner (**Table 7.1**).

Salt beef imported from Ireland provided much of the protein for slaves during the seventeenth century. Under Colbert, however, imports of foreign produce were severely restricted and attempts were made to increase consumption of home produced meat products (Munford 1991:629). Shortages were rampant. On Saint-Domingue, some relief was found in trade with cattle herders on the Spanish half of the island. On Martinique and Guadeloupe, however, cod, herring and turtle were used to ease dietary deficiencies (Munford 1991:631), though turtle were extinct on these islands by the 1720s due to over hunting.

Dale Tomich (1990; 1991) has described the provisioning system on nineteenth-century Martinique in some detail. This was a time of changing attitudes towards slave food production on the plantations in the French West Indies, as was the case throughout the Americas. Planters realised that they could save valuable capital by having slaves grow their own food (Tomich 1991:68). From the sixteenth century planters had allowed slaves small gardens to supplement rations. The gardens were to be worked on Saturdays and part of Sunday. However, as previously noted, this practice was abolished in the Code Noir (Tomich 1991:71). Interestingly, this provision in the Code was often ignored by the French planters in all the colonies but especially in Martinique. Insufficient slave provisions were a direct result of the planters' focus on sugar instead of the upkeep of slaves. By the 1830s, the provision grounds became the primary source of slave subsistence (Tomich 1991:73). With the decline of the sugar economy the provision grounds became even more important as planter debts mounted and they were even less able to provide for their slaves. According to some, on Martinique between 0.4 and 0.8 hectares (1-2 acres) were provided to each slave for the growing of their provisions (Debien 1974). However, on La Cafeteire sugar plantation only 0.04 hectares per slave were allocated to planting provisions making up 15 percent of the plantation's land area (**Table 7.1**). Thus, power relations between enslaver and slave had to be renegotiated time and again through the course of slavery in the French Caribbean as they were elsewhere.

Although notionally banned by the Code noir, in the French West Indies, as in other slaveholding colonies, slaves developed internal marketing systems for their surplus produce (Hall 1971:66). By the mid-1830s, market Sundays in large towns such

as Lamentin on Martinique could have five to six thousand slaves pass through during the day (Tomich 1991:79). Within the French Caribbean, the provision grounds eventually gained such importance to the island economies that the slaves began to see them as their own and even bequeathed them to their “heirs.” Such gestures were recognised and even defended by slave owners. Through profiteering and arbitrage some slaves on St. Domingue were able to amass enough wealth to purchase their own freedom (Hall 1971:68).

7.4.4 *Danish*

Diet for Danish slaves has not been discussed in any great detail by either historians or archaeologists. Hall (1992) is one of the few historians to examine slavery within the colonial Danish plantation system. His discussion of slave diet is based on contemporary observers such as Haagensen (1758), Schmidt (1788) and West (1789; 1791; 1793). According to these men, slaves were required to grow the majority of their provisions on plots set aside by the plantation owners. Through tradition and eventually by statute, these plots were worked during “free” time provided by slaveholders on Saturdays. Only when the slaves' crops failed were their provisions supplemented by the owners through purchase. Cornmeal in the form of a paste called “fungee” formed the core of the Danish slave diet. Small amounts of salt fish and/or meat provided protein. Ongoing archaeological work by Doug Armstrong on St. John may provide some archaeological evidence for slave diet in the Danish islands in the future (Hauser 1998). In general, the conditions for slaves in the Danish islands seem to have been similar to those found in the English islands.

7.4.5 *Dutch* *Suriname*

In Suriname the primary focus of the plantations was sugar (Goslinga 1990). These plantations differed little from their West Indian sugar counterparts with the exception that under Dutch rule, there were also plantations dedicated solely to raising *voedingsgewassen* or provisions (Goslinga 1985:273). In the case of Suriname then, slaves worked either on plantations totally dedicated to *handelgewassen* (export crops) such as sugar, coffee, cacao or cotton OR on plantations used for *voedingsgewassen* (provisions), such as maize or sorghum (Goslinga 1985:313). As mentioned previously, no archaeological work has been conducted on any plantation in Suriname.

Curaçao

Willem Renkma (1981) has produced one of the most thorough historical analyses of West Indian plantations on any island for Curaçao in the nineteenth century. He provides detailed information on the varieties of crops grown and the experimental agricultural work conducted by Van Raders (in the growing of aloe and cochineal as cash crops) (Renkma 1981:71-89). He shows that the economy of Curaçao differed greatly from that of Suriname during both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Primary focuses in his study are *kostgronden* or provision ground plantations. *Grote maïs* (maize/corn), *kleine maïs* (guinea corn/sorghum) and peanuts were grown on these plantations as provisions (Renkma 1981:26, Teenstra 1836:223). Although sugar, indigo and cotton were grown, their significance to the agricultural economy was never as great as that of the *kostgronden*. Unfortunately, Renkma does not provide details of the slave grounds or the numbers of slaves working on each plantation. Additional research is needed in order to determine the Curaçaoan slaves' role in agriculture. Suffice it to say that at this point, the contributions of slave labour on Curaçao differed significantly from that found in Suriname and most other Caribbean island economies.

St. Eustatius

The situation regarding slave provisions on St. Eustatius was in many ways similar to that found on Curaçao. Although a significant portion of the plantations was dedicated to growing sugar, production was not high, and thus not a profitable enterprise. Although there has been no detailed archaeological investigation of slave diet on the island, I can provide some general observations for the sites that I have worked on. At the Pleasures Estate plantation, faunal evidence included a variety of fish skeletal remains including the pharyngeal bones of a parrot fish (*Scarus spp.* or *Sparisoma spp.*). Other marine animals identified in various contexts included blue land crab (*Cardisoma guanhumi*) claw fragments and West Indian top (*Cittarium pica*) operculums, both of which are still exploited as a natural food resource by Statians today. The domesticated species I was able to identify included chicken, cow, goat, and pig remains. Similar faunal evidence was recovered from a privy pit at the Duinkerck House, although there was a significantly higher proportion of fish than any other animal. Since the privy contained artefacts related to both the slave and slave owner residents at this urban site comparisons are difficult to make. Ongoing organic lipid analysis of food residue recovered from an Afro-colonoware vessel may provide some

additional insights into slave diet in this urban setting. Surprisingly, no conch (*Strombus gigas*) shells were found at either location; this marine species is heavily exploited today.

Historical and cartographic evidence provides further information regarding how the slaves on St. Eustatius were provisioned. **Table 7.1** summarises data regarding the provision grounds on the island. By combining information provided on the 1781 P. F. Martin map and archival data I have been able to determine the proportion of land dedicated to slave *kostgronden* for a dozen plantations. An average of 22% of each plantation was dedicated to provisioning. I have also been able to determine the ratio of slaves to available provisioning grounds as well as the ratio of slaves to the total area of the plantations. For *Zorg en Rust* plantation the quantities of land used for sugar cane, yams, and “negro grounds” were specifically identified in a deed from 1820. The percentage of this plantation dedicated to provisions was eighteen percent, which was very close to the St. Eustatius average. This suggests that the proportions calculated from the cartographic evidence are close to their true size. On the 1781 map, the areas used for provision grounds were indicated with a hatch pattern in contrast to those areas used for sugar that were indicated with a dotted pattern. I was thus able to calculate the land area dedicated to provision grounds for each plantation owner. For this study, I totalled all the land owned by each merchant-planter and calculated the proportion of which was dedicated to provisions. I also calculated the hectare-to-slave ratio for the entire plantation as well as the provision grounds. On average, slaves had 4.3 hectares of land to work on the plantation. This proportion is the same as for Jamaica and includes land that was not cultivatable. On St. Eustatius, 0.44 hectares (1.08 acres) were available per slave on average for provisions, which is the highest proportion of provision grounds to slaves for the vast majority of plantations surveyed.

Documentary evidence does provide some insight into the types of crops grown on the island. In addition to sugar, a wide variety of fruits and vegetables were cultivated. Although similar crops were grown on other islands, the scale of production dedicated to provisioning is significant. Beginning in the seventeenth century, citrus was grown extensively on the island for the provisioning of ships. Cotton, along with food crops were the primary agricultural exports from the late seventeenth century to around 1740 (Goslinga 1990:375). Eighteenth and nineteenth century visitors commented on the vast quantities of yams produced on the island (**Figure 7.1**), which had a reputation for being the best in the Caribbean (Teenstra 1836:350). After the

decline of the sugar economy throughout the West Indies, both cotton and yam cultivation for export became the primary economic resources for the island (Goslinga 1990:371). Cattle and sheep farms, although always present, became even more important during the nineteenth century as well (Goslinga 1990:372).

Agricultural provisions were not the only resource exploited by Statian merchant-planters and their slaves. There is an entire bay on the north coast called *Schildpad Baay*–Turtle Bay. Turtle was exploited heavily by slaves and even exported from the seventeenth to the mid-twentieth century (**Figure 7.2**). In contrast to other West Indian islands, fishing was a common activity for many of Statia's slaves (Teenstra 1836:354) (**Figure 7.3**). After 1820, a number of plantations including Pleasures were converted to *veehoeven* or cattle farms (Grevelink 1839-46; Teenstra 1836). Much of the agricultural production during the nineteenth century was geared towards both a subsistence economy and export. Most white plantation owners left Statia by mid-century and by the end of the century few whites lived on the island (Goslinga 1990:155). The plantations were then left in the hands of former slaves to eke out an existence however they could.

Figure 7.1 Yam farming (*photo courtesy of June Hill*).

Figure 7.2 Turtle hunting on St. Eustatius (*photo courtesy of June Hill*).

Figure 7.3 Fishing on Statia (*photo courtesy of June Hill*).

7.5 *Discussion and Conclusions*

The question of how slaves' dietary needs were fulfilled provides one of the clearest perspectives into resistance and the socio-cultural boundaries between owners and their slaves. The value of a global comparative perspective is made even clearer in the results of this chapter. The differences found between European colonial ethnicities in regard to slave provisioning and food production by slaves have several important implications for archaeologists. These results may provide predictive models for future research on slave diet. These models can be tested as further archaeological research is completed regarding slave diet on plantation sites outside of the former British colonies.

Referring to **Table 7.1**, slave diet is expected to be more regimented in both the historical record and through archaeological evidence in British North America, and Barbados. Diet for slaves in both places was entrenched in legislation and custom. Even economic and social prerogatives did not instigate changes for slaves in these areas. Archaeological evidence indicates that slave diet was based upon a uncompromising definition of what the slave owner should provide for their slaves and what contributions slave had to make to their diet. Slaves were expected to supplement provisions provided by their owners with wild game and self-grown crops. In these societies with rigid control mechanisms it is not surprising to find that Canon's Point in Georgia and Newton Plantation on Barbados had the lowest proportion of land-per-slave of any in the analysis. This is reflective of the social and economic controls practised by slave owners in these areas.

In colonies such as Jamaica, Suriname, Saint-Domingue, and the Danish Virgin islands, slaves and slave owners were also restricted by legislative mandates regarding slave diet. However, the plantation structure and the form of government permitted more leeway and individual choice for planter and slaves. Archaeological and historical evidence from Jamaica indicates a heavy dependence on domestic animals for protein and a combination of imported and locally grown carbohydrate sources (Armstrong and Reitz 1990). Fewer wild protein resources were exploited in Jamaica—the direct opposite of British colonies to the north and Barbados to the south. Jamaica had the highest percentage (9 %) of plantations dedicated to provision grounds when compared to other British colonies. The island-wide trade networks developed on Jamaica represent a successful attempt by slaves to subvert the controls placed on them by planters. Within this economy, slaves became powerful consumers in their attempt to obtain produce. On French Saint-Domingue (Haiti), a slightly lower percentage of the

plantation was dedicated to provision grounds reflecting a more restrictive slave environment. Most protein resources were imported. In these areas social and economic restrictions still existed but only for sources of protein. Evidence from future archaeological work should reflect these conditions—less wild resources and more imported protein sources including preserved fish, meat and probably imported cereals and grains.

The situation in the French Windward Islands—Martinique and Guadeloupe—was similar to the above group. However, more of the plantation was used for provisioning in the French islands. The amount allocated per slave was still quite low, reflective of a dependence on imported carbohydrate sources. It would be expected that the archaeological record would indicate a slightly higher dependence on wild protein resources than in Saint-Domingue or Jamaica. Kenneth Kelly's ongoing work on Guadeloupe should prove that this is the case (Kelly 2002).

In Curaçao, Dominica, the Bahamas, and the Spanish islands of Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo and Cuba there were fewer restrictions on slave provisioning in the eighteenth century. Population and plantation densities were less as compared to the above mentioned areas. Clifton plantation in the Bahamas is illustrative of these conditions in that William Wyllie allocated a high percentage of his plantation and land area to each slave. In these colonies, slaves were permitted to exploit a combination of both natural and cultivated resources reducing their owners' expenses and providing a source of income for slaves. If Wilkie and Farnsworth are able to analyse faunal remains from their Bahamian sites, similar proportions of wild and domestic protein sources should be recorded. Slave involvement in trade (both local and inter-island) was greater in these areas than in the colonies discussed above. It is expected that future archaeological work in Curaçao and in the Spanish islands will reflect these trade networks.

In Cuba and Puerto Rico, as the slave population rapidly expanded in the nineteenth century as a result of the sugar boom, the diet for slaves changed to a more restrictive one such as that found in the formerly prosperous British islands like Barbados. Excavation of nineteenth-century plantation sites should indicate a decrease in dependence on wild resources and increase in domestic animals—but ones produced on the islands on dedicated ranches instead of imported as they were in Barbados. The low percentage of plantation area dedicated to provisions in the Ponce area of Puerto Rico in the nineteenth century indicates such agricultural specialisation.

Finally, on St. Eustatius, as would be expected slaves had the fewest restrictions on their motile freedom and their ability to obtain their own provisions. As a trading centre, the slaves and merchant-planters on Statia would have had physical access to virtually any quantity of imported provisions that they wished—and at the cheapest possible price of anywhere in the West Indies. So did slaves and merchant-planters take advantage of this economic situation? The answer is an unqualified yes. Not only did St. Eustatius have the highest proportion of its plantations dedicated to provisioning of any area in this study (on average 20%) but also a significant proportion of the plantations were totally dedicated to the production of provisions. Both the economic incentives and the political freedoms permitted maximum profit for the slave's and planter's produce. Historical documents and preliminary archaeological evidence indicates that slaves also had relatively unrestricted access to wild protein resources. Turtle and fish were consumed both locally and traded to other islands. Surpluses from provision grounds were likely used both to feed a dense population (over 1300 people per square kilometre at its peak population in the 1790s) as well as to provision ships.

As described earlier, the trade networks run by Statia's slaves and set-up with the collusion of their owners maximised a mutually beneficial relationship. One that could even be described as being symbiotic. The over-abundance of provision grounds on the island indicates that there were great profits to be made by both slaves and the merchant-planters alike. Exactly how much Statian slaves shared in the wealth of their owners has yet to be determined. However, current evidence indicates that slaves on Statia lived and worked in a much more prosperous condition than those in other colonies. Economic, political, geographical and cultural factors all contributed to the ability of Statian slaves to improve their diet.

Chapter 8

African Architecture and Landscapes in the New World

8.1 Introduction

In this chapter I examine how the socio-cultural and economic relationships between European colonisers and enslaved Africans manifested themselves in slave architecture and plantation landscapes in the New World. I have drawn evidence from almost 70 archaeological excavations that have been conducted on sites related to the enslaved Africans. Using excavation and historical data I have compiled four tables summarizing plantation layout and the architectural elements of slave dwellings. I must emphasise that the set of plantations I have included in this analysis are by no means an exhaustive survey of all plantation sites excavated by archaeologists. I have selected these plantations based on the availability of published resources and the generosity of a number of investigators who provided copies of reports published in “grey literature.” As is the case with the rest of my thesis, this chapter is organised along Euro-ethnic lines, with a discussion of Spanish sites placed first, followed by British, French, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish slave sites in that order. The British colonies that eventually became the United States are described in the section on Britain. It will become clear which areas have had comprehensive coverage and which areas have been neglected for one reason or another. I will discuss reasons for the lack of research in these areas in the conclusion of this chapter. Within each ethnic section, I highlight some of the excavated sites within each colony. For example, plantations within the Spanish realm are discussed for Florida, Cuba, Hispaniola, etc. In some colonies, such as Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Dutch Colonies, for which little or no Diaspora historical archaeology has been completed, I utilise a combination of documentary, cartographic and especially pictorial evidence including stereoviews, postcards, and photographs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to understand architecture and plantation layout. The data obtained from these sources is also summarized in **Table 8.1**. Finally, I have examined archaeological, cartographic and documentary evidence to compile tables reviewing both plantation layout and architectural components of St. Eustatius slave housing (**Table 8.2**). In investigating all of these resources, differences are found in slave architecture and village design with some patterns manifesting themselves along Euro-ethnic lines.

Some researchers have attempted to compare architectural styles among enslaved Africans with traditional “African” architecture. However, as some such as

Posnansky (1999) and DeCorse (1991; 2001a; 2001b) have pointed out, there has been a disturbing lack of understanding of West African architecture among historical archaeologists. Africa is still viewed by many as a cultural monolith. I believe that before we can really begin drawing parallels with the various African architectural traditions, we must understand how and to what extent the various European ethnies also influenced slave architecture and slave village layout. Then, we must consider the African architectural sources for New World traditions.

The study of architecture and plantation layout has been a focus of Diaspora archaeological research since the first investigations conducted by Charles Fairbanks in the 1960s. Studies have evolved from those based on individual plantations to comparisons on the regional level such as the *Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery* project based at Monticello and Sue Moore's (1985) study of South Carolina coastal rice plantations. Comparative analyses within and among Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and the Bahamas have been conducted on one level or another. Within the Caribbean all comparative studies have been limited to island-wide analyses (Armstrong 1992; 1999; 2001; Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Delle 1998; Higman 1987; 1988; 1998). As stated in the introductory chapter, this thesis is intended to contribute to an understanding of slavery not just on the plantation or regional level, but also within a global context. Here the basis for comparison lies between the plantations of the various European colonies. Within this chapter, I will attempt to elucidate differences in architectural style and plantation layout utilizing ethnic markers.

Prior to delving into the individual plantation descriptions, I will review the variety of architectural styles and the landscape layouts that can be found relating to slavery in the Americas. There were several factors that plantation owners and overseers took into account that dictated the design of their landscapes and the extent to which they prescribed how slave villages should be built. First, economic imperatives were taken into consideration both in the actual functioning of the plantation agricultural and industrial processes (Lewis 1985a). Second, particular environmental constraints imposed restrictions on housing material and village location. Third, ideological and control factors influenced plantation owners in their efforts at governing slave quarter design and village layout (Armstrong 1992; Delle 1998; Pulsipher 1994; Singleton 2001; Yentsch 1994). Fourth, although restricted by the previous three elements, slaves could and did leave their mark on both quarter/village design and house construction methodology (Armstrong 2001; Armstrong and Reitz 1990;

Wheaton, Friedlander, and Garrow 1983; Wheaton and Garrow 1985). Finally, as will be shown in this chapter, the various European ethnies produced mental templates that guided how each of the above restrictions impacted on slave village construction. The extent to which each of these factors influenced plantation order varied over time, with one factor outweighing another due to one reason or another. In reviewing the plantations, I will attempt to define from where various influences were derived and why they existed for a particular colonial power. Next, I will examine the various architectural elements and styles that were incorporated in slave quarters and villages including possible direct African connections. I will also relate how these architectural elements are found in the archaeological record.

8.2 *Slave Building Technology and Landscape Patterns*

8.2.1 *Foundations*

As with most structures, three basic materials were utilised in constructing slave home foundations—stone, brick, and wood. Each was used in a number of different ways. Brick piers were the most common while entire foundations built from brick could also be found on many plantations. Quarters built on piers were much more common at the end of the eighteenth century and through the nineteenth century as many slave owners tried to improve slave living conditions under the building pressures of abolitionists. Stone, where available, was also used in both building styles. Sometimes, a combination of both stone and brick was most expedient.

Post-in-ground (or *poteau-en-terre*) structures used wood logs set in excavated holes to form vertical posts which also provided the structural framework for the rest of the home (Carson et al. 1981). Smaller wooden posts could be set in the ground that were merely piers upon which horizontal sills were placed, with the rest of the building resting upon those elements. This was known as post-on-sill. Finally, logs could be placed flat directly on the ground surface.

8.2.2 *Walls*

Like foundations, walls were built from brick, wood, concrete, and mud. Wood was used in post-in-ground, log cabin, and wattle-and-daub wall building technology. Stone was used in a number of ways. Stone walls could be dry laid and bonded on the exterior and interior with plaster or mortar. Also, stone could be dressed or finished and then bonded with mortar. Brick was rarely used in building slave quarters due to its

expense, although many examples survive due to its durability. Shell was utilised in the form of tabby, a type of concrete, which will be discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Wood was used in a wide variety of building techniques. As mentioned above post-in-ground buildings were commonly used for slave quarters. The resulting wooden framework was then covered on the exterior with wooden clapboards (**Figure 8.1**) or cedar shingles (called *essentes* in the French colonies) or filled with wattle and daub (Debien 1974; Higman 1998).

Wattle and daub technology was used in both European and African building traditions (Denyer 1978; Higman 1998). Wattle is a basketry form woven from either small diameter green sticks or from split wooden slats. The wattle was either constructed in place between the vertical wooden posts or woven on the ground and then put in place. Daub is a generic term used for any of a wide variety of clay-based pastes used to coat the wattle to complete a wall. Sometimes a lime based mixture was used instead or lime was made into a plaster to coat both the interior and the exterior which made for a longer lasting building. Wattle and daub structures require periodic maintenance in order for them to last. It is generally perceived that this building technique died quickly after slavery ended, especially in the Caribbean. However, I will present evidence in this chapter that illustrates that these buildings did in fact last well past the slavery period and in some cases almost a century after slavery ended.

Another common wooden building type used throughout what is now the Southern United States was the log cabin (Vlach 1993). To build the home, logs with notches in the ends were laid in alternating tiers to build up the wall height (**Figures 8.2 and 8.3**). The spaces between logs were filled with mud and/or moss to inhibit drafts and the penetration of rain.

Tabby was a building technology probably derived from North Africa with some technological elements akin to building technology used by certain ethnic groups in West Africa and incorporated by plantation owners into their building repertoire. Spanish settlers were the first to use tabby in the Americas (Gordon 2002:61). North African moors had introduced tabby to Spain when they settled there in the thirteenth century. In Spain the mixture was called *tabia* or *tabbi* and was more like a lime based concrete stabilised with stone (Gordon 2002:67). In the New World it consisted of a careful combination of oyster shells and a slurry cement combining lime derived from burned oysters and other ingredients (**Figure 8.4**). A wooden form was filled with this

Figure 8.1

Figure 8.2

Figure 8.3

mixture and allowed to dry. Walls were built up by moving the form higher and higher above the ground as each consecutive layer of tabby set and dried. The resulting buildings were substantial and well adapted to hot and humid climates, providing a cool shelter. Tabby was used in the construction of all types of buildings in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida including taverns, fortifications, mansions, barns and slave residences (**Figure 8.5**).

Finally, the least substantial walls were built up from grass. First, a post-in-ground framework was built. Then grass thatching was used to cover these frames to form walls. A somewhat more substantial variation of this technique utilised large sections of tree bark or banana leaves instead of grass to build the walls.

8.2.1 Floors

Flooring types depended on foundation and wall construction methods. Packed earth, marl, brick, stone, and wood were all used. Most slave residences had only a packed earth floor throughout the slavery period. In some areas, brick and stone were used in paving floors. Finally, raised wooden floors were incorporated in many slave homes after 1800 as pressure from abolitionist groups mounted to improve living conditions for enslaved Africans. Wooden floors improved circulation beneath homes and thereby improved both slave health and the longevity of the structure itself. Packed earth, tile, stone, and brick floors are clearly evident in the archaeological record. While wooden floors are evidenced through recovered nails as well as joist holes found in masonry foundations and walls.

8.2.2 Roofs

As with walls, flooring and foundations, a variety of building materials were used in the construction of roofs. Throughout the Caribbean, South America and Central America, thatch was the most common material employed. Thatch roofs were made from grass, reeds, palm fronds, and banana leaves (Higman 1998). Cedar shingles were used throughout the Americas. Tile and slate were the least common material used in roof construction. In tandem with improved wall materials after 1800 these materials were more frequently used. Roof construction methods are evident in the archaeological record. The presence of large number of nails found in conjunction with a packed earthen floor is indicative of a shingled roof. Slate and tile roof fragments may also be found to indicate roof type (Armstrong 1992; Deetz 1993). The lack of any of this evidence strongly indicates the presence of a thatch roof.

Figure 8.4

Figure 8.5



Figure 8.4 Close-up view of tabby.



Figure 8.5 Restored tabby cabin.

8.2.3 *Windows and Doors*

Windows and doors in slave housing varied in number and quality throughout the New World. Windows were rarely ever glazed. Most often, they were covered by shutters or a piece of cloth (Crain 1994). Doors were usually part of the architecture of slave housing. The enslaver could provide the hardware used to hang doors or slaves could make it themselves. Locks were not common, although in some cases slave owners did allow slaves to have personal space into which no one could enter without their permission. Recovered archaeological evidence has included window glass, iron strap hinges, door latches, and padlocks (Deetz 1977, 1993; 1984; Kelso 1997; Vlach 1993).

8.2.4 *Heating and cooking*

Fireplaces, hearths and chimneys are many times all that remain above ground for slave sites. Even below the ground, a small concentration of brick or daub may be all that remains to identify the location of a slave home. Fireplaces and chimneys in many cases were the only elements of a slave's residence that was built from brick. Chimneys were also commonly made from wattle and daub throughout the Americas. Much of the time, these chimneys were built so they slanted away from the building and were supported by wooden poles. If the chimney caught on fire, the poles could be removed causing the burning chimney to fall away from the home preventing it from burning as well. The chimney could then be easily rebuilt. In areas where tabby was used as a building material, both fireplaces and chimneys were built from this material as well.

Fireplaces were most often located at one end of the slave quarter. However, they could also be placed directly in the centre of the quarter effectively dividing it into two rooms (Vlach 1993). In the Caribbean and other warmer climates winter heating was not an issue and a continuous fire would have made the interior of slave homes intolerable. In these places cooking was done in outside areas in purpose built hearths or pits. Smaller outdoor lean-tos were also built as kitchens (Armstrong 1983; 1999; Higman 1998).

8.2.5 Sub-floor pits

In some areas slaves excavated small pits on the interior of their homes.

Archaeologists have variously called these pits, “hidey holes”, sub-floor pits, pit-cellars,



Figure 8.6 Almost 20 sub-floor pits were identified at a slave quarter excavated at Kingsmill Plantation by Bill Kelso (1984).

and root-cellars depending on their interpretation of their purpose. They are most commonly found in Virginia, North Carolina and recently in Jamaica (Neiman 1998, 2002; Watters 2001).

Few are found anywhere else in the southeastern United States. Valued items, such as fetish objects, coins, and religious items (such as medals, pierced coins, or amulets) have all been found

in excavated pits (**Figure 8.6**). Many pits have also contained faunal and botanical remains. Their main purpose

thus seems to have been storage, either for personal items or food surpluses in an area inaccessible to slave owners (Deetz 1993; Neiman 2002). However, documentary evidence indicates that owners were aware of their existence (Neiman 1998). Pits located adjacent to hearths were more often used to store root vegetables according to some archaeologists as this was where they could be kept dry to inhibit their rotting (Neiman 1998).

Over the past decades in which Diaspora archaeology has been conducted archaeologists have refined their ability to locate and identify slave residences. Impermanent buildings include post-in-ground and post-on-sill are detectable by the soil stains they leave in the ground (Carson et al. 1981). In the southern areas of North America, these stains are especially evident in clayey subsoil. In the Caribbean these stains are much less distinct as soils can be more uniform and often lack contrasting colours in the natural stratigraphy. In spite of this, prehistoric archaeologists have been able to identify post-in-ground structures in a large number of sites throughout the West Indies and Central and South America (Versteeg 1994; 1987; 1992). Historical archaeologists have not been as successful for a number of reasons. First, historic sites are frequently still under some form of cultivation and have been plowed continuously for almost a century after slavery ended. Second, the intensive archaeological survey

and excavation work required to locate and define slave sites has not typically been part of archaeological budgets. Third, until recently, support for historical archaeology by local governments in the Caribbean and Central and South America has usually been for exploring standing ruins (i.e., main houses and industrial complexes) which are more “tourist friendly.” All of these factors combined have led to the dearth of archaeological evidence regarding slave quarters in areas outside of North America. However, valuable comparative data can be gleaned from available evidence. As with some Diaspora sites in North America, those in other regions can still be identified through the presence of associated artefacts such as nails, colonoware, brick and mortar fragments.

8.3 Plantation Layout

A number of archaeologists and historians have explored the various influences on plantation layout both in the Caribbean and in North America (Armstrong 2001; Clement 1995; Garman 1998; Higman 1987; Pulsipher 1994; Pulsipher 1998). Analyses examine the proximity of the constituent elements of functioning plantations—the main house, overseer's house, industrial areas, cash crop fields, slave provisioning grounds and slave residences. The interplay of economic considerations and power relationships are the primary factors influencing the placement of all the above mentioned plantation areas (Lewis 1985a). James Delle (1998), Mark Leone (2000), Charles Orser (1988), and Terrence Epperson (1990; 1999), Theresa Singleton (2001), and Anne Yentsch, (1994) have all explored the spacial relationships among structures related to slavery in both urban and plantation environments. In their work, it has been shown how the slave owner's desire to keep a watchful eye on the enslaved has varied over time as economic and social pressures fluctuated. They also consider how slaves were able to counteract this panoptic approach through various illicit means—hiding stolen or prohibited items, escape, and outright rebellion. As will be shown in this chapter, the dynamics of these relationships changed over time as well as among the various colonial powers. Villages will be a particular focus. In some areas villages are laid out in a symmetrical or linear pattern, in others they follow the natural landscape morphology, and then villages reflect layouts reminiscent of West African village patterns. These villages are more like compounds with open social and work spaces and with all homes typically inward facing. The architecture used by slaves and their owners for quarter construction also varied temporally, geographically and according

the cultural ascriptions of the owner. These variations will be examined as well.

8.3.1 Plantation Data Tables

The following pages of tables were compiled using dozens of both written sources and personal communications with various researchers (sources are cited in the tables). They are intended to provide a geographically broad database for the comparison of architectural attributes for slave residences in addition to the organisation of the various plantations' landscapes as they relate to the slave residences. In my discussion and analysis that follows the tables, I consider a number of factors including plantation size, start and ending dates, total number of slaves, and proportion of slaves to plantation size. I also examine whether the slave quarters were closer to industrial areas or fields and whether they were organised geometrically or organised based on the slaves' preferences.

Regarding architecture, I have compiled data in the tables regarding construction materials and the size of quarters. Roof type, wall type, foundation information and chimney construction material were all examined to ascertain whether there were patterns based along Euro-ethnic lines. Due to the lack of archaeological information regarding slave architecture in many of the areas outside of the British colonies, I have assembled a collection of photographic images from postcards, stereoviews, and book illustrations to gain some insight into architectural forms for slave housing in these areas. Most of these images are from the late nineteenth century and probably closely reflect if not accurately record slave housing types on the various islands. In some cases, village organisation patterns are also evident in the images. Until further archaeological work is completed in these areas, these images are the only factual and objective representation of slave housing.

For St. Eustatius, I have compiled tables that record slave quarter data as depicted on a 1781 map drawn by P. F. Martin that is held at the University of Michigan. The map is detailed and includes the location of all plantation slave quarters on the island. Using this map, I looked at the location of these quarters and their organisation patterns. These results are also included in **Table 8.4**. I counted slave quarters and divided the results into four categories: 1) Organised Field Quarters, 2) Not Organised Field Quarters, 3) Organised Industrial Quarters, 4) Not Organised Industrial Quarters. The total area of the plantations is also considered. Finally, using a range of document types held at the ARA in The Hague, I was able to cross-reference some of

the plantations depicted on the map with will, deeds and auction records that described slave numbers held on each plantation.

Finally, I compiled a table that summarises the data for each European coloniser's slave quarter types and organisation patterns. I have been able to analyse Euro-ethnic patterns in spatial organisation and slave quarter construction technology. These patterns reflect the complex negotiations between slave owners and slaves that helped define identity, express ethnicity and were expressions of resistance on the part of slaves in the New World. The slaves' 'habitus' was further defined within this physical context and what sort of agency that was at work can be identified.

Table explanation key

Table 8.1 presents the size of the plantations, the crops that were grown (C=corn, T=tobacco, W=wheat, CT=Cotton, R=Rice, SUG=sugar, LIVE=livestock), their occupation dates, the mean occupation date, numbers of slaves according to sex (and just the total if sex was not available), the ratio of slaves to acres/hectares, and the organisation of slave quarters (IO=Industrial Organised, INO=Industrial Not Organised, IT=Industrial Total, FO=Field Organised, FN=Field not organised, FT= field total, and QT=Quarter Total).

Table 8.2 identifies the size of the plantation quarters (LG=length, WD=width, Area in both Ft² and Meters²), and whether rootcellars (RTC) were present. It also provides information regarding the construction materials used in slave quarter construction (ST=stone, WO=wattle-and-daub, GR=grass, WS=wood-siding, BK= brick (within which P=piers and F=fireplaces). LG=log, PG=post-in-ground, CS= *essentes* or cedar shingles, TB=tabby, BO=bousillage, and for roofs SH=shingled, TH=thatched, TL=tile, GR=, for chimneys BK=Brick, MD=mud and sticks, and finally OWR=owner and SLV=slave in designating whether the owner or slave built the homes if known.

Table 8.3 presents data from photographs, postcards, and stereoviews. In this table, quarter walls and foundations are identified as being STN=stone, WD=wattle-and-daub, GR=grass, WS=wood siding, LG=log, PG=post-in-ground, for the roof, SG=Shingled, T=thatch, L/G=leaves or grass.

Table 8.4 is a compilation of data regarding slave housing on St. Eustatius. **Table 8.5** summarises the results found in the four previous tables so that Euro-ethnic comparisons are more easily drawn.

Table 8.1 Plantation Quarter Data

Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation	Size		Crops	Occupation Dates			Slave Numbers			Slaves per Area		Slave Quarters Types							
				Acres	Hectares		Start	End	Mean	Males	Females	Children	Total	Acres	Hectares	IO	INO	IT	FO	FNO	FT	QT
V-1	Britain	Virginia	Monticello	5000	2023.5	T, C, W	1769	1826	1798	0	0	0	150	33.3	13.5	4	0	4	0	12	12	16
V-2	Britain	Virginia	Poplar Forest	4800	1942.6	T, C, W	1790	1826	1808	0	0	0	94	51.1	20.7	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
V-3	Britain	Virginia	Stratford Hall	1600	647.5	T, C	1717	1865	1791	0	0	0	83	19.3	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V-4	Britain	Virginia	Pope's Creek	1300	526.1	T, CT, C	1740	1790	1765	0	0	0	300	4.3	1.8	0	2	2	0	3	3	5
V-5	Britain	Virginia	Mt. Vernon	8000	3237.6	T, C	1674	1799	1737	0	0	0	316	25.3	10.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V-6	Britain	Virginia	Wilcox/Flowerdew Plantation	1000	404.7	T, C	1804	1865	1835	0	0	0	60	16.7	6.7	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
V-7	Britain	Virginia	Shirley Plantation	640	259.0	T, C, W	1613	1865	1739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	4
		Virginia	Total	22340	9041.0								1003	150.0	60.7	4	2	6	13	18	31	32
		Virginia	Average	3191.4	1291.6								167	25.0	10.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	5.2	6.4
SC-1	Britain	South Carolina	Limerick Plantation	8500	3440.0	R	1709	1865	1787	0	0	0	283	30.0	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC-2	Britain	South Carolina	Fountain Head	0	0.0	R	1780	1830	1805	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
SC-3	Britain	South Carolina	Wilbrook Plantation	375	151.8	R	1730	1865	1798	0	0	0	149	2.5	1.0	0	0	0	10	0	10	10
SC-4	Britain	South Carolina	Oatland Planation	1435	580.7	R	1785	1865	1825	0	0	0	247	5.8	2.4	0	0	0	0	40	40	40
SC-5	Britain	South Carolina	Turkey Hill Plantation	1190	481.6	R	1784	1865	1825	0	0	0	114	10.4	4.2	0	0	0	0	20	20	20
SC-6	Britain	South Carolina	Richmond Hill	1325	536.2	R	1820	1865	1843	0	0	0	189	7.0	2.8	0	0	0	26	0	26	26
SC-7	Britain	South Carolina	Magnolia Plantation	1840	744.6	R	1676	1865	1771	0	0	0	300	6.1	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		South Carolina	Total	14665	5934.9								1282	61.9	25.1	0	0	0	36	1	97	97
		South Carolina	Average	2444.2	989.2								214	10.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	1.0	19.4	19
G-1	Britain	Georgia	Rayfield Plantation		0.0	CT	1834	1865	1850	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	18	0	18	18
G-2	Britain	Georgia	Cannon's Point Plantation	812	328.6	CT	1794	1860	1827	30	0	63	93	8.7	3.5	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
G-3	Britain	Georgia	Hampton Plantation		0.0	CT			0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Georgia	Total	812	328.6					30	0	63	93	8.7	3.5	0	0	0	26	0	26	26
		Georgia	Average	812	328.6								132	6.2	2.5				13	0	13	13
T-1	Britain	Texas	Levi Jordan Plantation	2222	899.2	CT, SUG	1848	1865	1857	0	0	0	150	14.8	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
TN-1	Britain	Tennessee	Mabry Plantation	1000	404.7	W, C, LIV.	1830	1865	1848	8	3	7	18	55.6	22.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
		North America	Total of Averages	9669.6	3913.3								681	111.9								45
		North America	Average	1933.9	782.7								136	22.4								9
BAH-1	Britain	Bahamas	Sandy Point "Watlings Castle"	100	40.5	CT	1803	1834	1819	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
BAH-2	Britain	Bahamas	Farquharson's Plantation		0.0	CT	1803	1834	1819	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	15	0	15	15
BAH-3	Britain	Bahamas	Fortune Hill	1000	404.7	CT	1804	1834	1819	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	16	16

Table 8.1 Plantation Quarter Data

Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation	Size	Crops	Occupation Dates			Slave Numbers				Slaves per Area		Slave Quarters Types							
				Acres	Hectares		Start	End	Mean	Males	Females	Children	Total	Acres	Hectares	IO	INO	IT	FO	FNO	FT	QT
BAH-4	Britain	Bahamas	Southwest Bay		0.0	CT			0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAH-5	Britain	Bahamas	Clifton Plantation	600	242.8	CT	1809	1834	1822	0	0	0	67	9.0	3.6	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
BAH-6	Britain	Bahamas	Great Hope	1770	716.3	CT	1791	1834	1813	0	0	0	99	17.9	7.2	0	0	1	5	0	5	6
BAH-7	Britain	Bahamas	Marine Farm	3000	1214.1	CT, PROV	1808	1834	1821	0	0	0	0	7.8	3.2	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
BAH-8	Britain	Bahamas	Wades Green Plantation		0.0	CT	1789	1834	1812	0	0	0	384	N/A	N/A	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
BAH-9	Britain	Bahamas	Promised Land		0.0	CT	1785	1834	1810	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
	Britain	Bahamas	Total of Averages	6470.0	2618.4								550	34.6	14.0	6.0	0.0	7.0	39.0	2.0	57.0	64
	Britain	Bahamas	Average	1294.0	523.7								183	11.5	4.7	3.0	0.0	2.3	9.8	2.0	9.5	8
JAM-1	Britain	Jamaica	Roehampton Plantation		0.0	SUG	1812	1834	1823	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
JAM-2	Britain	Jamaica	Old & New Montpeller Plantation	10000	4047.0	SUG	177	1834	N/A	0	0	0	1000	10.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
JAM-3	Britain	Jamaica	Shettlemwood Pen		0.0	CATTLE	177	1792	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAM-4	Britain	Jamaica	Drax Hall	3000	1214.1	SUG		1834	N/A	0	0	0	339	8.8	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAM-5a	Britain	Jamaica	New Seville	2500	1011.8	SUG	1670	1780	1725	0	0	0	275	9.1	3.7	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
JAM-5b	Britain	Jamaica	New Seville	2501	1012.2	SUG	1780	1834	1807	0	0	0	275	9.1	3.7	0	30	30	0	0	0	30
JAM-6	Britain	Jamaica	Worthy Park	1314	531.8	SUG	1670	1780	1834	118	82	57	257	N/A	N/A	0	45	45	0	0	0	45
JAM-7	Britain	Jamaica	Radnor Plantation		0.0	COF		1834	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Britain	Jamaica	Total of Averages	19315.0	7816.8								2146	37.0	15.0	12.0	75.0	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	371
	Britain	Jamaica	Average	3219.2	1302.8								358	9.3	3.7	12.0	37.5	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
MNT-1	Britain	Montserrat	Galways Plantation	1300	526.1	SUG	1720	1834	1777	0	0	0	160	8.1	3.3	0	12	12	0	0	0	12
NEV-1	Britain	Nevis	Montravers Plantation		0.0	SUG	1680	1834	1757	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
NEV-2	Britain	Nevis	Woodlands Estate		0.0	SUG		1834	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAR-1	Britain	Barbados	Newton Plantation	458	185.4	SUG	1719	1834	1777	121	146	0	267	1.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAR-2	Britain	Barbados	Staple Grove	278	112.5	SUG	1818	1834	1826	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
	Britain	Barbados	Total of Averages	736.0	297.9								267	1.7	0.7	38.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
	Britain	Barbados	Average	368.0	148.9								267	1.7	0.7	38.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
TO-1	Britain	Tobago	St. George Estate		0.0	SUG	1809	1834	1822	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TO-2	Britain	Tobago	Courland Estate		0.0	SUG		1834	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TO-3	Britain	Tobago	Golden Grove Estate		0.0	SUG		1834	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8.1 Plantation Quarter Data

														Slaves per Area		Slave Quarters Types							
				Size		Crops	Occupation Dates			Slave Numbers													
				Acres	Hectares		Start	End	Mean	Males	Females	Children	Total	Acres	Hectares	IO	INO	IT	FO	FNO	FT	QT	
Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation																				
	Britain	Caribbean	Total of Averages	6181.2	2501.5								968									80	
	Britain	Caribbean	Average	1545.3	625.4								242	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	
GU-1	France	Guadeloupe	La Griveliere		0.0	SUG	1848	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GU-2	France	Guadeloupe	Guyonneau/La Vanier Nord		0.0	SUG	1848	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
GU-3	France	Guadeloupe	Guyonneau/La Vanier Sud		0.0	SUG	1848	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
GU-4	France	Guadeloupe	Coquenda		0.0	SUG	1848	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	
GU-5	France	Guadeloupe	Pierre Ferraye		0.0	SUG	1848	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	
MART-1	France	Martinique	La Cafeiere	120	48.6	SUG							200	0.6	0.0								
HAI-1	France	Saint-Domingue	Maulevirer	33	13.4	COF							100	0.3	0.0								
HAI-2	France	Saint-Domingue	Villars et Raby du Moreau	130	52.6	COF							54	2.4	0.0								
HAI-3	France	Saint-Domingue	Barbe	155	62.7	COF/COC							43	3.6	0.0								
HAI-4	France	Saint-Domingue	Jude et Compagnon	88	35.6	SUG							N/A	N/A	N/A								
HAI-5	France	Saint-Domingue	Canivet			SUG			1730														
HAI-6	France	Saint-Domingue	Peyrac			SUG			1796				287									6	
HAI-7	France	Saint-Domingue	Masse			SUG			1797				23									18	
HAI-8	France	Saint-Domingue	Poy la generale			SUG			1796				206									70	
HAI-9	France	Saint-Domingue	Pons			SUG			1796				87									22	
HAI-10	France	Saint-Domingue	Correjolles			SUG			1796				178									32	
HAI-11	France	Saint-Domingue	Gasnier de l'Epinay			SUG			1796				98									22	
HAI-12	France	Saint-Domingue	Raby			SUG			1796				179									19	
HAI-13	France	Saint-Domingue	Dupin			COF			1796				152									12	
HAI-14	France	Saint-Domingue	Daudoin			COF			1796													4	
HAI-15	France	Saint-Domingue	Sabourin			COF			1791													1	
HAI-16	France	Saint-Domingue	Pasquet de Luge			SUG			1796				300									21	
HAI-17	France	Saint-Domingue	Seguin a la Queue Espagnole			SUG			1796													27	
HAI-18	France	Saint-Domingue	Faveau			SUG			1796				135									18	
HAI-19	France	Saint-Domingue	Foucaud			SUG			1796				216									38	
HAI-20	France	Saint-Domingue	Dubuisson			SUG			1796				103									26	
HAI-21	France	Saint-Domingue	Poy-la-ravine			SUG			1796				302									62	
HAI-22	France	Saint-Domingue	Sabourin			SUG			1796				105									10	

Table 8.1 Plantation Quarter Data

Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation	Size		Crops	Occupation Dates		Slave Numbers				Slaves per Area		Slave Quarters Types							
				Acres	Hectares		Start	End	Mean	Males	Females	Children	Total	Acres	Hectares	IO	INO	IT	FO	FNO	FT	QT
HAI-23	France	Saint-Domingue	Boutin			SUG			1796				156									29
HAI-24	France	Saint-Domingue	Deschappelles			SUG			1796				150									40
HAI-25	France	Saint-Domingue	Descloches			SUG			1796				159									10
HAI-26	France	Saint-Domingue	Jouanneau			SUG			1796				106									14
HAI-27	France	Saint-Domingue	Le Meilleur			SUG			1796				210									22
HAI-28	France	Saint-Domingue	Nolivos			SUG			1796				216									20
HAI-29	France	Saint-Domingue	Blanchard			SUG			1796				84									15
HAI-30	France	Saint-Domingue	Boulainville			SUG			1796				40									15
HAI-31	France	Saint-Domingue	Orleans			SUG			1796				75									5
HAI-32	France	Saint-Domingue	Lavezac			SUG			1796				141									7
HAI-33	France	Saint-Domingue	Denis			SUG			1796				64									30
HAI-34	France	Saint-Domingue	Testasu Guinaudee			SUG			1797				171									60
HAI-35	France	Saint-Domingue	Foache			SUG			1797				125									80
HAI-36	France	Saint-Domingue	Fortin aux Petits-Bois			SUG			1796				216									37
HAI-37	France	Saint-Domingue	Raby au Vases			COF			1796													1
HAI-38	France	Saint-Domingue	Sallabert			COF			1796													
HAI-39	France	Saint-Domingue	Robert			COF			1796				33									1
HAI-40	France	Saint-Domingue	Leveque			SUG			1796				54									2
HAI-41	France	Saint-Domingue	Prebois			SUG			1797													1
HAI-42	France	Saint-Domingue	Seguineau			CAF			1796													
HAI-43	France	Saint-Domingue	Dijon			CAF			1796													
HAI-44	France	Saint-Domingue	Grand Riviere			CAF			1796													
HAI-45	France	Saint-Domingue	Fortin			SUG			1796													1
HAI-46	France	Saint-Domingue	Lacour			CAF			1796				36									
HAI-47	France	Saint-Domingue	Savigny			CAF			1796													6
	France	Saint-Domingue	Total	526.0	212.9								4804									847
	France	Saint-Domingue	Average	105.2	42.6								137									20.7
DVI-1	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Hansen Bay Estate	100	40.5	CT, PROV	1851	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
DVI-2	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Slob		0.0	CT	1851	N/A		0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	60	0	60	0	0	0	60

Table 8.1 Plantation Quarter Data

				Size	Crops	Occupation Dates			Slave Numbers			Slaves per Area		Slave Quarters Types								
				Acres	Hectares		Start	End	Mean	Males	Females	Children	Total	Acres	Hectares	IO	INO	IT	FO	FNO	FT	QT
Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation																			
DVI-3	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Sprat Hall		0.0	CT	1750	1851	1801	0	0	0	111	0.0	0.0	0	30	30	0	0	0	30
DVI-4	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Hogansburg		0.0	CT	1750	1851	1801	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
DVI-5	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Grand Princess		0.0	CT	1795	1851	1823	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
DVI-6	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Diamond Ruby		0.0	CT	1795	1851	1823	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
DVI-7	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Prosperity		0.0	CT	1805	1851	1828	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Total of Averages	0.0	0.0								0	0.0	0.0	60.0	31.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122
	Dennmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Average	0.0	0.0								0	0.0	0.0	60.0	15.5	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
F-1	Spain	Florida	Kingsley Plantation	4000	1618.8	CT	1795	1830	1813	0	0	0	65	61.5	24.9	0	1	1	28	0	28	29
F-2	Spain	Florida	Grant's Villa	308	124.6	I, C, R	1763	1781	1772	32	16	19	67	4.6	1.9	0	0	0	22	0	22	22
F-3	Spain	Florida	Mount Pleasant	220	89.0	C, R	1780	1784	1782	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	37	0	37	37
	Spain	Florida	Total of Averages	4528.0	1832.5								132	66.1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	87.0	0.0	87.0	88
	Spain	Florida	Average	1509.3	610.8								66	33.1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	29.0	0.0	29.0	29
L-1	France	Louisiana	Magnolia Plantation	1260	509.9	CT	1835	1865	1850	0	0	0	82	15.4	6.2	24	0	24	0	0	0	24
L-2	France	Louisiana	Oakland Plantation	3400	1376.0	CT, CRN	1810	1865	1838	0	0	0	145	23.4	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
L-3	France	Louisiana	Melrose Plantation		0.0	CT	1796	1865	1831	0	0	0	65	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	France	Louisiana	Total of Averages	4660.0	1885.9								292	38.8	15.7	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
	France	Louisiana	Average	1553.3	628.6								146	19.4	7.9	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32

Table 8.2 Plantation Quarter Data

				Size			Ft2			M2			Walls/Foundations										Roof		Ch		Builder					
				LG	WD	Area	LG	WD	Area	M2 SL	RTC	ST	WOD	GR	WS	BK	LG	PG	CS	TB	BO	SH	TH	GR	TL	BK	MD	OT	OWR	SLV		
Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation																													
V-1	Britain	Virginia	Monticello	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	X					P, F	X													X		
V-2	Britain	Virginia	Poplar Forest	25	15	375	7.6	4.6	35.0	1.1	X					P, F	X														X	
V-3	Britain	Virginia	Stratford Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0		X						X								X					X	
V-4	Britain	Virginia	Pope's Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0					X		X															
V-5	Britain	Virginia	Mt. Vernon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0																						
V-6	Britain	Virginia	Wilcox/Flowerdew Plantation	20	16	320	6.1	4.9	29.9	2.0						P										X						
V-7	Britain	Virginia	Shirley Plantation	40	20	800	12.2	6.1	74.4	N/A					X	p						X				X				X	X	
	Britain	Virginia	Total	85	51	1495	26	16	139.3	3.1																						
	Britain	Virginia	Average	28.3	17.0	498.3	8.6	5.2	46.4	1.6																						
SC-1	Britain	South Carolina	Limerick Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0																						
SC-2	Britain	South Carolina	Fountain Head	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X				X													X				
SC-3	Britain	South Carolina	Wilbrook Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																						
SC-4	Britain	South Carolina	Oatland Planation	28	14	392	8.5	4.3	36.6	N/A						P										X						
SC-5	Britain	South Carolina	Turkey Hill Plantation	18	12	216	5.5	3.7	20.4	3.6								X								X						
SC-6	Britain	South Carolina	Richmond Hill	17	14	238	5.2	4.3	22.4	3.1																						
SC-7	Britain	South Carolina	Magnolia Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0					X							X				X						
	Britain	South Carolina	Total	63	40	846	19.2	12	79.3	6.6																						
	Britain	South Carolina	Average	21.0	13.3	282.0	6.4	4.1	26.4	2.2																						
G-1	Britain	Georgia	Rayfield Plantation	18	18	324	5.5	5.5	30.3	N/A					X												Tab					
G-2	Britain	Georgia	Cannon's Point Plantation	20	17	340	6.1	5.8	35.4	3.0							X									X						
G-3	Britain	Georgia	Hampton Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A								X	X							X						
	Britain	Georgia	Total	38	35	664	11.6	11	65.6	3.0																						
	Britain	Georgia	Average	19	17.5	332	5.8	5.7	32.815	1.5																						
T-1	Britain	Texas	Levi Jordan Plantation	74.5	25	1825.25	22.5	7.6	171.0	4.6						X						X				X						
TN-1	Britain	Tennessee	Mabry Plantation	30	18	540	9.2	5.5	50.6	5.6	X				X		X									X				X	X	
			Total	172.8					327.3	15.5																						
			Average	34.6					65.5	3.1																						
BAH-1	Britain	Bahamas	Sandy Point "Watlings Castle"	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																					
BAH-2	Britain	Bahamas	Farquharson's Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																					

Table 8.2 Plantation Quarter Data

					Size		Ft2		M2		Walls/Foundations										Roof				Ch	Builder						
Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation		LG	WD	Area	LG	WD	Area	M2 SL	RTC	ST	WOD	GR	WS	BK	LG	PG	CS	TB	BO	SH	TH	GR	TL	BK	MD	OT	OWR	SLV	
BAH-3	Britain	Bahamas	Fortune Hill		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																				
BAH-4	Britain	Bahamas	Southwest Bay		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																				
BAH-5	Britain	Bahamas	Clifton Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																				
BAH-6	Britain	Bahamas	Great Hope		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	X																				
BAH-7	Britain	Bahamas	Marine Farm		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																				
BAH-8	Britain	Bahamas	Wades Green Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	X																				
BAH-9	Britain	Bahamas	Promised Land		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X											X								
JAM-1	Britain	Jamaica	Roehampton Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																					
JAM-2	Britain	Jamaica	Old & New Montpelier Plantation		22	19	418	6.7	5.8	38.9	8.5	F	X		X								X	X								
JAM-3	Britain	Jamaica	Shettlewood Pen		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X										X	X								
JAM-4	Britain	Jamaica	Drax Hall		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	F	X										X	X								
JAM-5	Britain	Jamaica	New Seville		0	0	0	5	3.5	17.5	0.8		X											X								
	Britain	Jamaica	New Seville		0	0	0	6.5	4.5	29.3	3.2	F	X		X								X	X								
JAM-6	Britain	Jamaica	Worthy Park		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																					
JAM-7	Britain	Jamaica	Radnor Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																					
					22.0	19.0	418.0	18.2	13.8	85.6	12.5																					
					22.0	19.0	418.0	6.1	4.6	28.5	4.2																					
MNT-1	Britain	Montserrat	Galways Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0			X									X	X								
NEV-1	Britain	Nevis	Montravers Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A	X																				
NEV-2	Britain	Nevis	Woodlands Estate		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X																			
BAR-1	Britain	Barbados	Newton Plantation		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X																			
BAR-2	Britain	Barbados	Staple Grove		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X																			
TO-1	Britain	Tobago	St. George Estate		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X																			
TO-2	Britain	Tobago	Courland Estate		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X																			
TO-3	Britain	Tobago	Golden Grove Estate		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A		X																			

Table 8.2 Plantation Quarter Data

Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation	Size			Ft2			M2			Walls/Foundations												Roof			Ch			Builder		
				LG	WD	Area	LG	WD	Area	LG	WD	Area	M2 SL	RTC	ST	WOD	GR	WS	BK	LG	PG	CS	TB	BO	SH	TH	GR	TL	BK	MD	OT	OWR	SLV
GU-1	France	Guadeloupe	La Griveliere	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A					x																		
GU-2	France	Guadeloupe	Guyonneau/La Vanier Nord	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
GU-3	France	Guadeloupe	Guyonneau/La Vanier Sud	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
GU-4	France	Guadeloupe	Coquenda	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
GU-5	France	Guadeloupe	Pierre Ferraye	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
MART-1	France	Martinique	La Cafeiere	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
HAI-1	France	Saint-Domingue	Maulevirer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A						x						x				x							
HAI-2	France	Saint-Domingue	Villars et Raby du Moreau	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
HAI-3	France	Saint-Domingue	Barbe	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
HAI-4	France	Saint-Domingue	Jude et Compagnon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																							
HAI-5	France	Saint-Domingue	Canivet	30	20	600	9.7	6.5	63.3																								
HAI-6	France	Saint-Domingue	Peyrac	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-7	France	Saint-Domingue	Masse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-8	France	Saint-Domingue	Poy la generale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														X			X							
HAI-9	France	Saint-Domingue	Pons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-10	France	Saint-Domingue	Correjolles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-11	France	Saint-Domingue	Gasnier de l'Epinay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-12	France	Saint-Domingue	Raby	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-13	France	Saint-Domingue	Dupin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-14	France	Saint-Domingue	Daudoin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-15	France	Saint-Domingue	Sabourin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-16	France	Saint-Domingue	Pasquet de Luge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-17	France	Saint-Domingue	Seguin a la Queue Espagnole	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-18	France	Saint-Domingue	Faveau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-19	France	Saint-Domingue	Foucaud	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-20	France	Saint-Domingue	Dubuisson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																								
HAI-21	France	Saint-Domingue	Poy-la-ravine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																	x							

Table 8.2 Plantation Quarter Data

				Size		F12		M2			Walls/Foundations										Roof		Ch	Builder					
Code	Colonizer	Colony	Plantation	LG	WD	Area	LG	WD	Area	M2 SL	RTC	ST	WOD	GR	WS	BK	LG	FG	CS	TB	EO	SH	TH	GR	TL	BK	MD	OT	SLV
DVI-2	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Slob	24	16	384	7.9	4.9	38.7	N/A	X																		
DVI-3	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Sprat Hall	24	16	384	7.9	4.9	38.7	10.5	X																		
DVI-4	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Hogansburg	240	17	4080	73.2	5.2	380.6	N/A	X																		
DVI-5	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Grand Princess	15	12	180	4.6	3.7	17.0	N/A	X																		
DVI-6	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Diamond Ruby	15	12	180	4.6	3.7	17.0	N/A	X																		
DVI-7	Denmark	Danish Virgin Islands	Estate Prosperity	15	12	180	4.6	3.7	17.0	N/A	X																		
				333.0	85.0	5388.0	102.8	26.1	509.1	10.5																			
				55.5	14.2	898.0	17.1	4.4	72.7	1.7																			
F-1	Spain	Florida	Kingsley Plantation	22.5	12	258.75	7.3	3.7	27.3	12.2																			
F-3	Spain	Florida	Grant's Villa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0				X															
F-4	Spain	Florida	Mount Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A							X												
L-1	France	Louisiana	Magnolia Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0					X	X											X		
L-2	France	Louisiana	Oakland Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0																			
L-3	France	Louisiana	Melrose Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A																	X		

Table 8.3 Postcard Data for Plantations

Code	Colonizer	Colony	Source	DATE	STN	Quarter Walls/Foundations						Roof				
						WD	GR	WS	BK	LG	PG	SG	TH	L/G		
JAM-10	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20	Foundation	X							X			
JAM-11	Britain	Jamaica	Stereoview	1898	Piers	X							X			
JAM-12	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20	Foundation	X							X			
JAM-13	Britain	Jamaica	Stereoview	1898		X							X			
JAM-14	Britain	Jamaica	Stereoview	1898		X							X			
JAM-15	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
JAM-16	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20	Foundation	X							X			
JAM-17	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
JAM-18	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
JAM-19	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20	Foundation	X							X			
JAM-20	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
JAM-21	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
JAM-22	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
JAM-23	Britain	Jamaica	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
BAH-10	Britain	Bahamas	Photo	1900-20	Piers			X							X	
DOM-1	Britain	Dominica	Photo	1912	Foundation			X				X				
STV-1	Britain	St. Vincent	Photo	1898			X						X			
STV-2	Britain	St. Vincent	Photo	1898		X							X			
STV-3	Britain	St. Vincent	Photo	1898				X				X	X			
BAR-4	Britain	Barbados	Photo	1909	Piers			X				X				
BAR-5	Britain	Barbados	Photo	1909		X							X			
STK-1	Britain	St. Kitts	Postcard	1900-20	Piers			X					X			
TRN-1	Britain	Trinidad	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
TRN-2	Britain	Trinidad	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
H-1	France	St. Domingue/Haiti	Postcard	1900-20	Foundation	X							X			
H-2	France	St. Domingue/Haiti	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
H-3	France	St. Domingue/Haiti	Postcard	1900-20				X					X			
PR-1	Spain	Puerto Rico	Postcard	1905?	Foundation				X						X	
PR-2	Spain	Puerto Rico	Postcard	1905			X								X	
PR-3	Spain	Puerto Rico	Postcard	1905?				X							X	
PR-4	Spain	Puerto Rico	Postcard	1905			X						X			
PR-5	Spain	Puerto Rico	Postcard	1905			X	X					X			
CU-1	Spain	Cuba	Stereoview	1898					X				X			
CU-2	Spain	Cuba	Photo	1898					X				X			
CU-3	Spain	Cuba	Photo	1898					X				X			
CU-4	Spain	Cuba	Stereoview	1898				X					X			
CU-5	Spain	Cuba	Stereoview	1898				X							X	
CU-6	Spain	Cuba	Stereoview	1898				X					X			
DVI-1	Denmark	St. Thomas, DVI	Postcard	1900-20			X						X			
BON-1	Netherlands	Bonaire	Photo	<1928		X							X			
BON-2	Netherlands	Bonaire	Photo	1986	X							X				
SUR-1	Netherlands	Suriname (Bush Negros)	Photo	<1928			X						X			
SUR-2	Netherlands	Suriname (Bush Negros)	Photo	<1929			X						X			
SUR-3	Netherlands	Suriname (Bush Negros)	Photo	<1930			X						X			
SUR-4	Netherlands	Suriname (Bush Negros)	Photo	<1931				X					X			
SUR-5	Netherlands	Suriname (Bush Negros)	Photo	<1932			X						X			
SUR-6	Netherlands	Suriname (Bush Negros)	Stereoview	1898			X						X			
CUR-1	Netherlands	Curaçao	Photo	<1928		X						X				
CUR-2	Netherlands	Curaçao	Photo	<1928		X							X			
CUR-3	Netherlands	Curaçao	Photo	<1928		X							X			
CUR-4	Netherlands	Curaçao	Postcard	1900-20		X							X			
CUR-5	Netherlands	Curaçao	Photo	<1928		X							X			
CUR-6	Netherlands	Curaçao	Photo	<1928		X							X			
UNK-1	??	??	Photo	1912	Exterior	X							X			

Table 8.4a Plantation Data for St. Eustatius from the 1781 P. F. Martin Map

PLANTATION OWNE	# ON 1781 MAP	PLANTATION NAME	DATE OF INVENT.	FLD ORG. 1	FLD ORG. 2	FLD NOT ORG 1	FLD NOT ORG 2	IND ORG. 1	IND ORG. 2	IND NOT ORG 1	IND NOT ORG 2	TOTAL QUART.	TOTAL ORT. INVENT.	MILLS	SWKS	OTHER BUILD.	ACRES	ROADS	PERCHES	HECTARES	TTL HECT. OWNER	PCT OF SE OWNED	SLV/HCT RATIO	MALE SLAVES	FEMALE SLAVES	BOY SLAVES	GIRL SLAVES	TOTAL SLAVES	PLANTED IN CANE	YAMS	FALLOW	NEGRO GROUNDS	
West Indies Company	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	0	10.7			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
West Indies Company	2			0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	54	2	20	22.1			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
West Indies Company	3	"Upper Round Hill"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	79	3	8	32.3			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
West Indies Company	4			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	6	0	32	2.5			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
West Indies Company	5	Lynch	1796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	16	36.1	93.0	4.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1798 of 18th Oct 1798
Governor De Graff	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	29	0	3	11.7			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Governor De Graff	2	"The Farm"		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	6	108	2	4	43.9			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Governor De Graff	3			0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	78	1	17	31.7			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Governor De Graff	4	Scroephoorn?		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28	2	30	11.6			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See 1781 Map, 1781 Map, 1781 Map, 1781 Map
Governor De Graff	5	Calabash Trees in Concordia		0	0	2	2	16	0	3	0	23	0	1	0	10	208	1	11	84.3			1.1	0	0	0	0	0	75				
Governor De Graff	6			0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	7	0	1	0	3	86	1	26	35.0			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Governor De Graff	7	Ruin Zigt "Big Pasture"	1814	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	14	2	0	5.9			0.4	0	0	0	0	0	14				Dead 20 November 1814 of 18 Oct 1814
Governor De Graff	8	Berners	1803	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	10	0	1	1	3	68	3	28	27.9			0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1803 of 18 Oct 1803
Governor De Graff	9			0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	9	2	2	7	1.0	253.1	13.2	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Abraham Heytger	1		1786	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	1	0	10	59	3	15	24.2			0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1786 of 18 Oct 1786
Abraham Heytger	2		1786	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7	3	21	3.2			0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1786 of 18 Oct 1786
Abraham Heytger	3		1786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	18	3.5			0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1786 of 18 Oct 1786
Abraham Heytger	4	Schroephoorn?	1791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	25	5.0			0	0	0	0	0	0			yes		Dead 20 November 1791 of 18 Oct 1791
Abraham Heytger	5	Golden Rock "Goudate"	1791	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	12	0	1	0	5	124	3	4	50.5			0.9	31	19	6	0	56	110				Dead 20 November 1791 of 18 Oct 1791
Abraham Heytger	6		1791	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	26	0	10	10.5	97.0	5.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1791 of 18 Oct 1791
Heirs Stuart (Judith St)	1	Fair Play and later (1814)	1782	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	1	0	0	177	2	1	71.8			1.0	38	20	10	4	72				Dead 4 August 1820	
Heirs Stuart	2			0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	1.6			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Heirs Stuart	3			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	31	2	5	12.8	86.2	4.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Ducas	1	Schootshoek	1803	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	4	128	0	0	51.8			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1803 of 18 Oct 1803
Widow Ducas	2	"Mansion"		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	7	28	3	37	10.9			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Ducas	3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	4	31.2			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Ducas	4	Boven	1782 &	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	186	3	10	75.6			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1782 of 18 Oct 1782
Widow Ducas	5			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	18	5.1			0.4	0	0	0	0	0	14				
Widow Ducas	6	Mont Pleasant?	1794	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	42	0	0	17.0	191.6	10.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1794 of 18 Oct 1794
Derick Salomons	1	Kleine Bergen "Little Mountain"	1806	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	7	179	1	37	72.6			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1806 of 18 Oct 1806
Derick Salomons	2	Concordia	1806	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	3	39	3	20	16.1			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1806 of 18 Oct 1806
Derick Salomons	3		1806	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	36	3	16	14.9	103.7	5.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Dead 20 November 1806 of 18 Oct 1806

Table 8.4b Plantation Data for St. Eustatius from the 1781 P. F. Martin Map

PLANTATION OWNE	# ON 1781 MAP	PLANTATION NAME	DATE OF INVENT.	FLD ORG. 1	FLD ORG. 2	FLD NOT ORG 1	FLD NOT ORG 2	IND ORG. 1	IND ORG. 2	IND NOT ORG 1	IND NOT ORG 2	TOTAL QUART.	TOTAL QRT. INVENT.	MILLS	SWKS	OTHER BUILD.	ACRES	ROODS	PERCHES	HECTARE	TTL HECT. OWNER	PCT OF SE OWNED	SLV/HCT RATIO	MALE SLAVES	FEMALE SLAVES	BOY SLAVES	GIRL SLAVES	TOTAL SLAVES	PLANTED IN CANE	YAMS	FALLOW	NEGRO GROUNDS	
Abraham Donkers	1		1790	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	37	0	2	15.0			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 1784 Nov 7 August 1785 (not copied)
Abraham Donkers	2	Zeelandia	1790	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	7	102	1	32	41.5	56.4	2.9	1.6	0	0	0	0	26					See Inventory 1784 Nov 7 August 1785 (not copied)
Dory Donkers (Theodo	1		1791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	14	3.4			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					12 February 1791
Dory Donkers (1813 M	2	Glassbottle Fort	1813	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	2	46	0	32	18.7	22.1	1.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Inventory for 11 May 1813
Dr. Jan Cuvillier	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	31	3.0			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Dr. Jan Cuvillier	2			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	14	0	16	5.7	8.7	0.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Cuvillier	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	16	2.1			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Cuvillier	2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	19	11.1	13.1	0.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mitchel (James)	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0.3			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mitchel (James)	2			0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	46	2	1	18.8	19.1	1.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Law Salomons (Laurer	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	2	37	0	0	15.0			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 9 March 1785
Law Salomons (Laurer	2	"English Quarter"	1786	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	5	64	0	38	26.0			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 9 March 1785
Law Salomons (Laurer	3	"Lawyer"	1791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	12	6.1			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Law Salomons (Johan	4	Mussenden	1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	15.0	62.0	3.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 21 October 1784
Widow Captain Heylig	1		1784	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	2	155	2	23	63.0			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Inventory 1784 16 August not copied
Widow Captain Heylig	2		1784	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	20	1.5			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Inventory 1784 16 August not copied
Widow Captain Heylig	3		1784	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	3	10	5.2			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Inventory 1784 16 August not copied
Widow Captain Heylig	4		1784	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	121	3	27	49.3			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Inventory 1784 16 August not copied
Widow Captain Heylig	5	"Retreat"		0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	79	0	20	32.0	151.0	7.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
M. D. Godet Senior	1	Casjoe Bovmen (Batter	1782	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	6	119	2	22	48.4			1.2	20	14	2	5	41					
M. D. Godet Senior	2	Don?	1796	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	9	0	0	3.6			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
M. D. Godet Senior	3	Rotteniorn	1796	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	21	2	33	8.8	60.8	3.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
George James (Jeems	1	Pennistons	1787	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	4	28	3	20	11.7			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 31 January 1787
George James (Jeems	2		1787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	7	3.9			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					4 See Inventory 31 January 1787
George James (Jeems	3		1787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	24	1.0	16.5	0.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 31 January 1787
Widow Hazel (Johann	1	??????	1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	5	53	2	10	21.7			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 21 October 1784
Widow Hazel (Johann	2	Grote Wyde	1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0.8	22.5	1.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 21 October 1784
John Cuvillier (Johann	1		1788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	30	8.6			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 29 August 1788 not copied
John Cuvillier (Johann	2	"Knippenge"	1788	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	35	2	38	14.5			0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 29 August 1788
John Cuvillier (Johann	3		1788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	20	3.4	26.4	1.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 29 August 1788
Seys (Jacobus)	1	Peace & Rest	1791	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	10	1	0	7	106	3	8	43.2	43.2	2.3	1.2	14	13	4	4	35	60	5	4.5	6	See Inventory 1 July 1791 (not copied)
Seys (Jacobus) (INVENT		Escape	1791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 1 July 1791 (not copied)

PLANTATION OWNER	# IN 1781 MAP	PLANTATION NAME	DATE OF INVENT	FLD ORG. 1	FLD ORG. 2	FLD NOT ORG 1	FLD NOT ORG 2	IND ORG. 1	IND ORG. 2	IND NOT ORG 1	IND NOT ORG 2	TOTAL QUART.	TOTAL QRT. INVENT	MILLS	SWKS	OTHER BUILD.	ACRES	ROODS	PERCHES	HECTARES	TTL HECT. OWNER	PCT OF SE OWNED	SLV/HCT RATIO	MALE SLAVES	FEMALE SLAVES	BOY SLAVES	GIRL SLAVES	TOTAL SLAVES	PLANTED IN CANE	YAMS	FALLOW	NEGRO GROUNDS	
Simon Donckers	1	Princess	1813	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	15	0	1	0	8	86	1	22	35.0	35.0	1.8	1.0	0	0	0	0	34					Inventory 1 October 1813, 16 cover, 31-40 December 1814
Heirs of Old Wm. Heyl	1			0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	122	3	25	49.7	49.7	2.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See William Moore 9 June 1791
M. D. Godet Junior	1	Pleasures	1826	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	1	63	2	32	25.8	25.8	1.3	3.7	0	3	4	0	7					
A. Heyliger & Heirs of	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	3	17	70.4	70.4	3.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
George Markos	1	"Markoe"		0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	15	3	37	6.5	6.5	0.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
John Swarts (Mesutfr)	1		1790	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	29	1	20	11.9	11.9	0.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					1804 (1st 21 September 1790, 17 March 1791)
Sara Heyliger	1			0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Giddy Godet	1	Industry	1812	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	115	3	32	46.9	46.9	2.4	4.3	0	0	0	0	11					Inventory 10 March 1812, 20 June 1812, 20 July 1812
Widow John Heyliger	1			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	35	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Jacob Pantoph	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	3	24	4.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Sally Benners	1			0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	3	122	0	5	49.4	49.4	2.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Cleansy	1			0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	6	2	34	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Sara Cuvillier	1			0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	6	4.6	4.6	0.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mussenden	1			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	15	3	5	6.4	6.4	0.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
John Heyliger	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	1	36	3.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Runnels	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	17	6.3	6.3	0.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Blyden	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	2	30	4.3	4.3	0.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Widow Barns (widow of)	1		1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	2	3	3.9	3.9	0.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					7-6 September 1784 not copied
Barns (widow of Piete)	1		1784	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	1	11	3.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					7-6 September 1784 not copied
Johnston	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	7	3	5	3.1	3.1	0.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Peter Runnels	1	Bommy Runnels Piece	1814	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	57	3	2	23.4	23.4	1.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Deed 1 October 1814
Michael Cuvillier	1	Gilboa (Later Bellevue	1785	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	7	0	1	1	5	156	3	19	63.5	63.5	3.3	2.4	0	0	0	0	27					Inventory 10 March 1812, 20 June 1812, 20 July 1812
Widow Ab. Pantophile	1		1788	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1		3	81	1	12	32.9	32.9	1.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					See Inventory 12 May 1788
Widow Jos. Pantophile	1	"Cul de Sac" or Joelsac	1784 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	51	2	10	20.9	20.9	1.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					Inventory not copied
Pasture/Sundry Owner	1	"Miss Tinf's Land"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	2	20	48.0	48.0	2.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
Upper & Lower Town	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	39	60.0	60.0	3.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0					
TOTALS				3	0	39		142	6	87		290		2		210	4693	135	1505	1916.7	1916.7	100	1.6	103	89	26	13	412					
PERCENTAGES				3	0	13		1	49	2	30		3	101																			

Table 8.5 Summary Plantation Table

Colonizer	Colony	Size		Slave Nur Slaves per Area				
		Acres	Hectares	Total	Acres	Hectar	QT	M ² SL
Britain	North America	1934.0	782.7	136	14.221	5.76	9	3
Britain	Caribbean	1545	625.3	242	6.3843	2.58	16	4.2
France	North America	1553	628.5	113	13.743	5.56	31	
France	Caribbean	100	40.5	137	0.7299	0.3	21	1.5
Spain	Florida	1509	610.7	66	22.864	9.25	28	12.2
Denmark	Caribbean	100	40.5	111	0.9009	0.36	17	1.7
Holland	St. Eustatius	4734	1916	412	11.49	4.65	290	

8.4 Architecture and Layout Discussion

As I made clear in the introductory section, the plantation excavations listed here are by no means a complete review of the hundreds of slave sites that have been excavated in the New World. However, I think that they accurately reflect the proportions of excavated slave sites for various areas. In North America, far more has been done in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia than in North Carolina, Alabama, or Louisiana. For the Caribbean, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Barbados are comparable in the number of quarters that have been excavated. It can be seen then that the majority of slave sites have been excavated in the former British Colonies (**Tables 8.1-8.4**). These figures in no way reflect the actual number of plantations in the New World as broken down by Colonial power. Little has been done by archaeologists in the former French, Dutch, and Spanish colonies (Haviser 1998a). This paucity of data does inhibit comparisons but they are still possible using a combination of evidence.

First, I provide a summary of the architectural types and plantation layouts for each region and colonial power. Next, I discuss the economic and social implications for particular architectural styles and plantation designs. Finally, I draw comparisons for these varying approaches to slave housing with those found on St. Eustatius. Throughout, the differences and similarities found across regional, temporal, and Euro-ethnic boundaries are emphasised.

8.5 Spanish New World Site Descriptions

8.5.1 Florida

Throughout the Colonial Period, Florida was under alternate Spanish, English and French authority. The vast majority of the time, until Florida came under the auspices of the United States in 1834, the area was Spanish. Although there once was a plethora of plantations and other slave related sites, only two have been investigated in any depth, Kingsley Plantation and the military site—Fort Mose (Deagan 1985; 1995; Fairbanks 1972; 1984). This is primarily due to the fact that there are few standing ruins related to the colonial period as many of these plantations were burned during the Seminole Wars in the 1830s (Schafer 2000). After the territory became part of the United States, war broke out between the Native American Seminole tribe, homesteaders, plantation owners, and soldiers sent to quell the uprising. The ensuing violence resulted in the almost complete destruction of all the plantations built in Northern Florida during the previous two centuries. As Florida continues to be

developed, these sites have been buried beneath shopping centres and housing. Hopefully, some additional work will be conducted before all sites have been destroyed forever.

Kingsley Plantation was the first slave site to be excavated anywhere in the world with the express purpose of examining slave life, as opposed to indirectly while investigating slave owners (Fairbanks 1972). Kathleen Deagan, one of Fairbanks' students, conducted extensive excavations at the free slave site of Fort Mose near St. Augustine (Deagan and MacMahon 1995). Additional documentary research does provide some insight into plantation layout and is included here as well (Gordon 2002).

Kingsley Plantation

Zephaniah Kingley, Jr, the third owner and architect at Kingsley Plantation, was born in England and raised in Charleston, South Carolina. His father was a Quaker and his mother was a noblewoman. Although Kingsley was both a slave trader and plantation aristocrat he was an ardent advocate for slave rights and believed that blacks were a superior race to whites. He eventually even built a colony for free blacks on Haiti with his Florida plantation earnings. He purchased Anna (Kingley) in Cuba when she was thirteen years old. He emancipated her in 1811 when she was eighteen and over time they had four children together. They first rented Kingsley and then purchased it by 1817. Tradition holds that Anna resided not in the main house, but in an adjacent building that had once been the kitchen. This was in accordance with her cultural beliefs within a polygamous social structure where wives resided separately from their husbands. Here twelve slaves and children lived with her after she renovated and enlarged the building.

In addition to his work in Georgia, Charles Fairbanks documented the slave cabins at Kingsley plantation in 1968. As mentioned previously, the work that Fairbanks did at Kingsley represents the first excavations on a slave site with the express purpose of investigating the slaves as opposed to the slave owners (Fairbanks 1972). The layout and construction of these buildings is unique for the North America. Only one other plantation in Florida had slave quarters arranged in a semi-circle as they were at Kingsley and that was Bulow Plantation. At Kingsley, sixteen cabins were arranged on each side of the entrance road to the plantation in a crescent shape (**Figure 8.7**). At each end and adjacent to the road were larger cabins which were likely the residences of the overseers. This arrangement would have improved the overseers' ability to keep a watchful eye on the slave residences and the activities of their

occupants. It has not been determined who designed this layout, although it is like to have been either the first owner of Kingsley, John McQueen or the Kingsleys.

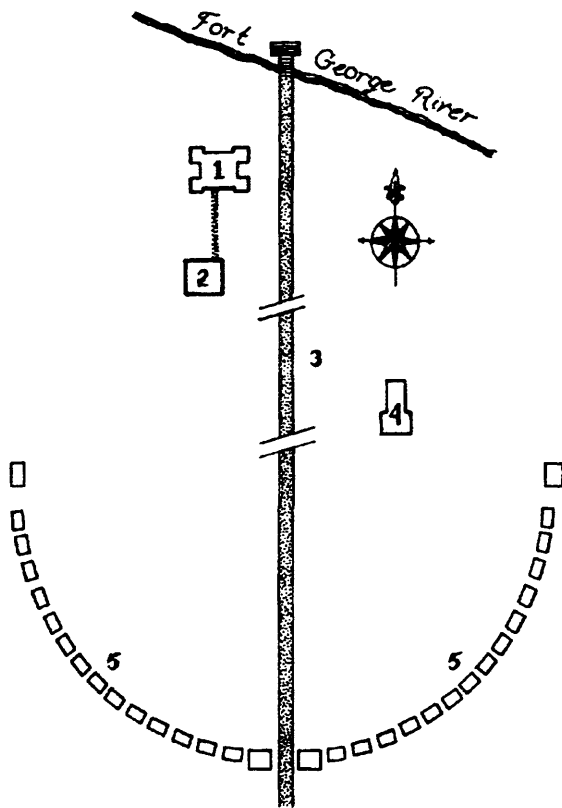


Figure 8.7 Plan of Kingsley Plantation, depicting the unusual crescent arrangement of the 32 tabby slave quarters. From Gordon (2002).

McIntosh, the second owner, was not in a position to have revised the plantation's design due to his pre-occupation with the Patriot's War (1812). Current scholarship seems to indicate that McQueen may have arranged wooden cabins in the semi-circle and then the Kingsleys followed this pattern. The geometric arrangement may have resulted from McQueen's interest in architecture and his discussions with Thomas Jefferson on the subject (Gordon 2002).

The existing structures were constructed using poured *tabby* (**Figures 8.4 and 8.5**). As mentioned above, tabby was a building material frequently used in Florida and other tropical and subtropical locations. The use of this construction technique at Kingsley

probably reflects both the more charitable outlook of the proprietors as well as the availability of large quantities of oyster shells in the middens left by pre-historic Native Americans who once resided on Fort George Island where the plantation was located (Fairbanks 1984).

Other Plantations

No excavations have been conducted on any other plantations in Florida. However, there is a body of documentary evidence available for understanding both architecture and plantation layout in Florida. I will also discuss photographic evidence that exists for slave homes built in the nineteenth century.

The records for two plantations that were surveyed by Benjamin Lord in 1783 are housed in the Public Record Office (**Figure 8.8**). These surveys are described in some detail by Elsbeth Gordon (2002:190-3). The English Governor of East Florida, James Grant, owned both plantations. He came to Florida in 1763 and left during the American War of Independence. His first plantation was called Grant's Villa and was built south of the St. John's River on the peninsula formed by the Guana and Tolomato Rivers. Daniel Schafer (2000) has also written about James Grant's plantations in Florida and has culled from the documentary record an unusually detailed description of the structures built by him. At Grant's Villa, the 22 slave quarters were built on either side of the main entrance road to the plantation. Initially, slaves were quartered in

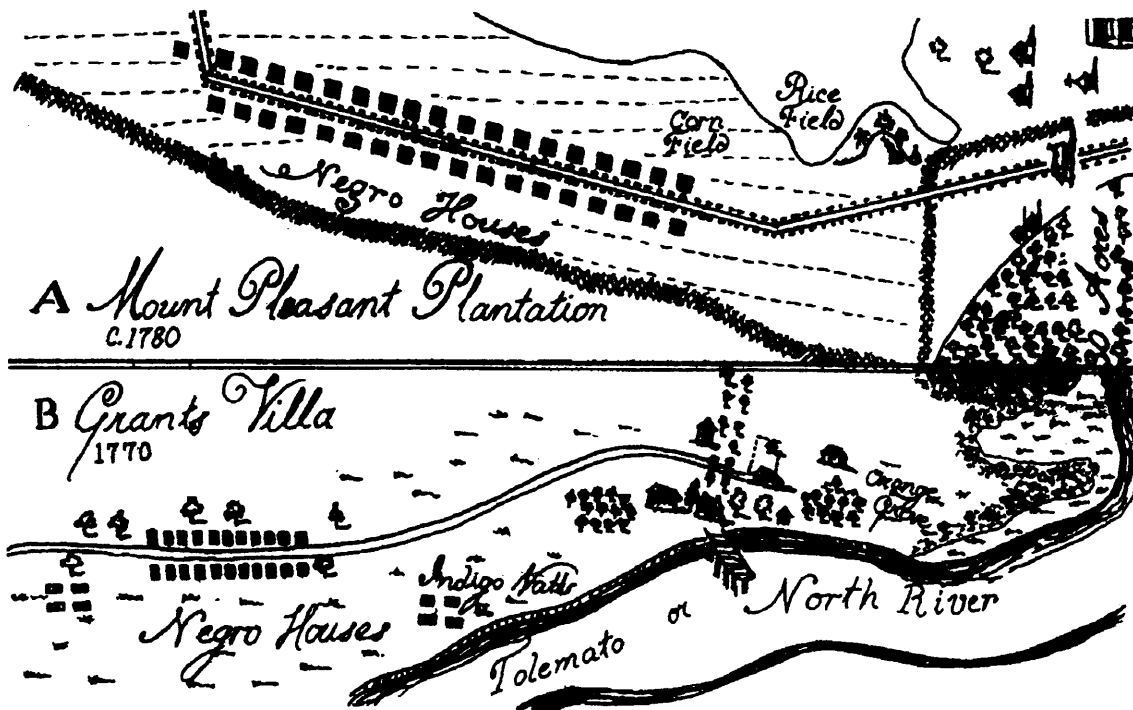


Figure 8.8 Mount Pleasant and Grant's Villa Plantations, both owned by Florida Governor James Grant depicting the linear arrangement of the slave quarters along the roads approaching each. From Gordon (2000) after a map in the Public Records Office.

palmetto (a type of palm tree, *Serenoa repens*) huts until they were able to construct raised homes. The new homes were apparently framed and clad in clapboards with shingled roofs. Adjacent to these quarters were the vats used in processing indigo, which was the primary cash crop for this plantation.

The main house, overseer's house, barn and other outbuildings including a stable, fowl houses, a pigeon house, and a smithy were all located well to the south of the slave quarters, at the terminus of the entrance road. A wharf led from this building cluster out into the Tolomato River providing access for trade and transportation. James Grant eventually left the property at the end of the American War of Independence to be looked after by his overseer (Schafer 2000).

Mount Pleasant

Mount Pleasant was developed under the direction of this overseer after James Grant left. The fertility at Grant's Villa had declined markedly by 1780 so this new plantation was intended to further his wealth using slave labour. Instead of indigo, corn and rice were the cash crops planted here at the head of the Guana River. A dam and irrigation system was implemented to regulate water flow across the rice fields. Thirty-seven log houses were constructed for the slaves, again along the entrance road to the plantation and well away from the main house and other outbuildings. The overseer's house was located near the slave village.

8.5.2 *Cuba*

Although a significant quantity of prehistoric archaeology has been conducted on Cuba by both Cuban and foreign archaeologists, little has been completed for sites dating to the historic period outside of Havana (Ewen 2001; 2003). Although some publications regarding the archaeology of *Contrabandistas* have made it outside of Cuba (La Rosa Corzo 1995), Theresa Singleton (2001) is the only archaeologist to have published their results on plantation archaeology. In her work she investigated *Cafetal Del Padre*, a mid-nineteenth century coffee plantation, in the Havana Province of Cuba. According to Singleton, the fortress-like design of the quarter and the large locking gates both symbolically and literally kept the slaves from escaping as well as inhibited nocturnal interactions with slaves from other plantations—be they amorous, commercial or otherwise. The unusual design of slave housing at this plantation is by no means typical for Cuba or anywhere else in the Spanish Caribbean for that matter.

Much more typical are the *bohío*, which can trace their ancestry directly to the indigenous *Taíno* architecture once found throughout the northern Caribbean Islands (Crain 1994:67-68). Unlike in most of the other islands, on both Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Native Americans managed to survive long enough to influence the architectural forms of at least the lowest members of the socio-economic scale—enslaved Africans. Slaves recognized the efficacy of the *Taíno* architecture both in the use of available building materials and its cooling qualities in the Caribbean climate. *Bohíos* can still be found dotted across the Cuban landscape today.

The *bohío* is constructed in a similar manner to a wattle-and-daub structure in that a timber frame was constructed first. However, instead of filling in the gaps with woven slats and mud, the spaces were covered over with either cane or the inner bark of palms. **Figures 8.9, 8.10, 8.13, 8.14, and 8.16** depict the bark covering on domestic quarters in Cuba. In **Figures 8.9, 8.11, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17** and on one of the homes in **Figure 8.10** the roofs are all thatched. However in the other home in **Figure 8.10** as well as the clapboard house in **Figure 8.12**, the roofs are covered in bark. In **Table 8.5**, these are referred to by the codes CU-1 through CU-8.

Finally, regarding village organisation in Cuba, I have found few documentary references regarding plantation layout. I have examined a number of photographs of villages associated with plantations taken in the late nineteenth-century—within 20 years of emancipation and have observed that there was no systematic organisation of the buildings beyond their proximity to either sugar factories or fields. Two stereoviews are provided in **Figures 8.16 and 8.17** illustrate this point. In **Table 8.5** they are referred to as CU-9 and CU-10 respectively. Although, a similar situation to what occurred in Jamaica after emancipation—mass movement from plantation-centric locals to those closer to cities (with a concomitant reorganisation of building along community lines) may have occurred, the evidence thus far seems to indicate that slaves and later indentured persons organised their residential communities how they wished. The significance of both *bohíos* and the freedom to organise their villages will be discussed after I examine architecture on Puerto Rico.



Figure 8.9 Bark covered domestic structure on Cuba (*author's collection*).



Figure 8.10 Bark covered domestic structure on Cuba (*author's collection*)..



Figure 8.11 Bark covered domestic structure on Cuba (*author's collection*).



Figure 8.12 Bark covered domestic structure on Cuba (*author's collection*).



Figure 8.13 Clapboard domestic structure on Cuba (*author's collection*).



Figure 8.14 Bark covered domestic structures on Cuba (Hill 1898).

A Cuban residence in a new clearing

Figure 8.15 Open domestic structure on Cuba (Franck 1898).



Figure 8.16 Stereoview of "A Village in the Interior of Cuba" 1899. Note the seemingly random nature of the village organisation. (*author's collection*).



Figure 8.17 Stereoview of "El Caney, Cuba" (*author's collection*).

8.5.3 *Puerto Rico*

The situation regarding historical archaeology in Puerto Rico is similar to that found in Cuba in that little has been conducted on plantation sites. Although the political situations differ greatly that has born no effect on historic site excavations outside of Old San Juan. We must again refer to photographic evidence for architectural forms found in Puerto Rico. Structures similar to bohíos are seen in **Figure 8.18** and **8.21** that are referred to as PR-1 and PR-4 in **Table 8.5**. In **Figure 8.18**, the home in the foreground is covered in bark while that in **Figure 8.21** is built in a similar manner, however the walls are covered with palm fronds. In both **Figures 8.18** and **8.20** roofs are built from palm bark. In the rest of the Puerto Rico figures, roofs are all thatched with either grass or palm. As in the rest of the Caribbean, by the beginning of the twentieth century, clapboards have superseded less permanent architectural materials on some buildings as depicted in **Figures 8.20** and **8.22**. Finally, **Figure 8.19**, depicts a house form which may have been influenced by African architectural designs, especially that found in *Kuba* and *Ngongo* cultures in Africa. It is similar to that found among the “Bush Negroes” of Suriname which will be described later. The sides are built from some type of cane woven together while the roof is of palm thatch.

8.6 *British New World Site Descriptions*

8.6.1 *Virginia*

After the work by Fairbanks in Florida, it was in Virginia that the archaeology of slavery really began to take off. In conjunction with work by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, slave sites began to be excavated as part of larger studies of plantations along the Chesapeake. Work continues across the state on Diaspora archaeology sites. I have summarised a few of these excavations in **Tables 8.3** and **8.4**. Below I discuss in more detail a few plantation excavations that typify the slave sites found in Virginia.

Monticello

Monticello was the primary plantation seat of Thomas Jefferson, the main architect of the Constitution of the United States, third president of the United States and is considered the grandfather of archaeology in the United States (Kelso 1986; 1997). His plantation arrangement and the housing he provided for his slaves evolved



Figure 8.18 Puerto Rican bark covered homes (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.19 Domestic structure on Puerto Rico with African influences (*author's collection*).

Figure 8.20 Clapboard domestic structures on Puerto Rico (*author's collection*).

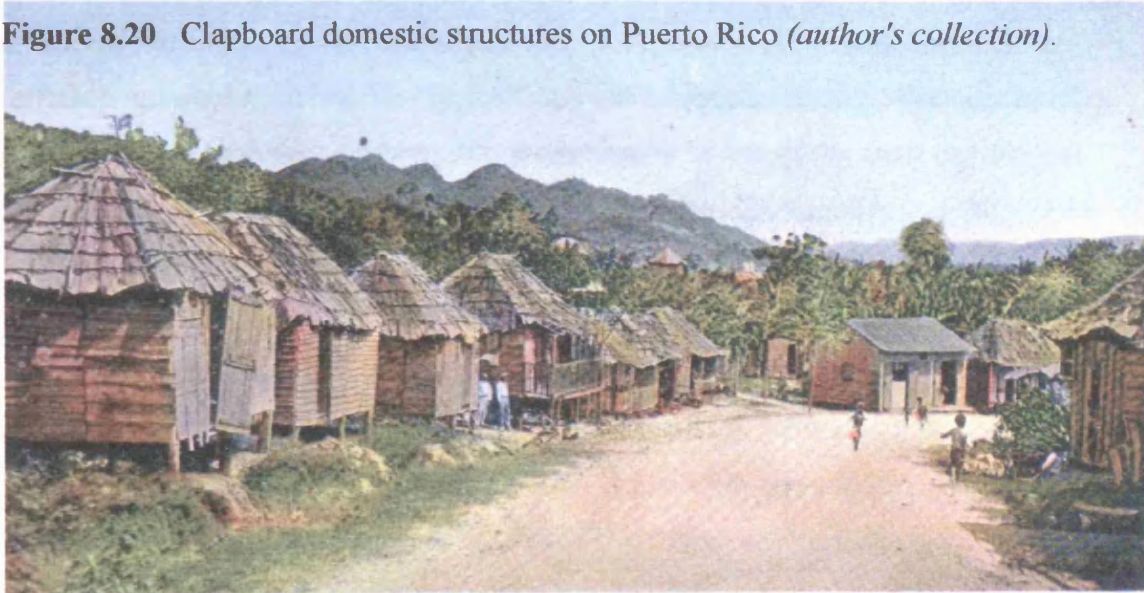


Figure 8.21 Palm frond covered domestic structure on Puerto Rico (*author's collection*).



Figure 8.22 Clapboard domestic structure on Puerto Rico (*author's collection*).

drastically over time, as both abolitionist and renaissance thinkers influenced him. Jefferson does not represent the “typical” colonial plantation owner. The construction and agricultural activities at Monticello are reflective of one of the most organic and dynamic plantation landscapes in the New World. From 1769 until his death in 1826, Jefferson continuously modified the homes and industrial buildings at Monticello based on changing economic stimuli as well as new perceptions of slavery.

As on many plantations, Jefferson had slaves residing near to his residence as well as slaves living and working well away from the main plantation home out in the plantation's agricultural fields. Mulberry Row was a linear line of both industrial and domestic buildings built along a Southwest to Northwest axis that mirrors that of the main house at Monticello.

The majority of Jefferson's slaves were housed not on Mulberry Row, but in dispersed small clusters across his 5,000 acres of land. The location and design of these buildings evolved over time as well. These changes were based on both Jefferson's changing views on slavery as well as economic decisions regarding what the plantation should be growing. Most buildings were built along a North to South road approximately 600 metres from the main house. Another line of structures ran in an easterly direction from the base of the abovementioned axis (Neiman 1998; 2002). The results of these excavations are summarised in **Tables 8.3** and **8.4**.

Poplar Forest

Poplar Forest was the plantation retreat for Thomas Jefferson between 1790 and his death in 1826. Monticello had guests almost continuously and Jefferson escaped to the relatively quiet 4800 acres of Poplar Forest where he could truly relax. Although life was less regimented at Poplar Forest, everything from the design of the main house to the plantation layout bears the distinct mark of Thomas Jefferson. In contrast to Monticello, the cartographic and documentary record for this plantation is much less comprehensive. Therefore archaeological excavations have been the only investigative method capable of reconstructing many aspects of life at Poplar Forest. This is especially true for the slave quarters. Archaeological work began over 15 years ago and is ongoing. Two slave quarter sites were identified and excavated between 1993 and 1998. (Pers comm Barbara Heath, 2003)

Pope's Creek Plantation

Pope's Creek Plantation was initially settled early in the mid-seventeenth century, when the areas around Jamestown along the James and York Rivers further

south were becoming crowded. The plantation was built on the Potomac River on what is called the Northern Neck, immediately adjacent to Stratford Hall, the Lee family seat. The family that built Pope's Creek contributed much the founding of the United States. George Washington, first President of the United States and the General in command of the rebel forces that threw off the yoke of the British Empire during the American War for Independence, was born and raised here. His father and grandfather resided here as well. George Washington married the daughter of the Lee's next door– Martha Custis. Along with the Washingtons lived the people who laboured on their 526.1 hectares (1300 acres) of land. Both indentured servants and enslaved Africans were used by the Washingtons in growing their crops that included tobacco, cotton and corn.

I led a team from the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to conduct intensive archaeological work on four of these sites to differentiate between indentured servant and slave homes and various occupation periods (Gilmore, Moyer, and Alblinger 2001). Over the course of several months we excavated portions of eight post-in-ground structures that were spread across the plantation. We were able to differentiate between indentured servant and slave quarters and determined where some of the brick chimneys were located. We determined that five of these buildings were associated with enslaved Africans at the site; three were for field slaves while two were for domestic slaves who worked in and around the main house. Additional information may be found in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4**.

Willcox Plantation at Flowerdew Hundred

The Willcox plantation was built on what had been the famous Flowerdew Hundred site in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. John Willcox built his main house in the Georgian style leaving the former plantation seat to the south that dated to the seventeenth century (Deetz 1993:136-8). Around this main house were built four slave cabins, an overseer's house, several shops and a schoolhouse.

Archaeological work conducted by James Deetz in the 1980s did not identify three of the slave cabins. During the years after slavery, the roads on the farm were realigned and the slave cabin site was plowed destroying much of the evidence that would have stood on the site. The fourth cabin stood until the 1930s and was easily relocated and excavated. The home stood on seven brick piers with a chimney at the northern end. The floor was likely built from wood. According to Deetz, this served two purposes; first there would have been ample air circulation improving slave health and the longevity of the cabins. Second, slaves could no longer excavate “hidey

holes” or sub-floor pits as they had throughout the eighteenth century in Virginia (Deetz 1993:140). **Tables 8.3** and **8.4** provide a summary of the excavation results for Willcox Plantation.

8.6.2 South Carolina

South Carolina remained a colony of Great Britain until it declared its independence along with the other 12 colonies in 1776. Slavery was an integral part of the economy of South Carolina from the start, with Charleston serving as one of the primary importation venues throughout its history. Plantations in South Carolina grew primarily tobacco and cotton. The income generated from these industries made South Carolina one of the wealthiest colonies in the British Empire and later the United States. There has been a considerable amount of archaeological work conducted on these sites where enslaved Africans laboured. Martha Zierdan has excavated a number of urban sites in Charleston while a cadre of archaeologists have investigated sites across the former rice plantations of South Carolina (Babson 1990; Drucker 1981; Fairbanks 1984; Ferguson 1978; Herman and Hudgins 1999; Littlefield 1981; Littlefield and South Carolina. Dept. of Archives and History. Public Programs Division. 1995; Michie 1990; Reitz, Gibbs, and Rathbun 1985; Trinkley 1993; Trinkley, Hacker, and Hogue 2001; Zierden 1999; Zierden and Calhoun 1986). Seven archaeological sites excavated in South Carolina are summarised in **Tables 8.3** and **8.4**.

8.6.3 Georgia

Like the Carolinas to the North, plantations in Georgia primarily grew cotton and rice through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These crops are still prevalent today in this State. Slaves provided the intensive labour required on these plantations. In contrast to sugar plantations that had great swings in the level of intensity of labour, sugar and cotton required work all year around. Rice plantations were most common along the coast, while cotton was generally grown inland. However, in the area called the Sea Islands near Savannah, an eponymous variety known as “Sea Island Cotton” was grown. The majority of plantations in this area can trace their origins to the first quarter of the nineteenth century, although a few were developed late in the eighteenth century.

One of the first purposeful excavations of a slave site was conducted by Robert Ascher and Charles Fairbanks and 1969 (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971) at Rayfield

Plantation on Cumberland Island. They undertook this work in order to obtain some comparative data to what they had found at Kingsley Plantation, Florida. Other archaeological work conducted in Georgia includes another classic study, that of John Solomon Otto at Cannon's Point Plantation (Otto 1984; Otto and Burns III 1983) on St. Simons Island. His work was part of a comprehensive archaeological survey of the plantation and surrounding land led by Charles Fairbanks immediately after they completed their work at Rayfield. This site dates to the period between 1793 and 1861. Finally, Fairbanks surveyed yet another plantation, Hampton or Butler Point, also on St. Simons Island (Fairbanks 1984:4-6). Three slave quarter sites are reviewed in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4.**

8.6.4 Texas

Plantations in Texas were developed comparatively late during the slavery period in the United States. Although settlers from the United States had been arriving in some numbers throughout the early nineteenth century, it was not until it gained its independence from Mexico in 1836 that large-scale plantations began to be developed. Texas joined the United States in 1845 as a state where slavery was permitted. Both cotton and sugar plantations were established and Texas eventually became the largest producer of cotton out of all the states in the southern United States. Although slavery was prevalent in the state, the exploration of this dimension of Texas history has been neglected until recently. The only comprehensive excavations of any plantation in Texas have been conducted by Kenneth Brown at the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Levi Jordan Plantation

In contrast to many Texas plantations the majority of “high status” structures such as the main house, house slave homes, and the plantation hospital were built of wood while the industrial buildings and the slave quarters were all built from brick (Brown and Cooper 1990:9). The quarters were built in four pairs of four room barracks. A hallway ran between each building pair and each pair was likely covered by one roof. Additional information on Levi Jordan plantation is found in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4.**

8.6.5 Bahamas

Settlement in the Bahamas prior to the War of American Independence (1776-1783) was sparse. Prior to this time, half of the approximately 3,500 Bahamian residents were slaves and were distributed across the larger islands of New Providence, Harbour Island, Eleuthra, Exuma, Cat Island and Turks Island (Saunders 1985:5).

These people were primarily seafarers who raised what income they could through a combination of privateering, trade, small-scale subsistence farming and salt collection. During and especially after the War, colonists loyal to Britain fled mainland North America to the Bahamas Islands bringing with them as many of their possessions as they could including their slaves (Saunders 1985:11). This influx of people raised the total Bahamian population to well over 12,000 (Saunders 1985:13). The colonists initially cultivated a range of crops, but soon settled on cotton as their primary cash crop (Saunders 1985:20-23). Sugar was not cultivated due to the generally low-lying island topography that contributed to relatively low rainfall across the region. A significant number of the settlers that arrived were Quakers. They applied their religious ideals to the administration of their plantations and slaves. Methodism also proved to be a strong influence in the Bahamas. William Wylly was the most famous of these and even wrote a treatise in 1815 describing how a plantation should be run in order to provide the best conditions for slaves working on them while serving as the Attorney General. The architecture and layout of slave quarters reflect the relatively late introduction of large-scale plantation slavery to the Bahamas. In 1891, James Stark described the housing of slaves in this way:

Their houses are built mostly of wood, but some have limestone walls, while the roofs are covers, some with shingles and others with a thatching of palmetto leaves. It is rare to see a house with glass windows; board shutter take their place and fireplaces and chimneys are unknown... The walls are not sheathed or plastered and the furniture is of the rudest and most simple kind (Stark 1891:186).

George Aarons, Paul Farnsworth, Kathy Gerace, and Laurie Wilkie are the only archaeologists who have documented some of these plantations. Aarons has excavated plantations on New Providence. Gerace has worked on San Salvador, or what used to be known as Watling Isand, and is most famously known as the first place that Cristóbal Colon landed upon in the New World. Both Farnsworth and Wilkie have worked on the Caicos, New Providence, and Crooked Island. Farnsworth (2001) provides a comprehensive overview of the plantation sites excavated in the Bahamas thus far. The results of nine excavations in the Bahamas are presented in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4**.

8.6.6 Jamaica

Over the past two decades a number of historical archaeologists have excavated plantation sites on Jamaica. Four in particular have focused on plantation layout and plantation distribution on the Jamaican landscape. Barry Higman began work on slaves and plantations during the early 1970s, which constituted some of the earliest

archaeological excavations on slave sites anywhere in the New World (Higman 1973; 1986; 1998). Douglas Armstrong and his students have focused their investigations on Drax Hall Plantation. James Delle has produced a comprehensive landscape history for coffee plantations in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. In all of these studies the researchers have developed ideas of power negotiation between plantation owners and those who worked the land—the slaves. Armstrong states that on Jamaica “there was consistency in the location of slave settlements but variability in the configuration, or grouping, of houses within the typical slave village” (1990:87). Slave settlements were always located near to the plantation fields and sugar works. Some villages were arranged symmetrically in rows while others were more clustered in layout. One plantation, Worthy Park, has been provided a comprehensive history by Michael Craton and James Walvin (1970). Although no archaeology has been completed on this plantation, the data they provide fits well into this chapter on plantation layout.

In addition, **Tables 8.5** summarises information gleaned from stereoviews, vintage photo-postcards and photographs where they are coded as JAM-10 through JAM-23. These images are reproduced as **Figures 8.23** through **8.34**. As is indicated by the photographic evidence, wattle-and-daub architecture and thatch roofs dominated slave housing on Jamaica. In five out of the thirteen photographic examples houses were built on either wooden or stone piers.



Figure 8.23 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.24 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (*author's collection*)
 No. 8 Negro Hut, Jamaica



Figure 8.25 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.26 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.27 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.28 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.29 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (author's collection)



Figure 8.30 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (author's collection)



Figure 8.31 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (author's collection)



Figure 8.32 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (author's collection)



Figure 8.33 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (author's collection)



Figure 8.34 Wattle and daub architecture on Jamaica (author's collection)

8.6.7 *Montserrat- Galways Plantation*

Only one plantation complex has undergone extensive archaeological study on Montserrat. Over the past two decades Lisa Pulsipher and Conrad Goodwin have excavated the site of Galways Plantation intensively. Due to the recent increased activity of the island's volcano, Soufriere, it is unlikely that any additional work will be undertaken in the near future. The initial settlers of Montserrat derived mainly from Ireland (Pulsipher and Goodwin 2001). Slaves working on the estate rose from an initial population of 40 to around 160 between the 1720s and the early nineteenth century (Pulsipher and Goodwin 2001:173). The plantation complex contained the typical buildings required for the functioning of a sugar estate. First there was a village for the enslaved Africans, a great house for the owner of the plantation, both a windmill and a cattle mill for crushing the sugar cane, a boiling house, stables, a curing house and a large warehouse. The plantation layout and slave home construction techniques were different on Montserrat than on many of the other British islands discussed here. Both the slave village and the sugar-processing factory were located downslope from the great house, the provision grounds and the cane fields. From this vantage point the owner could oversee both the village and factory complex. The owner could also observe the passing slaves as they moved from their homes to the provision grounds and the cane fields. There is a large warehouse located between the great house and the slave village that may have inhibited some observation of the slaves in this location however.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the village was not arranged in a geometric pattern but rather haphazardly. The homes were built in two semi-circles facing the sugar factory.

8.6.8 *St. Kitts/Nevis*

St. Kitts and Nevis were initially settled by the French in 1624 and then by the English when they took the islands in 1636. The islands changed hands between these two colonial powers throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. However, the greatest cultural influence by far was that of the English. Although it was a governmental and geological appendage to St. Kitts, Nevis developed its own character due to its much smaller size in relation to its sibling. Fortifications, plantations and urban developments established during the colonial period can all be identified on the archaeological landscape. Until the late 1990s, little relating to the historic period was

excavated. At this time a number of projects were undertaken in relation to further development of the island for increased tourist capacity. *The Nevis Heritage Project* is one such undertaking and represents the combined efforts of Southampton University and Bristol University as well as extensive local cooperation coordinated by the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society. The Project has also obtained the assistance of the BBC programme *Time Team* in one of its investigations. The Project has undertaken archaeological investigations at urban, military and plantation sites. The plantation site that has revealed the most regarding slave life on the island is Mountravers. Some survey work has also been completed at the Woodlands Estate and at Jamestown (Morris et al. 2001). During the nineteenth century, former slaves improved their housing by using wood to sheath their homes (**Figure 8.35**).



A LABOURERS COTTAGE, 1. A COUNTRY DISTRICT, ST. KITTS, B. W. I.

Figure 8.35 Wood sheathed house on St. Kitts (*author's collection*).

8.6.9 Barbados

After St. Kitts, Barbados is the earliest West Indian island settled by the English. Settlers arrived on the island in 1627. They carried a number of African slaves with them that they had captured during the voyage to the island. It seems that there were no Native Americans on the island when the settlers arrived. As had been the case in many other English settlements at the time (e.g., in Virginia, the Carolinas, St. Kitts etc.), the colonists initially planted tobacco, cotton, indigo, and ginger. Small farms of 10-30 acres were the norm and these were primarily cultivated by both free and indentured Europeans in addition to African slaves. Through the middle of the seventeenth century, European settlers outnumbered slaves by a ratio of three to one. Dutch entrepreneurs had introduced sugarcane to Barbados in the late 1630s; however, it was not until the 1650s that sugar planting really took off. From this point to the end of the century there was a rapid and complete transformation of Barbados from a colony with many small landowners eking a living out of a mixture of cash crops to a colony dedicated to sugar mono-culture on much larger plantations resulting from the consolidation of properties. Barbados became the wealthiest English colony in the West Indies and was not surpassed in value until Jamaica did so towards the end of the eighteenth century. The use of slave labour grew in concordance with this expansion into sugar production.

Jerome Handler and Frederick Lange were the first archaeologists to investigate plantation slavery on Barbados when they began their extensive fieldwork programme in 1971. Their research at fourteen Barbadian plantations remains a classic in the field of West Indian historical archaeology and in Diaspora Archaeology in general. Although there have been several studies regarding slave burials (1981; 1996; Handler 1997; 1989; 1993; Handler, Lange, and Orser 1979), regrettably, little has been done since then on Barbados regarding slave sites. Thomas Loftfield has conducted the only other archaeological investigation of plantation slavery on Barbados (Loftfield and Legg 1997). Other archaeologists have investigated military sites (Loftfield 2001) and ceramics produced on the island (Loftfield 1992). The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation has also excavated on Barbados, exploring the Bush Hill House and grounds where George Washington and his brother Lawrence stayed for some months (Agbe-Davies 2001). There was also a slave component to this site revealing the possibilities for future work which has already been expressed by some historians (Welch 1989). All of these excavations are summarised in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4**.

8.6.10 Tobago

Although Tobago was initially settled by the Dutch in the 17th century and then changed hands over 22 times between them, the French, and the English, I have placed this description here because the English held the island for the majority of time and it is still part of the Commonwealth today. Cotton, tobacco, and indigo were all grown on the island. However, it was sugar that transformed Tobago during the Colonial Period. Tobago became one of the largest sugar producers in the 18th century. In all, over 100 sugar estates were established utilising the entire complement of industrial technology to produce sugar including windmills, watermills, animal mills and eventually steam engines (Eubanks 1992:3-4). Two archaeologists, Thomas Eubanks and Christopher Clement, have investigated plantations on Tobago (Clement 1995; 1997; Eubanks 1992). Eubanks has concentrated on describing the industrial dimensions of these plantations while Clement has focused on the various aspects associated with slavery on the plantations including their quarters (Clement 1997:97). Clement has identified five slave villages associated with plantations in St. David's parish on the northern side of the island. Extensive overgrowth, funding and the nebulous aspects of slave related sites on Tobago have limited the archaeological investigations by both individuals. Mt. St. George and the Courland Estates are the two sites which both researchers have investigated extensively (Clement 1997). All sites surveyed were associated with the British occupation that began after 1764 (Eubanks 1992:110). Detailed results are found in their PhD dissertations (Clement 1995; Eubanks 1992).

8.7 *French New World*

8.7.1 *Louisiana*

Slave housing in Louisiana during the eighteenth century differed little from that found in other areas of the American South. Both log cabins and clapboard houses were built to house slaves on the plantations.

8.7.2 *Saint Domingue (Haiti and Dominican Republic)*

Much has been written about the ousting of the French by Toussaint le Overture in 1793 whereupon the second new nation in the New World was established. While most historians have focused their energy on these events, Gabriel Debien (1967; Debien 1974) is one of the only people who has attempted to reconstruct the lives these slaves led prior to the revolution. No archaeology has been conducted in either Haiti or the Dominican Republic on slave sites. Debien has gleaned a great deal of detailed

information from archival records in France for both Saint Domingue and Guadeloupe. On Saint Domingue, houses went through an evolutionary process from single roomed wattle-and-daub structures to multi-roomed prefabricated barracks that housed dozens of slaves. Thatch was the primary roofing material although by the end of the eighteenth century, some houses were roofed with tile (Debien 1974:229). The barracks type structures are clear antecedents to those found later in Cuba (Singleton 2001), the Danish islands (Chapman 1991; 1989a; Chapman and Braley 1989b) as well as in the American South such as Levi Jordan plantation in Texas (Brown and Cooper 1990).

During the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth centuries, the physical arrangement of these buildings was, according to Debien (1974:220) largely up to the slaves. Slaves erected their houses in circular clearings with a little distance between them (Dutertre 1667-71:483). Some houses were round while others were rectangular. It was not until the end of the eighteenth century, just before the Haitian Revolution, that plantations became much more restrictive in how slaves were housed. As noted above, large barracks were constructed with as many as twelve separate residences under one roof (Debien 1974:229). Many of these larger structures were covered with *essentes* imported from North America. In addition, some houses were built from prefabricated panels built from oak of the Pyrenees or imported from Louisiana (Debien 1974:225). All evidence provided by Debien is summarised in **Table 8.3**.

Slave housing in Saint Domingue

I have also turned to photographic evidence for analysing what sorts of structures slaves may have used. As shown in **Tables 8.5** and the following photos, wattle-and-daub structures dominate as they do on many of the English islands. In fact, wattle-and-daub homes are still constructed in Haiti today (Crain 1994:69). **Figures 8.36, 8.37** and **8.38** each depict homes with thatch roofs. **Figure 8.37** shows the construction techniques utilised in building these homes on Haiti, which was wattle-and-daub.

8.7.3 Guadeloupe

Very little archaeology relevant to the study of slavery has been completed in the French Caribbean. As André Delpuech has described the majority of historic period archaeology has been focused on the industrial remains found on the sugar, coffee, and indigo plantations of Guadeloupe (Delpuech 2001:51). When Delpuech was writing, only one coffee estate, La Grivelière, had been mapped in any detail. In 2001, the first comprehensive survey of slave sites in the French Caribbean was conducted by Kenneth



Figure 8.36 Wattle and daub architecture on Haiti (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.37 Wattle and daub architecture on Haiti (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.38 Wattle and daub architecture on Haiti (*author's collection*)

Kelly and Peggy Brunache (Kelly 2002:333). The survey combined documentary, cartographic and field walking and was able to positively identify approximately 20 slave villages across Guadeloupe (Kelly 2002:334). Further fieldwork was conducted during 2002 on La Mahaudiere and Grande Pointe plantations.

8.7.4 *St. Vincent*

St. Vincent provides an interesting case for mixed cultural traditions. As both Thomas Coke (1808-1811 (1971):179) and more recently, Crouse (1977) have indicated, the Native American Caribs held onto their identity and culture deep in the mountains on this island. Both the French and British attempted to oust them during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as they were providing a safe haven for runaway slaves from nearby islands. It was not until the early nineteenth century that the British were finally able to establish plantations and permanent residents on St. Vincent. Soon thereafter, slavery was abolished in all the English colonies leaving the Caribs and former slaves to continue living on the island. No slave site archaeology has been conducted on St. Vincent. However, I was able to locate two photographs of homes on the island that date to 1898. In **Figure 8.39**, the home is constructed from cane and in many ways resembles the home in **Figure 8.19**, from Puerto Rico. Carib and/or African cultural traits are clear while European building influences are less so. In **Figure 8.40** there are two structures designated STV-2 and STV-3 respectively. Both are influenced by European building traditions. STV-2 is wattle-and-daub, similar to that found on both British and French islands. While STV-3 is a typical clapboard home with shingles that is much closer to the traditional architecture found in the post-emancipation period on other islands as well as on St. Eustatius as will be seen later.

Up until now, only preliminary archaeological investigations have been conducted in the French Caribbean (Kelly 2002). Even in Louisiana, little work has been conducted regarding slaves on plantations (McDonald 1993a; Schupp 2002; Wilkie 1996b, 2000a). Photographic evidence from Haiti, Martinique and Guadeloupe all indicate that slaves built similar wattle and daub residences to those found on the English islands.

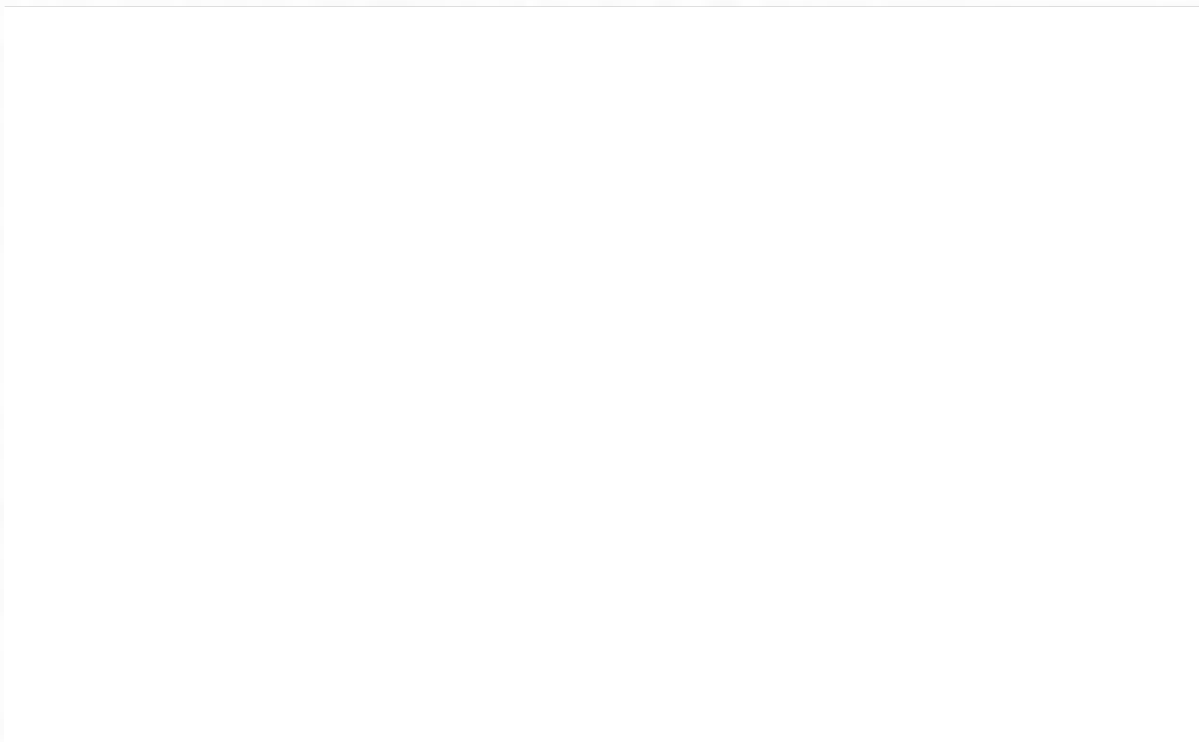


Figure 8.39 Cane architecture on St. Vincent (*Hill 1898*).



Figure 8.40 Wattle and daub architecture on St. Vincent (*Hill 1898*).

8.8 Danish Virgin Islands

The Danish acquired St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix between 1670 and 1733. The islands were both taken by fiat as well as purchase. All three islands were geared toward the production of sugar although St. Thomas was important as a trading centre as well. By the middle of the eighteenth century the economic importance of St. Thomas and St. John had been eclipsed by that of St. Croix. The commercial success of these islands can be traced to the cosmopolitan mix of settlers that arrived during the eighteenth century (Hall and Higman 1992). In addition to Danes, a significant number of English and Irish planters, Dutch merchants, French Huguenots, and Sephardic Jews (by way of Brazil) came to live there. Initially Dutch and Dutch creole were the languages of business while Danish was the official language. Later in the eighteenth century, English became the *lingua franca* as it did on other islands such as Dutch St. Eustatius. As described in **Chapter 3**, a significant amount historical research has been completed regarding enslaved Africans in the Danish Virgin Islands (cf.(Ausherman 1983; Hall 1977; 1992; Highfield and Tyson 1994; Olwig 1985; Paiewonsky 1987; Svalesen 2000; 1976; 1977b; 1994; Tyson and Tyson 1974; 1978). Foremost among these researchers are Neville A. T. Hall and George Tyson. A significant amount of archaeological and architectural work has been completed as well. However, the reports for much of this work are buried in grey literature (Armstrong 2001; 1991; 1989a; Chapman and Braley 1989b; Gartley 1979; Nicholson 1979). The examples of slave housing summarised in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4** are derived from William Chapman (1991).

As in many other slave holding areas, the plantations in the Danish Virgin Islands underwent a great transformation in housing in the decades leading up to Emancipation (1991; Chapman and Braley 1989b; Gartley 1979; Hall and Higman 1992; Murphy and Caribbean Research Institute. 1969). Much housing was standardised and constructed from more permanent stone. However, as with the British islands, I contend that there is a bias towards these more permanent buildings in the archaeological record. Slave residences that survived up until the twentieth century indicate that the majority continued to be built from perishable materials. Photographic evidence as shown in **Figure 8.41**, indicates that wattle-and-daub, as on the French and British islands, was the primary construction method. Considering that these islands are owned by the United States, little beyond the general surveys conducted by Tyson (1976; 1977a; 1977b; 1978) and Armstrong's recent work has been conducted by



Figure 8.41 Wattle and daub architecture on St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (*author's collection*).

archaeologists (Armstrong 2001). Armstrong's work implies that on many pre-1790 plantations in the Danish Virgin islands, slaves were largely independent from manager and owner influences in the location and construction of their homes. Again, this pattern mirrors that found in the English and French colonies.

8.9 Portugal

By far the largest importer of enslaved Africans was the Portuguese colony of Brazil. Regrettably, no historic period archaeology has been conducted here outside of the exploratory research conducted by Pablo Funari and Charles Orser. Funari (1991; 1996; 1997; 1999a; 2000; 2001; 2002) has time and again expressed his frustration in this condition in Brazil. I was not able to locate any photographic evidence that may have shed light on the architectural designs used to house slaves in Brazil.

8.10 Dutch Colonies

8.10.1 Dutch Guiana (Surinam)

Sugar was produced in Dutch Guiana from early in the colonial period. It was from here that Dutch specialists brought both cane and sugar processing experience to Barbados and then the rest of the West Indies in the 1630s (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978:15-16). However, like in Brazil, there has not been historical archaeology

on any plantations in the former Dutch Colony. Again, as with the maroons in Palmares, the runaway slave colonies or “Bush Negro” settlements have been a focus for cultural anthropologists (Price 1973). For comparative purposes, I have included several photographs of homes built by the Bush Negroes in Surinam during the 1920s (See **Figures 8.42-8.44**). The architectural elements of these structures are summarized in **Tables 8.5**. As can be seen in these photographs taken from Dentz and Jacobs (1928), African influences are still evident decades after being taken across the Atlantic. They are reminiscent of both *Kuba* and *Ngongo* houses as depicted in Denyer (1978). It is clear from this evidence that, if able to obtain some degree of freedom, enslaved Africans were able to express their architectural and cultural knowledge in a New World context.

8.10.2 *Curaçao*

Although Curaçao was the primary Dutch trading colony for the southern Antilles, little archaeological work beyond that of Jay Haviser on the traditional Afro-Curaçaoan *Kunuku* homes in the village Klip has been conducted (Haviser 1997, 2000). However, his studies are important for interpreting slave architecture and village layout on Curaçao. The *Kunuku* house form is unique among slave homes in the New World. As can be seen in **Figures 8.45, 8.46, 8.47, and 8.48** the *Kunuku* is built from wattle-and-daub with a thatched roof. However, in the traditional form that can be traced to the seventeenth century the walls slope outwards as they approach the ground. Therefore at the base they are quite thick. Monsanto and Monsanto-Schuster (1991) have divided *Kunuku* homes into three types—A, B, and C consecutively. Type A homes date between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries and have sloping thick walls with thatched roofs. Type B homes have more vertical walls but retain a thatched roof early on and on later examples tin roofs are found. **Figures 8.47 and 8.50**, likely exhibits the characteristics of the Type B *Kunuku* form. Finally, Type C homes date to the early twentieth century and have stone-clay walls plastered with cement. *Kunuku* houses were the primary rural house type found across Curaçao in a similar manner to the *bohío* in Cuba. As the plan map for the Knip village in Haviser (n.d.) and **Figure 8.49** illustrate villages are not organised in a linear fashion according to enforced European ideals. Instead they are reminiscent of many African configurations with individual compounds organised around central courtyards. Cactus fences define the compounds on Curaçao. Finally, the *Kunuku* house design may be derived from *Ibo*

traditional architecture depicted in Denyer (1978:78) in Nigeria.

The ability for enslaved Africans on Curaçao to “freely” express traditional architectural forms and village layout is significant for several reasons relevant to the social and economic relationships between Dutch slave owners and their slaves. First, as mentioned above the economy on Curaçao was built on trade both in slaves and other commodities. Although some crops were grown such as sugar and cotton, estates had far fewer slaves than most plantations on islands with agriculturally oriented economies (Haviser 1998b:224-5). On Curaçao, plantations were much more isolated from urban centres than on islands with trade based economies such as St. Eustatius. The isolation of these communities permitted the continued expression of traditional cultural forms without the direct influence of the transient communities of the Curaçao urban centres. The relationship between enslaver and slave was thus likely more independent than in most other communities. This model provides an ideal comparison to the situation on St. Eustatius

8.10.3 Bonaire

No archaeology has been completed for plantations on Bonaire. However, I was able to locate some photographs of slave homes on the island. **Figures 8.51 and 8.52** show that housing was similar to that found on the English, French and Danish islands—wattle-and-daub with thatch roofing. However, Haviser and Antion (2003) note that there are similarities in the development of slave housing during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on both Bonaire and Curaçao. By the middle of the nineteenth century housing forms had diverged on the islands evolving their own individual characteristics. The houses reflect the social conditions on Bonaire that was a mix of Caqueto, Dutch and African cultures. In contrast to the sloping walls found on Curaçao, the kunuku housing on Bonaire had vertical walls and was called *kas di Bara* (Haviser and Antoin 2003: 2).

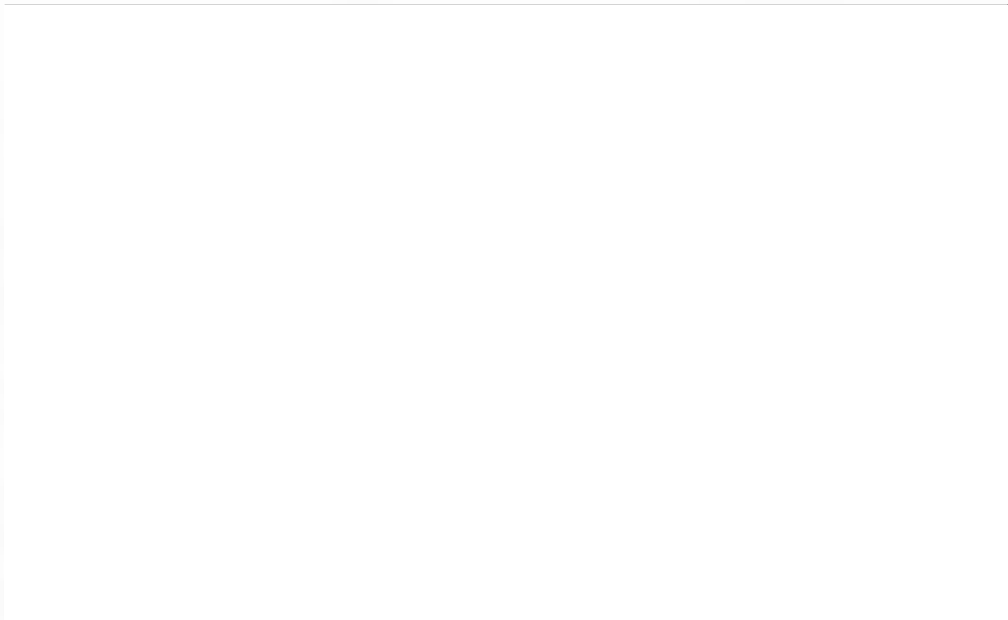


Figure 8.42 Bush Negro homes in Surinam (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)



Figure 8.43 Bush Negro homes in Surinam (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)



Figure 8.44 Bush Negro homes in Surinam (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)

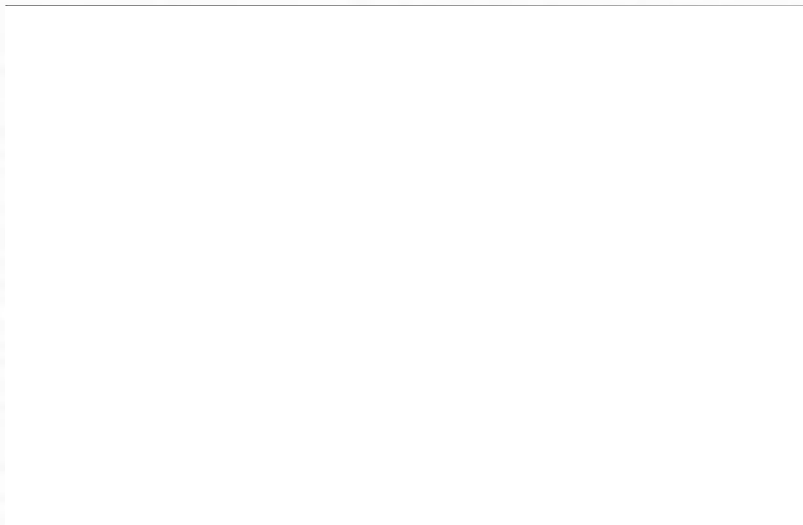


Figure 8.45 Curacaon Kunuku homes (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)



Figure 8.46 Curacaon Kunuku homes (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)

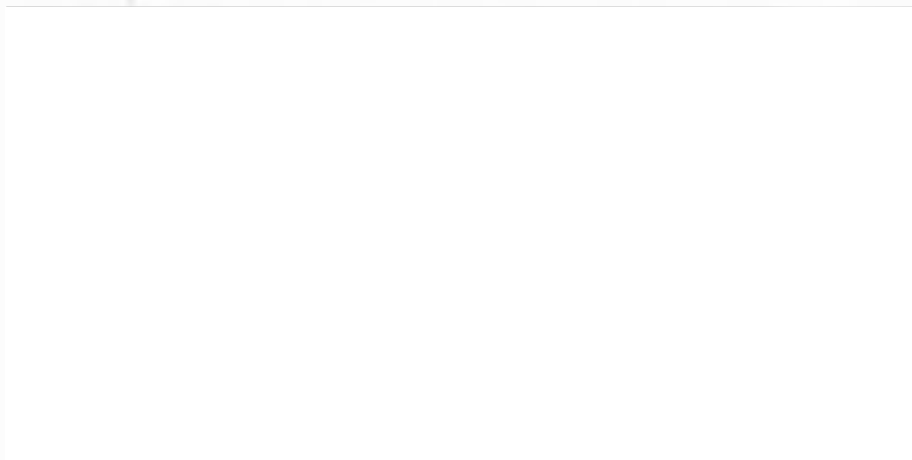


Figure 8.47 Curacaon Kunuku homes (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)



Figure 8.48 Curacaon Kunuku home (*author's collection*)



Figure 8.49 Curacaon Kunuku homes (*author's collection*)

Figure 8.50 Curacaon Kunuku home (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)




Figure 8.51 Wattle and daub architecture on Bonaire (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)



Figure 8.52 Wattle and daub architecture on Bonaire (*Dentz and Jacobs 1928*)

8.10.4 *St. Maarten, St. Eustatius, Saba*

In Saba, St. Martin and St. Eustatius plantation locations are well documented due to the initial surveys conducted by Haviser (1981; 1996) and the ongoing archaeological work by Barka (1982; 1987a; 1993) and myself (2000b; Gilmore 2000c; 2001; 1998). Barka and his students, with the exception of Barbara Heath (Heath 1988, 1998), have only focussed on the industrial areas and the main houses when conducting excavations. The substantial nature of these remains contrasts sharply with what is known about slave quarter architecture on these islands. As related in **Chapter 4** on St. Eustatius, slave residences on Statia and St. Maarten were particularly vulnerable to natural destruction leaving little remaining surface evidence. The design of these buildings *may* have been similar to those found on the English, Danish, and French islands. However, we have little documentary or pictorial evidence that indicates that this was the case. The documentary evidence which does provide some insight into what slave housing was like on these islands and seems to demonstrate that it may have represented a cross section of that found on the other islands or in North America. A description of slave housing on St. Maarten is in one of the ordinances passed on that island in 1767. It states:

“...waarbij verbooede is dat geene negerhuyse in 't dorp Philipsburg sulle zijn als van planke en chingels, opnieuw ordonneere dat alle negerhuyse gemaakt en gedekt met suikerried of tyerblade sullen afgebrooken werden in de tijd van agt daagen bij de eygenaars van de negroes, op verbeurte van 25 pesos van agten.”(Schiltkamp and Smidt 1973:51)

“...whereby it is forbidden that the negro houses in the town of Philipsburg shall all be made from planks and shingles, a new ordinance that all negro houses be made and covered with sugarcane or grass by the owners of the negroes after eight days from now on penalty of a fine of 25 pieces of eight.” (My translation)

This ordinance provides a few bits of important information on housing on St. Maarten and by implication for St. Eustatius as well. Additional ordinances, already discussed in **Chapter 4**, provide similar insights into slave housing on Statia. There are also several inventories and valuations that also mention both numbers and types of slave houses on St. Eustatius. For example, the inventory for Jacobus Seys Senior lists “Tien hout geshingelede Negerhuyzen” or “Ten wooden, shingled, Negro houses” (Seys (Senior) 1791). At this time it seems that many houses (for urban slaves at least) were well built by other Caribbean island standards. Both St. Maarten and St. Eustatius did not have any natural forests. Prehistoric archaeology has indicated that cedar trees once covered these xeric islands (Versteeg and Schinkel 1992). The trees were likely depleted by

Native Americans some centuries before Europeans arrived making wood a precious commodity as it all had to be imported. However, it seems some slave owners spared no expense in housing their slaves. Therefore, the ordinance is an attempt to conserve wood and shingles by preventing future slave homes from being built from these materials. The ordinance also implies that there was a tradition for some slave homes to be built from sugarcane and grass, the archaeological remains of which would be decidedly difficult to identify. Daub made from clay was likely not used; as clay on both islands is not present in great quantities nor is it easily transportable from the locations where it does occur. On Statia there is an extensive outcropping of soft limestone that could have been used as a building material. However, at this time there is no indication that this material was used in construction. In fact, limestone was imported all the way from Bermuda on a significant scale in order to build roofs over cisterns—not for slave houses.

A second observation regarding the history of slave housing on these islands also relates their trade economies. After their decline as trading centres in the 1820s and concomitant with the general decline in sugar production on other islands, there was a wholesale abandonment of the many but small scale plantations on both St. Maarten and St. Eustatius. The plantations on these islands were not economically viable and served two basic functions: 1) the distilleries on most plantations transformed illegally imported sugar from other islands into rum for tax-free export, 2) they served as “country homes” for merchants for entertainment purposes only (see the description of the Pleasures Estate in **Chapter 3** where there was a ballroom with chandeliers). Therefore, after trade declined and the merchants left, there was little economic incentive for either freed slaves or slaves to remain on the plantations and therefore maintain residences. On both St. Eustatius and St. Maarten there was a wholesale exodus to the urban centres of Philipsburg and Oranjestad. In addition, these towns had a large number of enslaved Africans already residing in them as domestic servants and workers in the warehouses as is indicated by numerous inventories for merchants.

From the 1860s onward, the former sugar plantations were used half-heartedly to grow cotton and sweet potatoes. Workers walked from the towns instead of actually residing on the plantations. In time, all remnants of slave quarters were destroyed by natural decay from termites and hurricanes. As described in **Chapter 3**, the earliest photographic evidence that I have found only shows housing within Oranjestad and all of those buildings are made with plank siding and shingled roofs.

There is no cartographic evidence that depicts the layout of plantations on St Maarten. However, there are a number of maps depicting the plantations and their owners on St. Eustatius. One detailed map was drawn by British conquerors in 1781 that shows in minute detail ninety plantations and their slave quarters (Martin 1781). I have used this map to compile a table for analysing plantation layouts (**Table 8.4**). My fieldwork (Gilmore 2000b) and that of Haviser (Haviser 1981) have provided information attesting to the accuracy of this map. For example, on both the Pleasures Estate Plantation and English Quarter I found evidence (domestic refuse that included colonoware and stone house foundations) that indicated slave residences were present exactly where the 1781 P. F. Martin map depicts them. In addition, Haviser's mapping of foundations replicates precisely what is shown on this map. The map depicts a total of 290 quarters for the plantations on the island. Goslinga (1985:152) provides slave populations for the years 1779 (1631) and 1784 (2962), if an even rate of increase is used, the total 1781 slave population was likely around 2163 individuals. If about half of these slaves worked in Oranjestad as skilled tradesmen and along the harbour in warehouse (as is indicated by the documentary evidence), then around 1080 slaves lived on the plantations at the time the map was drawn. This would provide an estimated 3.7 slaves per quarter. To check this figure I calculated slave to quarter ratios for a few plantations for which I had the exact numbers for dates near 1781, on Jacob Seys' *Peace and Rest* the ratio was 3.5, on M. D. Godet Senior's plantations *Casjoe Bovemen*, *Don* and *Rotteniem*, the ratio was 3.7, on Judith Stewart's *Fair Play* the ratio was 3.8, and finally on Michael Cuvellier's *Gilboa* the ratio was 3.8. Taken together these ratios also average out to be 3.7 slaves per quarter. Regarding the location of plantation quarters on Statia, the majority (82%) were located near sugar processing facilities and almost 50% were organised in rows. The rest were located in small clusters of two or three spread across the various plantation fields.

I also calculated slave to hectare ratios, to be compared with the same figure for the other plantations found in **Tables 8.3 and 8.4**. For St. Eustatius the average was 1.6 slaves per hectare. This figure was the lowest in the entire survey set. This may seem to contradict the supposition that there was lack of intense agricultural activity on the island when the ratio on Newton Plantation in the most intensively cultivated colony, Barbados, was 1.7 slaves per hectare. This can be explained by the fact that the slaves were primarily used for industrial activities—in the processing of illegal sugar imported from adjacent islands for tax-free re-export (Goslinga 1985:209). In fact, in 1753

English sugar refiners complained to Parliament that sugar exports from Jamaica would not satisfy consumer demand, this was due to the illegal Jamaican transshipment of sugar to Statia where they could make higher profits. Many of the slaves on these plantations would have been occupied in transporting this illegal sugar across the island. For example, in 1779 according to Menkman (1932/1933:383-6) St. Eustatius plantations produced a grand total of 13,610 pounds of sugar but exported an incredible 25 million pounds!

The social and economic implications for slave life on St. Eustatius can be inferred from all of this information. As mentioned previously, in contrast to Curaçao and other Dutch colonies, the resident population on St. Eustatius was a cosmopolitan mix of English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Italian, African, and Dutch. The resulting community probably varied greatly in perspectives on slavery. However, the archaeological and documentary evidence does provide some specific ideas on where and in what slaves lived on the island. Unlike many other places in the eighteenth century Caribbean, slaves were provided with homes built from wood and cedar shingles. Some may be inclined to say that this was due to the availability of inexpensive imported wood and shingles and the lack of natural vegetation on the island. However, on Curaçao both of these conditions were also present but slave houses were not built in this way. Therefore, I believe that the slave housing on Statia is a reflection of slave owner wealth and an ostentatious display of power—not necessarily for the slaves but primarily for both foreign and local visitors to the plantations. Other evidence indicates that the plantations on St. Eustatius were geared toward promoting social status. Charles Kingsley (1874) and Schaw (1934 (1778)) both relate their experiences regarding the active social activities at the Statia plantations. Also, Teenstra (1836) describes one of the plantations that I have studied, the *Pleasures Estate*, as having a ball room with two chandeliers in it. In this sort of social climate, well-built slave quarters organised adjacent to main houses and sugar-processing facilities would have been perfect expressions of social status. As a result, slaves may have lived in better conditions than their cohorts on other islands and indeed elsewhere in the New World.

8.11 Concluding Remarks on Architecture and Plantation Landscapes for Enslaved Africans

Even though little has been done on Spanish slave sites in the Caribbean or in Central and South America, some generalisations can be made regarding both plantation layout and architectural forms. Although initial settlements in the sixteenth century were more organic in their formation, by the eighteenth century, Spanish architecture in urban, military and religious settings was formalised and permanent. Forts, churches and towns were similar in layout across the Americas from California to Cuba to Peru. This does not seem to be the case with less institutionalised bodies such as haciendas and plantations.

Based on the evidence that I have been able to gather for this thesis, there are a several observations that I can make regarding slave housing and plantation arrangements in Spanish colonies. They are largely a reflection of the Spanish relationship with this labour force and the Spanish relationship with indigenous peoples in the Americas. First, outside of Florida, there does not appear to be any evidence that the Spanish ever housed slaves in anything other than impermanent housing. Both documentary and photographic evidence point to either wattle and daub architecture (Mexico, Columbia and Guatemala) or post-in-ground buildings covered with bark or palm fronds (Puerto Rico and Cuba) (Crain 1994:67-8). It is interesting to note that there are differences between Spanish architecture in the Caribbean and that found in mainland South America. In Cuba and Puerto Rico palm bark seems to be an essential building material for both walls and roofs—although in Cuba, the use of palm bark seems to be limited to walls with most building's roofs being thatched. Significantly, unlike other Caribbean islands, indigenous peoples in Cuba and Puerto Rico survived throughout the Spanish occupation. In Cuba, indentured Native Americans were also imported from Mexico bringing their cultural traditions with them. Some Native American communities can still be found on these two islands today. The same situation is true for mainland Central and South America where bark and palm fronds are common building materials. In both cases, the differences between architectural styles can be attributed to the techniques used by indigenous inhabitants to build their homes. This is curious given that in Spain most buildings were roofed with clay tiles. Thatched homes in Spanish America therefore most likely derive from a Native American tradition.

Second, although I have yet to locate any plan maps of plantations in the

Spanish colonies outside of Florida, both documentary and photographic evidence indicates that few slave villages were systematically organised by the coloniser. Instead they were more often built as slave community planned village compounds or clusters of structures.

Third, although the slave cabins at Kingsley Plantation in Florida are some of the most celebrated slave homes in New World, they were built during a period in which the use of tabby proliferated across coastal southern North America. Even though the Spanish used tabby as construction material across the West Indies, they do not seem to have used it at all in the construction of slave residences. It must be reiterated that these homes were built by a “benevolent” owner who was both English and married to a slave. The cabins were certainly unique in the Spanish New World.

The significance of these architectural forms found in the Spanish Caribbean is found in the relative freedom that Spanish owners allowed enslaved Africans to exhibit in constructing their homes and villages. As noted above, the indigenous people on these islands significantly impacted slave architecture. The evidence indicates that Spanish slave owners were much less concerned with aesthetics or the “Georgian Ideal” than with the productivity of their plantations. Both Cuba and Puerto Rico did not become significant plantation colonies until the early nineteenth century when the abolitionist movement in combination with economic imperatives placed significant burdens on Spanish landowners. Expediency was the norm for Spanish plantation owners who were not willing to spend plantation capital on housing slaves but only on industrial equipment such as steam powered mills in order to stay economically viable. As will become clear, the resulting social implications are that the domestic life for slaves differed greatly from that found in both English/United States plantations to the north and French, English, and English plantations found in the rest of the Caribbean. Life within the villages on Cuba and Puerto Rico was not likely subject to the practice of Foucault's (1979) panopticism as found in Virginia and elsewhere (Delle 1998; Leone 2000; Orser 1988).

Finally, I must provide a caveat. The data I have used is only preliminary. Cuba is slowly opening up to historical archaeology and it is hoped the plantation sites may soon be excavated (Singleton 2001). In Puerto Rico, like Cuba, archaeology has primarily been focused on the Tainos, the indigenous Native American population. As mentioned previously, absolutely no historical archaeology has been conducted anywhere between Mexico and Tierra del Fuego. Not that there is not a keen desire to

see some done (e.g., Andrews 1981; Funari 1997; 1999a).

In the British Colonies, initial settlements in the seventeenth century utilised post-in-ground construction. The majority of settlers, from slave owners to slaves, from Virginia to Barbados lived in smaller homes that utilised wattle and daub for walls and thatch or shingles for roofs. In Virginia, there are a number of examples of plantation big houses being constructed entirely of brick however (e.g., Rich Neck plantation, Flowerdew Hundred, the Page House, Bacon's Castle, and the Adam Thoroughgood Home) thus providing a more readily recognizable difference between the houses of slave owners and slaves. Through the eighteenth and even into the nineteenth centuries there was little improvement in slave housing. Much is made by historians and archaeologists of the transition in housing forms after the eighteenth century. They state that due to a combination of factors ranging from the abolitionist movement, to an increase in planter wealth, slave homes began to be made in a more permanent architectural form (Fairbanks 1984; Glassie 1975; Herman and Hudgins 1999; Neiman 2002; Otto and Burns III 1983; Young 1999). In looking at the current data, I believe that this transition is overstated by scholars. It almost comes across as an apology for slavery. They seem to imply that social and therefore living conditions for slaves were slowly improving. Many researchers also believe that in the British Colonies, the reorganisation of the plantation landscape into a more ordered place reflected a consolidation of the plantation owner's power (Burton 1997; Garman 1998; Jamieson 2000; Orser 1988; Thomas 1998; Turk 1997). Two reasons for this transformation are presented, first that it was a defensive response to the abolitionist movement and second that it reflected a new concept of agrarian space conceived out of the Georgian ideal. In my opinion, this transformation was much more limited than what scholars would have us believe. The reorganisation of the landscape only occurred at the pinnacle of the colonial hierarchy—for the Balls in South Carolina, Jefferson and a few others in Virginia, and the elite at Worthy Park in Jamaica. However, even Thomas Jefferson, the paragon of architectural refinement, did not reorganise his slave's housing according to fashion at Monticello. Although he improved housing for his house slaves, the field slaves continued to occupy the same type of housing as they did for all of his ownership period. Their villages were set well away from the main house and were most likely organised along lines that they themselves chose. The vast majority of slaves saw no change at all in living conditions after 1790 in the British Colonies.

This misconception of landscape transformation can be directly traced to three

factors that have influenced the data. First, the majority of excavations have taken place on plantations related to the elite. Most slaves were owned by much smaller landowners (Sanford 1994:118). Housing and landscape organisation for these smaller plantations remains relatively unstudied. Therefore, the data is biased towards those who had the economic wherewithal to improve and move slave housing. Second, there is still a distinct bias in the data for slave houses built from more permanent materials, brick in the Southern colonies and stone in the Bahamas for example. This prejudice is related to my third point. The majority of these more permanent structures have been built after 1790 because some colonies were only settled after 1790 (see the Bahamas and the discussion of the Danish Colonies below). Many archaeologists are aware of these biases but still do not emphasise them enough.

In my data presentation for the British Colonies I have provided photographic evidence of impermanent architectural forms in the West Indies. These photographs reflect a reality that is not clearly expressed in the archaeological record. Although taken many years after the end of slavery, it seems a majority of British West Indian inhabitants resided in buildings that were the same ones they lived in during slavery or are directly descended from those architectural forms. I do not believe that there is a bias in the photographic evidence towards those houses that were outside of the ordinary. In the dozens of travel diaries and official government reports I reviewed, there are accounts of housing forms identical to those pictured. The survival of these homes through the end of the nineteenth century (and even up until the 1950s in some cases) may be attributed to two factors:

First, after emancipation, the economic conditions in the British West Indies left the majority of the previously enslaved in a state of abject poverty—little different or even worse than how they had to live under slavery. After slavery ended, Britain imported tens of thousands of indentured Chinese, Indians, Syrians and Filipinos to work in the sugar fields at a cheaper rate than those of African descent. Emancipated slaves had little choice but to remain in the same housing type that they had lived in previously. Several researchers have noted that there was a movement of emancipated slaves to the cities through the end of the nineteenth century from the countryside (Armstrong and Reitz 1990; Delle 1998; Higman 1998). I believe that the scale of this movement has been exaggerated—most freed slaves remained in rural enclaves eking an poor existence from the small agricultural plots that they were given as part of the package provided to them during the apprenticeship period. Cities were, in the main,

only visited in order to buy or sell at the markets (Alexander 1830; American Anti-Slavery Society. and Macaulay 1824; Barclay 1826; Davy 1854; Emerson 1844; Gladstone 1830; Hancock 1852; Jay and Philomathean Society of the City of New York. 1842; Moister 1883; Netscher 1862; Sanborn 1862; Taunay 1864).

Second, as these home types were the only choice for British Afro-Caribbean people, they had to maintain these structures until the economic situation improved in the West Indies. With the birth of the tourist industry beginning around 1900, and expanding rapidly from the 1950s onwards, the economic transformation that occurred on many Caribbean islands permitted an improvement of housing conditions for many people. Prior to this time, homes built from wattle and daub with thatched roofs formed the majority of architectural forms. Although evidence for attempts at improving conditions can also be seen in the photographic evidence (**Figure 8.35**).

The more permanent architectural forms for slave housing found in the Bahamas can be attributed to two circumstances. First, they were settled at exactly the time that the abolitionist movement was gaining momentum in England. Second, the Bahamas have little in the way of natural forests—wooden buildings were therefore expensive to construct. However, there was plenty in the way of natural rock to construct housing and this was taken advantage of throughout the Bahamas. Therefore, these pressures on the Loyalist planters who left the newly formed United States encouraged them to build these more permanent buildings. However, as the evidence indicates, many of the plantations were not organised along a “Georgian Ideal.” Many slave residences were not constructed in straight lines near the main house but along the natural topography well away from the main house and the industrial areas. They were placed closer to the cotton fields and not where they could be shown off to other planters.

A similar situation occurred in regard to the slave housing found in what were formerly the British Colonies in southern North American. As economic and abolitionist pressures mounted on slave owners, plantations became more consolidated under fewer and fewer owners. The majority of these elites as well as small landholders could ill afford to remake their landscapes according to fashion or even moral inducements. Most slaves lived in villages organised along topographic features or transportation networks that facilitated easy movements between fields, residences and crop processing facilities (Anthony 1976; Epperson 1990; Neiman 2002). Many lived in isolated homes such as this one depicted in **Figure 8.2** in Florida. However, many more lived in geometrically organised villages than those found in Spanish or French

colonies.

As related above, little archaeological work directed at slave settlements has been conducted in any of the Netherlands Antilles or in Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana). However, three separate patterns have emerged that all relate to economics. First, in Suriname, building on Spanish experiences in the Canary Islands, the Dutch perfected large scale sugar production using slave labour and exported this technology to the rest of the New World (Goslinga 1971). Plantation design and slave housing was driven by economic motivations throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Then as both abolitionist and economic pressures (from the production of beet sugar in Europe) mounted, plantations underwent a reorganization that mirrored that which occurred in the British West Indies, the Danish islands, and the southern United States. In Dutch Guiana, like Brazil and Cuba, steam power greatly increased production levels up until emancipation in 1863. Housing by this time was in large barracks with total control of the workforce (Goslinga 1990). Dutch treatment of slaves in the Guianas greatly contrasted with that found in its other possessions.

As described above, housing on St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Saba differed greatly from that found in the southern Dutch Antillean islands of Curaçao, Bonaire and Aruba. In the northern Dutch Antilles, slave housing and plantation layout was an eclectic blend that was defined by both economic and social imperatives.

In the southern Dutch Antilles, the only island with plantations was Curaçao and these were barely economically productive. The slave housing on Curaçao as described above was unique in all the Caribbean and was certainly derived from African precedents. In Bonaire, the permanent architecture of slave villages left standing are reflective of the period in which they were constructed as well as of the materials that were available to construct them. As with many other slave owning economies in the nineteenth century, improved housing was a response to abolitionist and economic pressures. Therefore, slaves working on the salt flats of Bonaire were provided with substantial housing.

This chapter has provided an overview of the diversity of slave housing and plantation designs that the various European colonisers developed for their slaves. I have reviewed almost 70 archaeological excavations that have been conducted throughout the New World. As the reader has probably noticed, there is a distinct bias towards excavations in the former British Colonies. This is through no fault of my own; these places are where most of the archaeology has been conducted thus far. Hopefully,

this lack of information will be reduced. Kenneth Kelly's work in Guadeloupe and Martinique promises to provide much missing information from the French islands. I plan to continue my work on the Dutch Islands. Finally, as the relationship between Cuba and the United States becomes less frosty, the ties that have already been established for several urban sites in Havana promise to expand to excavations on Cuban plantations. In addition, resources from the United States Government are beginning to be directed towards slave site excavations in Puerto Rico as well. Over the next few years it seems much work will be done to fill in gaps in the West Indies at least. Pedro Funari is a lone voice in Brazil calling for closer examination of not just the communities of Palmares but of those enslaved Africans who never made it to freedom. Economic pressures throughout Latin America do not bode well for slave site archaeology in many other countries.

Chapter 9

Slavery and the Law

9.1 Introduction

Laws governing the African slave trade, slave behaviour and the treatment of slaves by slave owners were written for New World colonies from the beginning. Although the French *Code Noir* is the most well-known, each colonial power recorded their own set of laws. Laws were written and enforced in accordance with varying economic positions, cultural precedents and local conditions in each colony. Slave laws varied across colonies based on whether the coloniser's lawmaking was grounded upon Roman Law (as it was in France and Spain) or on common law (as it was in Great Britain) (Watson 1989).

Within these contexts, it is generally believed that these laws reflect culturally proscribed norms for slave and slave owner deportment. However, the laws were only as good as those who were willing and able to enforce them. In many cases, there was little if any enforcement or, at most, the laws were only liberally enforced. However, until emancipation, legislatures, the judiciary, custom and slave patrols kept slaves in broad line with the law (Beckles 1997). The study of slaves' involvement in the legislative and judiciary systems in the various colonies also sheds light upon tactics used by slaves in resisting their bondage and the varying response of their European captors (Schwarz 1996).

Slave law must be looked at as an organic, ever evolving, codification of societal values in relation to African slavery. This chapter explores the diversity of laws related to slavery in the New World and to what extent they reflected the European cultures that established the laws. The sections are ordered according to colonial power and then in chronological order according to when slavery was introduced to the colony. Next a comparative section addresses general trends for slave law according to ethnic group, temporality and geographical location. The final section addresses the implications of these laws for archaeologists studying the material culture of African slaves in the Americas.

9.2 Spanish America

Law in Spain was based directly upon Roman Law as filtered through the *lex Romana Visigothorum* compiled by the Visigoth king, Alaric II (Watson 1989:40). *Las Siete Partidas* compiled by Alfonso X (the Wise) in 1265, provided the basis for

Spanish imperial law through the eighteenth century. As these sets of laws were based upon Roman Law and slavery was an integral part of Roman society, they prescribed the process by which slaves could be manumitted and how slaves should be treated. As with Roman Law, the Spanish imperial law did not recognise slaves as legal personalities. Therefore, slaves could not participate in civil law action (Watson 1989:43). Any testimony given was always subservient to all freeborn persons. Freedmen's testimony was also not as weighty as that of the freeborn. *Las Siete Partidas* also limited the punishments slave owners could mete upon their slaves. Where answers could not be found in *Las Siete Partidas*, recourse was found in the *Corpus Juris*. These were the body of laws present when Colon sailed across the Atlantic and claimed the Americas for Ferdinand and Isabella. When Pope Alexander VI, issued his two bulls, *Inter coetera*, the land in the Americas became the actual territory of the Spanish king and queen and thereby came under the jurisdiction of the above set of laws.

For the next four centuries, slavery in Spanish colonies was ostensibly governed by these legal proscriptions. At first, slaves were permitted to marry free persons. As Native Americans were free and not allowed to be enslaved during most of the colonial period, a problem developed when slaves would marry Natives and demand their freedom. Queen Juana alleviated this situation when she declared in a *Real Cédula* in 1538, which prevented slaves from becoming free in such situations. The above laws were supplemented in 1789, with the *Real Cédula de su Magestad sobre la Educación, Trato y Ocupaciones de los Esclavos, en Todos sus Dominios de Indias e Islas Filipinas, baxo las Reglas que se Expresan*. With this new *Real Cédula* the humanity of slaves was further recognised. As the Catholic Church was an integral part of the governing of New Spain, Catholic religious principles were supposed to guide secular regulations. For example, marriage is a fundamental sacrament in the Church, and as such, slaves were encouraged to fulfill this obligation. Slave owners were required to provide basic necessities for slaves including food and clothing for the free children of slaves (most commonly those sired by the owner). Slaves were not permitted to work on Holy Days of obligation and separate quarters were supposed to be provided for each sex (Watson 1989:49). The old and infirm were also to be provided for. Punishment of slaves was also restricted and violators of these restrictions were to be punished in the same manner as if the slave were a free person. Slavery in Spanish America was still a racist institution however. Only Africans or those of African heritage were allowed to

be enslaved (except for Native Americans between 1500-1520).

As with the other dimensions of slavery, manumission in Spanish America was closely modelled after the Roman laws. Slaveowners could free their slaves on whatever pretext they wished. However, a unique manumission tradition developed in Spanish America that was outside of Roman Law—the *coartación*. This allowed a slave their freedom if they (or anyone else) presented the slave owner their just purchase price (Watson 1989:50-55).

Local additions and recommendations were also instigated in Spanish America. Specific variations will be discussed in then next few sections regarding slave law in the Spanish colonies.

9.2.1 Cuba

The law in Cuba evolved over time as the economy of the island changed from one largely dependent on tobacco and livestock to one more dependent on sugar monoculture. The British occupation in 1762-63 destroyed the *asiento* system for importing slaves and opened the market for free trade in slaves (Bergad et al. 1995). In Cuba, slave owners ignored or protested strongly against many of the provisions incorporated in the Spanish laws that protected slaves as persons (Goveia 1960:349). For example, the *Código Negro Español* issued in 1789 was intended to be a more humane code for slaves but was rejected in Cuba and many of the other Spanish colonies (Knight 1974:210).

As sugar became a more important crop in Cuba, and larger quantities of slaves were required, the primary concern became one of security, as in the English colonies (Beckles 1997:205). The rights of slaves thus became inconsistent with the mass production of sugar and therefore the customs that guided the relationship between enslaver and slave became closer to those found in the English islands. The 1842 slave acts (the *Bando de Gobernación y Policía* and the *Reglamento de esclavos*) were accepted. They were harsher on slaves and more truthfully reflected Cuban sentiments, or more accurately, strictly limited any rights slaves may have had in the eighteenth century. Where the relationship between blacks (both free and slave) and their enslavers had been relatively amicable, Cuban society became much more racist throughout the nineteenth century (Knight 1974). Interracial marriages were made illegal whereas before they were accepted (if only tacitly). The extensive Articles found in the *Reglamento* eliminated slaves rights under *coartado* and required slave owners to

use extreme measures to prevent the intermixing of sexes outside of marriage. Free blacks were most affected by the new laws. They were prevented from interacting with slaves, could not travel after eleven in the evening, and were not permitted to bear arms (Knight 1974:213).

Concomitant with these social changes was an extremely rapid growth in population. In little more than 80 years, the Cuban population exploded from approximately 170,000 to almost 1,400,000 (Knight 1974:208). The most rapid growth was among the slave population whose labour was needed in the rapidly expanded sugar economy. During the Cuban Revolution of 1868-78 the slave population rapidly declined to about 200,000. The revolutionaries promised freedom for all slaves who took up arms for their cause. Spain passed the Moret Law in 1870 which freed all slaves over age 60 and those born after 1868. The *patronato* system was established in 1880 in a final attempt to preserve forced labour. Finally, in 1886, slavery was abolished in Cuba (Bergad et al. 1995). All of these factors contributed to a massive upheaval in the social order culminating in the invasion by the United States in 1898. Laws regarding people of African heritage were then modelled along the segregationist lines prevalent in the United States at that time.

9.2.2 *Nueva Granada/Columbia*

The legal conditions for slaves in Nueva Granada (what would later become Columbia) were in extreme contrast to other Spanish colonies and indeed much of the New World. Like all Spanish dominions, slavery in Nueva Granada was administered under the provisions set forth in *Las Siete Partidas* and the assorted *Real Cédulas*. The differences in the legal position for slaves were rooted in a variety of conditions unique to Nueva Granada. First, the topography and geographical location of the colony inhibited both communication and intensive development of exportable cash crops such as tobacco, cocoa, or sugar (Meiklejohn 1974:180-1). Although some sugar plantations were established, the vast majority of taxable export products were extracted from the native natural resources present below ground. Slaves were primarily used in the numerous gold mines located in the *Chocó* region (Klein 1986:84-5). Second, the dispersed settlement pattern in Nueva Granada did not lend itself to the large-scale exploitation of alternative labour sources (such as Native Americans and mestizos). The resulting trickle of African slaves coming into Nueva Granada placed a premium on their labour, increasing its intrinsic value. This situation provided slaves with greater

leverage to extract/ensure better working conditions, provisions, and opportunities for self-purchase as spelled out in *Las Siete Partidas*. Finally, the involvement of magistrates, churchmen and in particular, attorneys, in the condition of enslaved Africans was unusually intense and positive (Meiklejohn 1974:180-1). All of these factors led to a unique position for slaves labouring in Nueva Granada.

Slaves in Nueva Granada could expect to be treated better than those found in other Spanish colonies. Mining operations afforded them the opportunity to earn and save money to buy their freedom. Slaves had relatively unfettered recourse to the law, which was used by them and their attorneys to protect their rights of freedom, property ownership, and living conditions. The involvement of attorneys in Nueva Granada allowed slaves to make their enslavers follow the letter of the law. Cruel owners could be forced to sell their slaves to a less cruel owner. In this atmosphere, the motive freedom of slaves was greater than in other places. Although laws were in place to restrict slave movements and their consumption of intoxicating beverages, they were rarely enforced with any strictness. The situation for slaves in Nueva Granada was that restrictive provisos were not carried out while the protective laws were enforced by attorneys and government officials (Meiklejohn 1974:197). Sharp (1976) argues that slaves in the *Chocó* region did not have as much access to legal protection as Meiklejohn suggests and that the slaves involved in mining operations were exploited just as much as slaves involved in other Spanish colonies. The fact remains, however, that attorneys and slaves (at least in urban contexts) in Nueva Granada have left a documentary record that suggests otherwise.

9.2.3 *Trinidad*

The case of Trinidad provides an ideal segue between the Spanish and British colonial worlds. For much of its colonial history, Trinidad was ruled by Spain (1497-1797). During this period the island remained largely undeveloped. Slavery was governed as in other Spanish possessions, through the precepts of *Las Siete Partidas* and the various *Real Cédulas*. The relationship between slaves and their enslavers was relatively peaceful, in part because sugar plantations were not common on Trinidad. In 1789, Governor José María Chacón published the *Code Noir*, a new set of slave laws for the island. According to an English observer in 1793, the laws were regarded as the most benevolent in the Spanish empire (Hollis 1941:83). It required that slaves be instructed in the Catholic faith and that slaves not work on Sundays and holy days.

Food and clothing allotments were to be set by local judges who would be knowledgeable of local needs and conditions. There were to be no more than two slaves per room and only one slave per bed. Two hours each day were to be provided for slaves to work for themselves. Infirm and elderly slaves were not to be manumitted just so owners did not have to support them. Jobs for female slaves were to be fitting for their constitutions. Finally, slaves could only be whipped less than 25 times and the punishment could not draw blood. All of these requirements were enforced through a system of heavy fines on violators. Slavery on Trinidad would undergo a profound transformation when the British took the island during the Napoleonic wars in 1797.

In 1800, under the new British governor, Thomas Picton, Trinidad received a new slave code that replaced the *Code Noir*. The provisions included in this new set of laws were not nearly as benign as those found under Spanish rule although the provisions were not as harsh as those found on other British islands (John 1988). The most significant change was that slaves were no longer permitted to purchase their own freedom. Slaves were required to work on Saturdays and owners who did not make their slaves work were fined \$50. There was no longer a limit on the ferocity of whipping and the number of lashes allowed was elevated to 39. Commandants and the local police enforced these new laws. Instead of allowing local environments to dictate what food provisions should be provided to slaves, Picton gave specific instructions that would be effective for the entire island. Three acres of provisions were to be planted for every ten slaves. The time provided for working the provision fields varied depending on the type of plantation that the slave was living on. Slaves on sugar plantations had Saturday afternoons from July to December; while those on cocoa or coffee plantations could work Saturday afternoons from January to June (John 1988:102). Plantation owners were required to ensure that their slaves worked the provision fields. Smaller plantations that could not afford the land for provision fields were required to supply slaves with set quantities of food or “three bits” each week with which to purchase food.

The contrast between the two slave codes was great. Under the more strict conditions promulgated by Governor Picton, sugar production rose greatly. The much more deadly conditions present on other British sugar islands (where concern for slave health and safety was significantly less) were avoided on Trinidad as it came under British rule just when the abolitionist movement was becoming more powerful. The laws in place after 1800 were tempered by the knowledge that slavery was likely to be ending soon—at least in British possessions.

9.3 *British America*

Laws governing slavery in British Colonies developed in a much different way from those in Spanish America. In Britain, there was no tradition of slavery as there was in the Mediterranean countries. In addition, laws in Britain were not based upon a body of Roman Law passed down through the ages. Slaves were viewed as property, not as an inferior kind of subject as with the Spanish (Goveia 1960). As a result, it was necessary for Parliament, the King and local officials to institute laws that would provide the best possible conditions of economic advancement for the owner. Ideally, the laws would protect slaves from ill treatment and ensure that they were clothed, fed, and provided shelter. Corresponding with this ideal vision, owners were allowed assorted forms of recourse to capture and punish slaves for running away or for misconduct. Judicial precedent established many laws, however, the majority of laws were statutes passed by different legislative bodies in the colonies (Watson 1989:64-66).

Each British Colony differed in their perceived legislative requirements when it came to regulating slavery. Statutes in North America differed from those in the West Indies. Regulations for urban slaves varied from those for plantation slaves. In this section I will contrast these dichotomies in the British Colonies.

9.3.1 *Virginia–Britain's first slaves*

As mentioned previously, slaves were first brought to the British Colonies by Dutch slave traders in 1619. There was no tradition of slavery in England, therefore in Virginia, between this time and 1669, slaves were processed through the judicial system in much the same way as whites. In the early Chesapeake, slaves did have some recourse to the judicial system to try to obtain freedom on the basis of their paternity, baptism, or breach of contract. The loophole based on baptism was closed in 1667. Once free, blacks in seventeenth-century Virginia could interact at least on an economic level (if not on a social level) with whites (Morgan 1998,11-12). However, in 1669 the first law governing behaviour towards slaves was enacted by the House of Burgesses in Jamestown. Slave owners who killed their slaves in the course of meting out punishment were exempt from prosecution. In 1680, slaves were prohibited from raising their hand against any Christian (Schwarz 1988:17). Thus began the process of dividing the judicial system into one for whites and one for black Virginians. *An Act for the more speedy prosecution of slaves committing Capitall Crimes* was passed in 1692. This act established that capital cases could be tried in county courts of oyer and

terminar. In these courts, specially designated persons (usually justices of the peace) were given permission to try and sentence slaves so that the General Court would not have to spend valuable time on these cases. The courts of oyer and terminer were required to follow the laws of England in processing such cases with one exception—slaves were not permitted a trial by jury (Schwarz 1988:17). Burglary, robbery, theft of items of high value, arson, manslaughter, murder, poisoning and rape were considered capital offenses for slaves. Until the end of slavery, the use of tribunals to judge capital slave cases would remain intact in Virginia. Slaves were allowed to be witnesses in civil and non-capital cases involving other Afro-Americans. However, at any trial involving whites, their testimony was excluded until 1866. In order to prevent owners from keeping slave crimes silent, in 1705 they were given restitution using public funds for any slave executed by the State.

Various acts passed throughout the eighteenth century continued to refine and define limits on slave behaviour. Conviction for plotting secretly and hog stealing (after the third offense) became capital violations (Schwarz 1988:21). By 1765, commissions for courts of oyer and terminer were given by county judges instead of having to go all the way to the Colonial Capital, Williamsburg, to secure such permission (Morgan 1975). The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening during the later eighteenth century may have been the source of some “reforms.” Running away was no longer considered a capital offense (Schwarz 1988:21-22). After the War of American Independence, various other changes were made by the Virginia legislature. After 1788, the Commonwealth could prosecute slave owners for killing their slaves during the course of punishment. Also, according to Schwarz (1988), judges began to view some crimes committed by slaves in light of the circumstances under which they suffered—issues such as temptation and treatment by slave owners were considered in some cases. Other forms of punishment came into use including “transportation”—the shipping of a slave disposed to rebelliousness to another slave state or colony in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

Being the first to import slaves and thus legislating its own codes for slave behaviour meant that the laws under which Virginia's slaves laboured were among the most repressive in North America (Flanigan 1974). For example, Stroud (1968) lists over 60 offenses for which slaves could be executed. The legal codes for slaves in Virginia were carefully developed over two centuries for the express purpose of protecting the safety of the white population. With most activities restricted in some

form or other, whites were able to subjugate and control enslaved Africans during this period with relative impunity.

9.3.2 South Carolina—slavery established by Barbadians

Slavery in the colony of South Carolina differed from that in Virginia in that the earliest settlers arrived with slaves from Barbados in 1669, instead of bringing them in after the initial settlement. Slavery was established in Barbados with the first settlement in 1627. Statutes governing slavery were integrated from the start. In *The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina* (1669), the 110th section deals specifically with the position of slaves in relation to slave owners (Watson 1989:67). It implies the existence of only black slaves and that the religion of the enslaver had no bearing on his power over slaves. White men, no matter what their position were to be respected in all circumstances. *The Fundamental Constitutions* were largely based upon an *Act for the governing of Negroes* passed on Barbados in 1688. In turn, the slave codes of other colonies, including those of Georgia, were based upon that of South Carolina. In the slave code, specific punishments for various behavioural lapses were designated. The movement of slaves was also regulated. Owners, under threat of fines, were required to issue tickets to slaves if they were to move freely outside of plantations. They were also required to punish slaves appropriately if the slaves were apprehended after running away. By 1712, punishments were designated for runaway slaves as explained in the *Act for the Better Ordering and Governing of Negroes and Slaves*. This legislation also required slaves to give a portion of their wages to their enslaver if they happened to do some wage paying work. An addendum passed in 1714 further restricted the ability of slaves to earn an income. The new additions prohibited slaves from planting their own crops and then in 1722 forbade them from raising horses, cattle and hogs (Morgan 1998:373). Teaching writing to slaves was restricted by 1740. Through the eighteenth century, slave marriages were not legally recognised nor were slaves permitted to testify in court. Owners were not liable to any bodily harm they inflicted upon their slaves. However, anyone who injured or killed a slave out of plain wantonness suffered a prison sentence and a fine. Manumission was also severely limited during the colonial period.

As time passed, the process of freeing slaves became more and more restrictive until by 1820, it took an act of the legislature to free a slave in South Carolina. Throughout the early nineteenth century, court cases were brought by slaves or their representatives which attempted to enact manumissions specified in wills. Time and

time again, slaves were kept in bondage or were prevented from obtaining inheritances from owners. The racism in South Carolina still did not inhibit some owners from going to great lengths in attempting to free their slaves. They were generally thwarted by reference to the 1820 Act by the judiciary in which private emancipation was expressly prohibited (Watson 1989: 78-81).

As Watson (1989) points out, slaves in South Carolina (in contrast with Roman slaves and concomitantly slaves in Spanish America) were perceived to be a part of a caste system in wider society and not just in a relationship with their owners. Slaves in South Carolina were under the dominion of all whites in the society no matter what their economic status. Even so, a significant free-black population developed in South Carolina, they were largely the descendants of slaves freed in the eighteenth century and those secretly freed by their owners in the first decades of the nineteenth century.

9.3.3 Bermuda—a seaborne society

Slave law in Bermuda, on the face was similar or almost identical to that found in other British colonies, especially that of Virginia. However, the actual treatment of slaves under the law was less severe. Race relations in Bermuda were largely influenced by the economy of the island during the eighteenth century. Africans were first brought to Bermuda as pearl divers and as persons skilled in growing tobacco. Unlike the Africans brought to Virginia in 1619, it is unclear whether those arriving at Bermuda were slaves or servants. What is evident is that on Bermuda, there were legal requirements for restricting the behaviour of slaves from early on. The enforcement of these laws seems to have been less strict however, when compared to the methods employed in the other British colonies. As the Bermuda colony transformed its economy from one based on plantation cash crops in the later seventeenth century to one based upon maritime trade, the intimate social nature of long sea voyages likely inhibited the more racist attitudes and consequent legislation found in other colonies (Bernhard 1999).

Bermuda passed the first Act to govern the behaviour of Africans in the British colonies in 1623. It was passed to address specific complaints by island residents who were under some duress due to “negroes who are servants to diverse persons” stealing pigs, potatoes and poultry. African slaves were prevented from carrying weapons and Slave owners were held responsible for the actions of the slaves by the requirement that they pay three times the value of the goods stolen to the “person grieved” (Bernhard 1999:31). Thus, slave owners were controlled as well as servants. A 1673 Act required

that slaves carry a “ticket” from their enslaver when outside the enslaver’s premises.

Marriage between “negroes, mulattos, or indians” and English settlers was forbidden by a 1663 Act of the Assembly (Bernhard 1999:92). However, marriage among slaves was respected and even encouraged. In contrast to other slave holding colonies, on Bermuda, arrangements were made to allow husbands and wives to stay together or at least be with each other on a weekly basis (Bernhard 1999:42-3). Baptising of slaves was prohibited by the 1640s, but this law was irregularly enforced. These attitudes toward sacraments were largely due to the Puritan influences found in Bermuda's initial settlers. Puritans held that the sacraments were above any law instituted by man and thus must be received by slaves as well as free persons.

Unlike other colonies that suffered shortages of slaves, Bermuda had more than enough to fulfill its labour needs. After the decline of the plantation economy in the later seventeenth century, many slaves were used to crew the greatly expanding Bermuda merchant fleet. The decline in legislation to discourage runaways on Bermuda may be reflective of the additional autonomy provided slaves in their everyday life as the eighteenth century progressed (Bernhard 1999:189). As part of this economy, many slaves were likely literate to some extent. Bermuda contrasts with other colonies in this regard as reading and writing by slaves was not expressly forbidden. Altogether, the laws governing slaves and slavery on Bermuda provide a distinct contrast to those found in the other English colonies.

9.3.4 Barbados

As mentioned above, settlers left to go to South Carolina from Barbados where a statute for the governing of Negroes was passed in 1688 (Watson 1989:68). Barbados is generally perceived to have had the harshest slave codes in the British West Indies. The greater proportion of slaves to whites on the island led to a more draconian police state than on other islands. Slaves were to be kept in a state of fear such that they could not possibly think of effecting a successful rebellion on even a small scale (Goveia 1960).

The Barbados Slave Code of 1661 (Beckles 1997:201) suggested that Africans were “heathenish”, a dangerous kind of people” whose “naturally wicked instincts” should be suppressed. Under the act, if a slave was killed while being punished, the punisher was fined £15. If the killer was not the owner, then the fine was increased to £25 and a payment of double the slave's value was paid to the owner (Goveia 1960).

The 1688 Act regulated everything from provisions, clothing and shelter to punishments for various crimes committed by slaves. As on many of the other West

Indian islands, theft was made a capital offense (Williams 1970:186). All owners who freed slaves were required to guarantee that they would not become a burden on the public treasury (Williams 1970:189). Again as was similar in other slave societies, draconian measures were taken to deter runaways. An act passed in 1717, required that a runaway slave's foot be cut off if they had been gone for over 30 days (Williams 1970:192). The Act was copied by British settlers on other West Indian islands including St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago and Dominica (Beckles 1997:201).

Slaves on Barbados attempted to better both their physical and material conditions by participating in their own trade network or through what was known as "huckstering." During the eighteenth century, a series of laws were passed on Barbados to limit if not eliminate this subversive activity. A 1708 law required that hucksters wear a collar around their neck or ankle that plainly displayed their enslaver's name and the plantation to which they belonged. It also limited what the huckster could sell to 'milk, horse meat, or firewood'. The law was largely ignored (Beckles 1991:41). As a result, an additional law was passed in 1733 in an attempt to further limit huckster activities. It contained a laundry list of items that were prohibited from sale in the towns. This law was also unsuccessful in eliminating huckster activities on Barbados and an amendment was added in 1749 prohibiting slaves from gathering in "huckster shops" or gathering at all. The primary impetus for these laws was the concern of merchants in the towns (which was valid) for the competition these activities presented to their own retail establishments. By the late eighteenth century, the merchants had given up eliminating the activity and turned instead to containing or at least limiting the trade (Beckles 1991:43). A 1774 law prohibited slave huckstering in the towns and limited their goods to firewood and horsemeat—products that would not directly compete with those of the town merchants (huckstering by slaves also became common in South Carolina). By 1779, an amendment required that free hucksters obtain a licence. In 1784, the Barbadian government gave in and allowed them to ply their trade in a specific location in Bridgetown (Beckles 1991:43). Finally, in 1794, the 1774 and 1779 laws were repealed and the trade of small commodities was free to be carried out wherever slaves and their free counterparts cared to work.

The Slave Consolidation Act passed in 1826, dealt with stealing by slaves (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978: 31). Slaves were not permitted to have burials after seven-o'clock in the evening. It also banned "any heathenish or idolatrous music, singing or ceremonies" at funerals (Parliamentary Papers 1826-27:210). As in many

slave societies, the free coloured population on Barbados supported the status-quo conditions regarding slaves to the extent that they formed militias to help suppress slave uprisings. For example, in 1816 an island-wide slave revolt developed and the free coloured militia distinguished itself so well that the whites rewarded them with the right to testify in all court proceedings (Beckles 1997:213).

Over the next two decades, absentee landowners fought a losing battle in the English Parliament to stall the end of their way of life. Parliament conducted numerous hearings regarding slavery in the British possessions resulting in a gradual change in societal attitudes towards the institution. Emancipation came to Barbados on 1 August 1834 (Handler, Lange, and Riordan 1978:37).

9.3.5 The Bahamas

Although Cristóbal Colon arrived here first, the Bahama Islands were settled much later than the rest of the British Colonies. Slaves were first brought to the Bahamas in 1648. As the population remained relatively small through the latter part of the eighteenth century, the island government issued few regulations before this time. The 1723 Slave codes mainly laid out penalties for slaves who ran away, threatened whites or similarly misbehaved (Saunders 1985). One exception was the 1725 “Further Regulations concerning the Negroes and Slaves” which had provisions for instructing slaves in the Christian religion. Through the end of the American War of Independence, the total population of the Bahamas did not exceed 4,000 persons distributed among the over 700 islands (Saunders 1985:12-13). After 1783, a massive influx of loyalist planters (over 7,000) arrived from the former British Colonies in North America—which was now the United States of America. They brought several thousand slaves with them. In 1784, the first of a series of acts governing slavery was passed. Assault upon a white person earned the death penalty. The acts also placed a fee of £90 on the manumission of slaves (Saunders 1985:68, 171). However, in one concession to the welfare of slaves the act prohibited their mutilation. By this time, the abolitionist movement was gaining momentum in England and planters could see that slavery would end in a few years. It was in this atmosphere that the first consolidated Slave Act was passed in 1796. Similar in content to acts passed on Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, this legislation codified customs that had been held for some time in the Bahamas. It also offered a variety of new protective clauses for slaves, including requirements for sufficient provisions, clothing and shelter (Saunders 1985:172). A court to arbitrate slave disputes was formed. Finally, instruction in Bible teachings and provisions for

slaves to attend church were incorporated. The majority of the act dealt with limitations that were similar to those found on other islands. Slaves were restricted in travel, the right to bear arms, and in freedom to assemble. The death penalty was still invoked for many offenses including stealing, striking whites, and being involved in conspiracy to rebel.

An additional consolidated act was passed in 1824 referred to as the “Melioration Act.” This was again handed down by Parliament and was not received well in the Bahamas by planters or the Bahamian House of Assembly. Among the provisions was a reduction in crimes punished by the death penalty, lashes were limited to 39 for each offence, female slaves were to be flogged in private, and finally marriages were encouraged among both slaves and free people of colour (Saunders 1985:174). Later in the same year, an Order-in-Council was handed down requesting that a “protector and guardian of slaves” be appointed to represent slaves in all legal matters and a record of corporal punishments was to be kept. The Bahamian House of Assembly enacted their own version in 1826. It incorporated most of the provisions recommended by Parliament. In addition, slaves could testify under certain conditions in court and most importantly slaves could purchase their own freedom. However, restrictions were placed upon what a slave could sell at the market. Finally, the manumission tax was removed leaving only a small fee for court costs. A further Act passed in 1830 was nearly identical except that it prohibited slaves from working on Sundays (Saunders 1985:179).

Overall, the pattern of laws issued in the Bahamas were similar to those found on other British colonies. The only variation seems to have been due to demographic changes in the Afro-Bahamian population resulting from the removal of the manumission tax. Manumissions thereby increased thereby expanding the free coloured population in the period just before emancipation.

9.4 French America

In France, African slavery was not permitted in accordance with the *Principe Liberté* or “Freedom Principle.” According to this tradition, any slave who entered France would instantly become free. This principle was upheld by the French courts from at least the late sixteenth century and was codified in the *Code Noir* of 1716. In marked contrast to the laws enforced in the home country, in the French West Indies, slavery was permitted and encouraged through royal, judicial and legislative acts (Peabody 1996). In the colonies, the law governing slaves and slavery was the *Code*

Noir. The primary elements were issued by Louis XIV's officials in 1685 for application in all the French slave-holding territories. The actual codification of royal edicts into one volume occurred in 1742 (Watson 1989:85). Conceived out of a desire to balance slaves' right to life and the owners' property rights, the *Code Noir*'s 60 articles were similar to those found in the Spanish *Siete Partidas*. However, as with the Spanish law, there was a great discrepancy between the letter-of-the-law and social reality (Beckles 1997:200-01). The *Code Noir* encouraged slaves to be married, have a family and live within the Roman Catholic faith. As such they were not permitted to work on Sundays or on religious holidays. Finally, slaves taking issue with abusive owners could protest to the Crown's *procureur-général* (Beckles 1997:200). Regarding the owners' obligations and rights, the *Code Noir* allowed them to punish slaves with the whip while prohibiting torture. Slaves were permitted to be executed for striking a white person. The amount of food and clothing to be supplied by owners was also delineated. As with the previous examples, slave law in French territories was enforced with varying degrees of strictness. Supplementing the *Code Noir*, and in some cases outweighing it, was a local body of traditional rules to govern slaves and slave owners.

9.4.1 Hispañola/Saint-Domingue/Haiti

The island of Hispañiola was the location of Colon' first permanent settlement in the New World and thus was under Spanish rule until the French occupied the island and renamed it Saint-Domingue in 1697. Slave law in Saint-Domingue was that prescribed in the *Code Noir*. In the case of Saint-Domingue, there was little variation from its precepts. The law was enforced by militia regiments consisting of slaves, free coloureds and whites. Slaves were also part of the *maréchaussée* which was established for local law enforcement (Beckles 1997:195). As with many other colonies, Beckles (1997:201) warns that the letter of the law did not reflect social reality. As the French Revolution approached, enforcement of the *Code Noir* was abandoned (Goveia 1960). Official French policy came to be more in line with the planters as was expressed in instructions issued by the Crown in 1771:

It is only by leaving to the masters a power that is nearly absolute, that it will be possible to keep so large a number of men in that state of submission which is made necessary to their numerical superiority over the whites. If some master abuse their power, they must be reproved in secret, so that the slaves may always be kept in the belief that the master can do no wrong in his dealing with them. (Vaissière 1909:181).

This attitude towards slaves continued until the French Revolution in 1789.

Between 1789 and 1794, through a series of declarations, the new government in

France first gave mulattos suffrage and then the slaves themselves. Britain invaded Saint-Domingue in 1794 in a bid to obtain the crown jewel of sugar producing islands and return the former slaves to their previous position. Under the expert leadership of Toussaint Louverture, the freed slaves and mulattos forced the British to withdraw after four horrible years of fighting in 1798 (Buckley 1998:256). Geggus (1982) calculates over 12,695 dead.

Napoleon Bonaparte would fair just as poorly in his attempt to retake Saint-Domingue. Louverture's ablest deputy, Jean-Jacques Dessalines would lead this campaign (Parry, Sherlock, and Maingot 1987:144-5). Negotiations with Napoleon broke down when he decided to restore slavery in all the French possessions. Napoleon felt that Saint-Domingue was the centre-point of a new empire in the Americas. He sent his brother-in-law General le Clerc with a larger force than even the British had mustered (Parry, Sherlock, and Maingot 1987:144-5). He was defeated by the jungle, yellow fever and the tenacity of Dessalines' troops. On January 1, 1804, the people of Saint-Domingue declared their independence and the Republic of Haiti was born. Napoleon lost at least 25,000 troops in an unsuccessful bid to return Saint-Domingue to the fold (Pope 1999:436-7; Williams 1970:254). Slavery would never return to the island.

9.4.2 Louisiana

The first royal edict or *Code Noir* governing slavery in Louisiana was issued in 1724 (Watson 1989:86). The provisions in this document are similar to those found in the 1685 *Code Noir* (Schafer 1994:1). Noxal surrender, or the giving up of a slave charged with a crime, by the owner was permitted under Article 31 of the 1724 Louisiana *Code Noir*. Alternatively, slave owners could compensate the person's grievances with a monetary payment. Owners over the age 25 could free their slaves either *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*, however the Conseil Supérieur needed to provide permission. Permission was required to ensure that owners did make their slaves pay to be free (Watson 1989:87). Manumission was usually provided because of "good and faithful service." Article 52 expressly forbade slaves from being heirs to their enslavers. In the same article, freed slaves were given French citizenship, even if they were not born in Louisiana. Although slaves were not permitted to own any property according to the law, documentary evidence from personal observation suggests that slaves (and their owners) thought otherwise. McDonald (1993b:145-46) cites a number of cases where locks were purchased and used by slaves on both their own entrance

doors as well as chests or cupboards within their dwellings (McDonald 1991).

If free men had children with a slave, the slave and the child could be confiscated for the benefit of the local hospital and the slave owner would be fined two thousand pounds of sugar (Watson 1989:88). This provision does not seem to have been enforced with any rigour in Louisiana as there was a significant population of mulatto children resulting from such relationships with no mention of a concomitant growth in hospital income (Ingersoll 1999). A slave owner could beat or whip a slave but they could not torture or maim under penalty of confiscation of the slave. Slave owners were compensated for the execution of a slave for crimes such as stealing. As in the other French colonies, slave marriages were recognised and slave families could not be broken up through sale (Watson 1989:90). Thus, the laws in French Louisiana were similar to those found in the other French colonies. Ingersoll (1999:135-137), argues that in New Orleans (and in Louisiana in general), the protective clauses of the *Code Noir* were largely ignored. He bases his analysis on an annotated edition of the *Code Noir* published sometime before 1750. His discussion is a caveat for those who would presume that what was published as the law in slave holding areas was not necessarily reflective of how slaves were actually treated.

The Louisiana colony was given to Spain during the Seven Years War in 1760. Under Spanish rule, the laws governing slavery were the same as for other Spanish colonies—*Las Siete Partidas* was used. Louisiana went back to France in 1800 through a secret treaty and shortly thereafter was sold by Napoleon to the United States in 1803 (Schafer 1994:3). The *Code Noir* was then reinstated for a brief period in just before transfer to the United States. Thus, slave law in Louisiana, underwent several transformations before emancipation in 1863.

At first, the slave laws were much different from those found in the other southern states. The Spanish slave laws remained in effect through the 1840s (Schafer 1994:xiv). As a result, for a time, manumission in Louisiana was easier than anywhere else in the South. Self-manumission changed rather drastically however. Under Spanish law, recall that slaves could purchase their freedom through *coartación*. Through the *Digest of 1808*, this was severely restricted and the right to sue for cruel treatment was also prohibited (1806; Great Britain. 1806; Schafer 1994: 5-6). Although these rights were greatly reduced, some protection for slaves was given in what came to be known as the *Black Code*. The quality and quantity of food and shelter were prescribed. Owners were required to take care of the aged and infirm, children under

ten years of age could not be separated from their mothers, and they could not be forced to work on Sundays. As slaves were defined as immovable property in the Territory, all issues involving their sale and transference were the same as for real estate. Excessive punishment was prohibited and owners could not kill or maim slaves. Slaves could be sold away from slave owners who violated these provisions.

During the decades preceding the American Civil War, the laws were further defined through over one thousand cases processed through the Louisiana Supreme Court. Attorneys and Justices in the Territory and later State of Louisiana derived primarily from the other southern states. They had their training through the common law of those states and thus, the law in Louisiana eventually came to resemble that which was in force in the rest of the south despite the state's substantial free black population (Schafer 1994:8-27).

9.5 *Portuguese America*

9.5.1 *Brazil*

Brazil was the last country to abolish slavery in 1888 when subjected to great diplomatic pressure from abroad. Brazil was able to keep slavery alive for so long as it was successful in propagating the image that its form of slavery was less harsh than others in Latin America. (Conrad 1974). In fact, this was far from the case. Unlike the colonies under France and Spain, there were no slave codes guiding the treatment of slaves in Brazil (Conrad 1974:159; Schwartz 1974:610). Although Brazilian law was ostensibly based upon Roman law, supplemented by custom developed by traditions. The intention was to protect slaves. In reality, slave behaviour was directed by the whims of slave owners who were sometimes caring, but most of the time, purely driven by profit in keeping slaves. Slaves had no recourse to courts for grievances. Slaves could only go to their enslavers to resolve complaints. Archduke Maximilian (1868) described the situation in Brazil as “an unlimited despotism” where the slave owner could punish whenever and however he liked. He continued “the only limit is found in his conscience; the only restraint consideration of his own interest” (Maximilian 1868:359). The 1824 Imperial Constitution prohibited torture, whipping, branding, etc., but only of non-slaves. Whippings of 1,000 strokes given in allotments of 50 per day were not uncommon, incredibly, these beatings were endured by the slaves. Although officially encouraged, marriages were rarely completed. Unlike in the Spanish and Francophone colonies, the Catholic Church had little influence over the way slave owners treated their slaves (Schwartz 1974:610). Several religious figures did attempt

to influence both the Church and the Portuguese government by writing explicit descriptions of the moral, social, and physical detrements suffered by slaves in Brazil (Benci S. J. 1705 (1954)). There were no slave codes in Brazil to guide the behaviour enslavers in regard to their treatment of slaves (Russell-Wood 1978:40; Schwartz 1974:610). Families were routinely broken up and sent to opposite ends of Brazil. As a result few Brazilian slaves were married. Benci does not even mention the possibility of slaves being manumitted in Brazil (Benci S. J. 1705 (1954)). Although there is evidence that many slave owners including former slaves owned and manumitted slaves for good behaviour, service or when the slave paid for their freedom (Schwartz 1974:605). Some Catholic officials also condoned the trade, such as Bishop Azeredo Coutinho of Pernambuco, who wrote in 1798 that the rights of the individual were subordinate to the socio-economic requirements of the society as a whole (Siqueira 1963; 1964).

It was not until the passage of the Rio Branco Law (Law of Free Birth) in 1871 that slaves obtained some rights. Slaves could then possess gifts, inheritances and savings—all with the permission of their enslavers of course (Conrad 1974:155). Although the law stated that children of slaves born after 28 September 1871 were supposed to be set free, few were actually freed (Toplin 1974: 257). In fact, thousands of slaves were sold in government-sponsored auctions even up to 1884 when, by law, they should have been free. The Rio Branco Law also allowed slave owners to sell children away from their parents at the age of twelve, instead of the previously allowed age of fifteen. In the end, no additional legislation was passed to protect or enhance the condition of slaves in Brazil. Until the 1888 emancipation, enslaved Africans in Brazil were in no better state regarding basic human rights than they were over four centuries earlier. The law of the whip prevailed. In seeking a hermeneutical perspective on the condition of Brazilian slavery, it is clear that slave owners and government authorities were entirely disengaged from moral arguments presented by Catholic Church officials. The successful pursuit of economic prosperity far outweighed any attempt to address the slave maltreatment or individual rights of any sort in Brazil.

9.6 *Danish America*

9.6.1 *Danish Virgin Islands*

In the Danish Virgin Islands two bodies of slave regulations were developed which reflected the plantation owner's adverse view of Africans. The Danish West Indies Company rule implemented a slave code in 1733. Governor Philip Gardelin was

the author. The issues he addressed reflected the two primary concerns of slaveowners on the Danish islands. First, that the whites were outnumbered by a ratio of five to one. Second, marronage (slaves running away) was very high (Hall 1977:174). The Code of 1733 and many *ad hoc* proclamations set the punishments to be inflicted upon runaways and rules to keep slaves in a position of deference. The death penalty was the reward for leaders of insurrections or runaway ringleaders. About half the Code of 1733 dealt with runaway issues. In the event that a slave owner did not punish their slave, the authorities would remove one of the slave's legs. Finally, various quantities of whipping were the prescribed punishment for other varieties of runaway offences.

Provisions were given for slaves raising their hands against whites, stealing, and curfew violations in the 1733 Code as well. A variety of corporal punishments, branding and amputation of hands were the proscribed punishments for offenses contrary to the law. Slaves were required to move aside when whites were passing. If caught stealing a slave could be tortured then hanged. Staying out past the curfew resulted in severe beating. Dancing and playing music were strictly forbidden as this caused too much disturbance. The practice of obeah (magic and conjuring) was also banned. In an additional code issued in 1742, the carrying of firearms by slaves was also prohibited. In all of these provisions there were none addressing the treatment of slaves by slave owners.

In 1755, a new code or Reglement was issued by royal authority (Hall 1977:176). Provisions included harsher punishments for runaways and less severe punishments for stealing. Most importantly the Reglement recognised some slave rights regarding food, shelter, clothing and religion. Owners could no longer issue "kill devil" or untreated rum in lieu of proper rations. Instead specific weekly requirements for corn meal, cassava, salt beef and salt cod were prescribed. Clothing requirements were also provided. Religious instruction was to be offered and all slave children were to be baptised at birth. Manumission precepts included the right that slaves could obtain their freedom through the discretion of their enslavers. Contrary to the Spanish American provision for *coartación* (or self-purchase), there was no recognition of this option.

Under the 1755 Reglement, commercial activities by slaves were strictly forbidden unless the slave had a note from their slave owner. The sale of such things as sugar cane, fruit, foodstuffs, garden vegetables, firewood and small stock were regulated by this provision. Slaves were not permitted to testify in court, nor did they have recourse to the law for offences committed against them. Altogether, the

Reglement provided some protection for slave rights not found previously and it also kept slaves more securely in bondage. However, Frederick V left it to the governor, Von Præck to implement and enforce the new rules. He chose to ignore them all and thus slaves did not experience any real change in their condition from that found under the 1733 Gardelin provisions before the 1780s.

It was not until 1783 that Governor Clausen and his state counsellor Lindemann drafted a new set of regulations which addressed four different areas regarding slavery (Hall 1977:181-2). These areas included a regulatory code for slaves, a section for free coloureds, obligations of whites to slaves, and finally rules for slaves involvement in the judicial process. There were many provisions that would have improved the lot of slaves in the Danish West Indies, however, the proposals languished in governmental bureaucracy and were never enacted. Until 50 years later when slavery was abolished, no progress was made regarding slave laws in the Danish islands.

9.7 Dutch America

A precise definition of the laws governing slavery in the Dutch colonies is difficult to elucidate. This situation derives from a number of factors relating both to the administrative conditions under which the colonies operated as well as the legal circumstances found in the United Provinces. On the one hand, the colonies were administered through a commercial organisation—the Dutch West Indies Company. While on the other hand, the colonies were also under the legal jurisdiction of the United Provinces. In neither case were there precedents for administering the legal dimensions of slavery. Slavery did not exist in the United Provinces, therefore, there were no laws governing its existence (Goslinga 1985:530). However, there are clues to the legal traditions that guided Dutch colonial ministers and government factors in the United Provinces.

The traditional laws governing each province in the United Provinces were, to varying degrees, based upon the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (Goslinga 1985:529). However, Roman Slave Law had never been implemented in the United Provinces. Common law was what primarily guided the administration of the Dutch West Indies Company. It is here that the Dutch definition of slavery becomes important in a legal sense. In contrast to Spain, and more akin to Britain, slaves were considered property, with no legal personality or humanity. As such, the precedents set forth in both the *Corpus Juris Civilis* and common law regarding the transference of property, mortgages, trading, and

sales guided the legal transactions surrounding slavery in the West Indies Colonies. A second level of guidance was provided by the Dutch West Indies Company in the form of *plakaaten* or “edicts.” These were statements intended to clarify specific issues as they related to the day-to-day functions of the colonies. Watson (1989:106) divides the *plakaaten* into two categories. One group involved issues in the public sector such as instructing slaves to work on public projects, regulating trades such as fishing, travelling on boats, or drumming and dancing. The second group had dealt with trading by or with slaves. *Plakaaten* were issued to specific colonies only, therefore, the precise details regarding similar questions varied from colony to colony. In the following sections I will show how slavery was variously regulated in the mainland colonies versus those found in the Caribbean.

9.7.1 Surinam/Dutch Guiana

Surinam was, of all the Dutch New World possessions, the most like traditional plantation economies. In Suriname, sugar, coffee and tobacco were grown on vast estates that required large quantities of manual labour to maintain (Heilbron 1993). At first primarily a trade enterprise, Suriname was settled quickly and soon became one of the most prosperous New World colonies. There were many fewer *plakaaten* issued for Surinam than for the other Dutch possessions. On the face, this would seem to indicate that slaves were treated less harshly in Surinam than elsewhere. In fact, as Watson (1989) argues, the opposite was true. Slaves were much less “free” in Surinam than on Curaçao or St. Eustatius and therefore required less regulation. *Plakaaten* prohibited slave owners from hiring out slaves to more than one person. Alcohol was not allowed to be sold to slaves and white women could not co-habit with those of African or mixed blood. Slave children could not be separated from their mothers through sale (Watson 1989:109). Free negroes and mulattoes had to serve in the militia.

As in other colonies, slave owners were sometimes compelled to supply slaves to work on public projects. Non-compliance resulted in fines for the owners (Goslinga 1985:539). Slave participation in trade was also restricted by edicts issued in Surinam. Officials felt their trade interfered too much with that of whites and it also encouraged stealing by slaves (Goslinga 1985: 540).

Plakaaten regulating manumission in Suriname closely followed Roman Law (Watson 1989:113). The first *plakaat* regarding manumission was issued in 1733. It had several articles including the requirement for owners to obtain permission from the Edele Hove van Politie in order to insure that the freed slave would not become a

financial burden on the colony. Free mulattoes, Native Americans, or free blacks who had children with slaves were to be fined for the first offense, physically punished for the second and enslaved for the third (Goslinga 1985:556). A similar plakaat was passed in 1741 and again in 1761 with an addition stating that free persons of colour were not allowed to fraternize with slaves at slave festivities (*baljaren*).

9.7.2 *St. Eustatius*

Laws regulating slaves and slavery on St. Eustatius reflect the unique nature of the island's economy. For St. Eustatius, Schiltkamp (1973), provides a complete listing of all “*publikaties*” or official publications. These *publikaties* addressed a diverse range of issues having to do with slavery. They regulated slave behaviour, conditions, commercial transactions and requirements for public service. As Statia transferred hands 22 times among the Dutch, British, and French during its history, the laws are in Dutch, French and English. The vast majority of laws were published in Dutch. Translations of these laws can be found in **Appendix I**. They were discussed in some detail in **Chapter 4**.

A number of laws are similar to those found throughout the West Indies. Some place evening curfews and stipulate the clothing, food and shelter necessary for slaves good health. Other publikaties require that owners take care of slaves who are ill, elderly and especially those having contagious diseases such as leprosy (**Appendix I, Numbers 110, 118**). As it is today, torrential rains were a great problem on the island requiring the constant maintenance of drainage systems. A number of proclamations are regarding slaves requisitioned for maintaining such public works and also the defensive arrangements on the island (**Appendix I, Numbers 19, 36, 72, 97, 103, 172**).

Many laws are unique in that they address specific behaviours of slaves that I have not found for other places. Many slave owning colonies placed bans on slaves using firearms without the owner's explicit written permission. The Governors and councilors on Statia did the same thing. However, the wording they use implies a much more casual approach to slaves bearing arms. An 1810 law (**Appendix I, Number 183**), sums up the laws from the previous decades. It indicates that both whites and slaves carried firearms throughout the town and country with no regard for public safety, in fact it implies that people have been injured repeatedly by the indiscriminate discharge of weapons. Therefore, this indicates that slaves on St. Eustatius were permitted to carry firearms in the open throughout the island. This law was an attempt to clamp down on this practice. Along similar lines, there are number of edicts

prohibiting the use of fireworks or other noisemaking devices (**Appendix I, Numbers 52, 134**). It must be noted that they were passed just before the Christmas holiday and New Years. The law implies two things, first that slaves had access to fireworks and second that they had the freedom and wherewithal use them in a celebratory context. An additional series addresses the issue of slaves riding horses (**Appendix I, Numbers 55, 66, 124**). The edicts indicate that in addition to whites riding around on horses, many slaves were and not just adults but children as well. On Statia it seems that some slaves could ride around with some freedom, as the 1783 edict states that slaves were not to be “running wild through town” while on horseback.

In many colonies slaves were required to wear some indication of their servitude and to whom they belonged. Throughout the southern United States slaves were required to wear brass tags around their necks with a reference number and plantation engraved on it. A 1785 edict on St. Eustatius required that “all free negroes, sambos, and mulattos, both male and female genders alike are to wear as a sign of their freedom a red ribbon on their breast” (**Appendix I, Number 69**). This was apparently due to some negroes (likely slaves) who were being “insulting and licentious” towards whites in the town square. It insinuates that some slaves may have been behaving in a manner that exceeded the boundaries or proper decorum for someone in their social position.

The largest proportion of laws were related to commercial activities of slaves. As on other islands, the trade conducted by slaves was regulated as to time and place and price for items such as meat, poultry and fish. (**Appendix I, Numbers 49, 78, 92, 110, 179, 187, 189, 191, 194**) In general, as on other islands, the edicts require slaves to have a list from their enslavers explicitly stating the items that the slaves were permitted to sell. The decline of the island is indicated by several edicts issued after 1810. They prohibit the sale of wood, iron work and other items stolen from abandoned houses in the town. More serious, was the unlawful exportation of yams (a tuber like a potato) for profit. Slaves were apparently stealing and/or using their own yams to sell to ships restocking on the island. The result was that there were not enough yams for the islanders to eat.

Regarding runaway slaves there is one edict (**Appendix I, Number 195**). It states that runaways were believed to have been stealing cattle. There is a reward of ten dollars for those that inform on the whereabouts of runaways and if the informer was an accomplice then they would be pardoned. Like the previously mentioned *St. Eustatius Gazette* Advertisements, this seems to imply that the informers (who were likely slaves

or at least negroes) would be literate. The only proclamation having to do with the treatment of slaves was issued in 1814. The punishment of slaves was not to exceed that which was prescribed in the local police guidelines. The edict goes on to say “it is the determination of government to bring to public justice any person or persons for such inhuman and unwarrantable conduct, so repugnant to the human feelings and manifestly injurious to themselves.” The island council was much concerned with the welfare of slaves on St. Eustatius.

Finally, there is one proclamation having to do with the enforcement of law on the island. In 1814, a new executioner was appointed—a physician's slave on St. Eustatius named Andries. (**Appendix I, Number 196**) He was to be respected by both whites and negroes as a public servant. Apparently the appointment was supposed to impress upon potential criminals the real possibility of execution from their crimes. It is not known whether Andries ever had to carry out any executions.

9.8 Some Comparisons

The variations in the laws regulating slavery in the Americas reflect a number of factors associated with each colonial power including Roman Law, religion, economics and the times at which slavery was implemented and ended. A tabular comparison of slave laws can be found in **Table 9.1**. **Table 9.1** should be used as a reference in relation to the following discussion.

The laws varied according to whether the colonial power's laws were based on Roman law, tradition, custom, or were without legal precedent. The Spanish and to a lesser extent French and Portuguese legal traditions drew inspiration from Roman Law. Primarily, this affected property ownership by slaves and manumission. Slaves could obtain freedom in Spanish colonies through self-purchase. In continental France, slaves could become free based on the *Principe Liberté*. Dutch slave law was based on Roman Law as well as societal customs that developed in the Americas.

Differences among Dutch colonies were grounded in economic variables that will be discussed later. Slave law in the British colonies had no legal precedent and therefore developed based on a body of customs that evolved over time. As slavery based on race was the foundation of these laws, the legal basis for segregated societies was developed from the beginning.

Religion also played a role in how slave law was constructed. Under Roman Catholic governments, the humanity of slaves was generally recognised and religious

obligations were encouraged. This recognition of slaves as people also translated to an opportunity for some slaves to use the legal system to their advantage as occurred in Nueva Granada. In Bermuda (Puritan) and the Bahamas (Methodist and Quaker) religious influences also tempered the treatment of slaves to some extent. In these colonies slaves were viewed as inferiors that needed to be “saved” both spiritually and from the “backward” conditions under which they lived in Africa. The state religions found in other colonies such as the Dutch Reformed Church and the Lutheran church did little or nothing to help the lives of slaves. They only reinforced the policies implemented by the secular governmental bodies by teaching that Africans were inferior and beyond redemption.

The economic basis for the various economies also directly affected the development of slave law. Trade based economies such as those found in Bermuda and St. Eustatius tended to make for less harsh treatment of slaves. This was especially evident in the laws regulating slaves' motile freedom and participation in commercial

Table 9.1a Slave law comparison.

Spanish America					British America									
Colony	Cuba ¹		Trinidad ²	Nueva Granada/ Columbia ³	Virginia ⁴			Bermuda ⁵	Barbados ⁶	Bahamas ⁷		South Carolina ⁸		
Slavery Began	1550s		1606	1650s?	1616			1619	1627	1648		1669		
Slave Trade Ended (Imports)	1867		1808	1821	1850s			1808	1808	1808		1850s		
Slavery Abolished	1886		1834	1821	1865			1834	1834	1834		1865		
Topic	Law governing slavery													
	pre-1763	post-1763			pre-1680s	pre-1782	post-1782			pre-1782	post-1782	pre-1782	post-1782	
Basis	Based on Roman Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME
	Based on Tradition	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Courts	No formal legal basis	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Slaves legal personalities	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Testify in Court	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME	NO
Religion	Recourse to the law	YES	RARE	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Capital punishment permitted	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Punishment regulated	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	SOME	SOME	
	Marriage permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
	Inter-racial marriage restricted	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Baptism permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Baptism prohibited	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Christian religion encouraged	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
	Christian religion permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Other religion permitted	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Material Condition	Shelter/provisions regulated	YES	????	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Clothing regulated	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Care of elderly required	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Firearms/weapons regulated	????	YES	????	????	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Commercial activities regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Work conditions regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Literacy permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	SOME	YES	YES	NO	NO
	Property ownership permitted	YES	NO	YES	YES	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME
	Conscripted for public service	????	????	????	????	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Assemblies restricted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mobility/ Freedom	Manumission encouraged	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Manumission regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	
	Manumission not permitted	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Self-purchase permitted	YES	RARE	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	SOME	NO	SOME	SOME	NO	NO
	Mobility regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	SOME	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Required to carry identification	????	????	????	????	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Nocturnal movements restricted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Free day(s) permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

¹ Bergad et al. 1995, Govia 1960, Knight 1974; ² Molkiojohn 1974, Sharp 1976; ³ Hollis 1941, John 1988; ⁴ Flanigan 1974, Morgan 1975, 1988, Schwarz 1988, Strand 1988; ⁵ Bernhard 1999; ⁶ Beckles 1997, Govia 1960, Watson 1989, Williams 1970; ⁷ Saunders 1985;

Table 9.1b Slave law comparison.

French America						Portuguese America		Dutch America		Danish America
Colony		Hispañiola/ Saint-Domingue/ Haiti ⁸		Louisiana ¹⁰		Brazil ¹¹		Surinam/ Dutch Guiana ¹²	St. Eustatius ¹³	Danish Virgin Islands ¹⁴
Slavery Began		1550s		1719		1570s		1660s	1660s	1688?
Slave Trade Ended (Imports)		1791		1850s		1851		1813	1813	1803
Slavery Abolished		1804		1865		1888		1863	1863	1848
Topic Basis	Law governing slavery	pre-1697 (SPANISH)	1697 to 1804	1719 to 1760	1760 to 1800 (SPANISH)	1803 to 1865 (USA & CSA)	1804-1811	1811 to 1863		
Court	Based on Roman Law	YES	SOME	SOME	YES	NO	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME
	Based on Tradition	NO	SOME	SOME	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	No formal legal basis	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Slaves legal personalities	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Testify in Court	YES	NO	NO	YES	SOME	NO	NO	NO	NO
Religion	Recourse to the law	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Capital punishment permitted	RARELY	YES	YES	RARELY	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME
	Punishment regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	SOME	YES
	Marriage permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Inter-racial marriage restricted	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Material Condition	Baptism permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	SOME	SOME
	Baptism prohibited	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Christian religion encouraged	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	SOME	SOME
	Christian religion permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Other religion permitted	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Shelter/provisions regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Clothing regulated	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Care of elderly required	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	SOME	SOME	YES	YES
	Firearms/weapons regulated	????	????	????	????	????	????	????	????	YES
	Commercial activities regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mobility/ Freedom	Work conditions regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	????	????
	Literacy permitted	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME
	Property ownership permitted	YES	SOME	SOME	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	SOME
	Conscripted for public service	????	????	????	????	????	????	????	YES	YES
	Assemblies restricted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Manumission encouraged	YES	SOME	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME
	Manumission regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Manumission not permitted	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Self-purchase permitted	YES	YES	SOME	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Mobility regulated	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	d
	Required to carry identification	????	????	????	????	????	????	????	YES	YES
	Nocturnal movements restricted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Free day(s) permitted	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

8 Morgan 1988; Watson 1988; 9 Beckles 1997; Gode 1960; 10 Incarnelli 1989; McDonald 1983; Schuler 1994; Watson 1989; 11 Conrad 1974; Maximilian 1968; Topik 1974; 12 Goelink 1965; Heilbron 1993; Watson 1989; 13 Schillkamp 1973; 14 Hall 1977

activities. In contrast, those colonies which had economies grounded in plantation mono-culture were much more oppressive as is evidenced in the laws found for Suriname, Brazil and Barbados. Slaves were restricted in their movement and economic activities while slave owners were less restricted in their physical punishment of slaves.

Over time, slave laws became more or less restrictive depending on the strength of the abolitionist movements in the colonial power or the colony. The abolitionist movement became powerful in Britain just after the War for American Independence resulting in the rapid destruction of both the British slave trade and slavery in the West Indies. This was in spite of a significant lobbying effort on the part of West Indian planters who protested that this would spell economic chaos for Britain. In contrast, in the British colonies that became the United States where there was an entrenched slave owning elite they managed to keep abolitionists at bay and even instigated a civil war. This pattern was followed to a lesser degree in many other places where the slave owners held out as long as possible (or where it was politically if not economically viable) in keeping their slaves in bondage. They managed to instigate more restrictive legislation by stoking fears of slave uprisings as had occurred in Haiti. They were helped as the ratio of whites to those of African heritage (both slave and free) became more and more lopsided. By further restricting slaves they hoped to prolong the inevitable demise of their lucrative slave based institutions.

Independence movements in other areas also improved or destroyed the lot of slaves. The independence of many Latin American and West Indian countries including Nueva Grenada/Columbia and Haiti in the beginning of the nineteenth century ended slavery in those locales. While in countries such as Brazil and Cuba, independence only brought worse conditions for slaves. Resident plantation owners, swift consolidation of land, and rapid implementation of new technologies allowed slavery to continue in these colonies on an industrial scale. It was only under intense international pressure that they finally gave in to using waged labour in the production of sugar in Cuba and Brazil ending the need for oppressive slave legislation.

The highly varied conditions defined by legal precedents, traditions, religion, economics and time all contributed to the diverse legal circumstances under which slave laboured in the Americas. In this section, a comparative approach has been indispensable in defining differences in the legal frameworks that governed slavery. In the next section, I discuss the necessity for archaeologists who study the African

Diaspora to know the legal history of their area of study.

9.9 Slave Law and Archaeology

One of the defining characteristics of a society whether the Yanamano, Ming China, or the 21st Century United States of America is the set of laws (traditional, customary, or legislative) that govern it. The rule of law can reflect any number of things including cultural values, economic motivations (or disincentives), or even social decorum. The meaning of laws must be communicated explicitly either through oral tradition or through the written record. The absence of particular laws is also informative. It also must be remembered that laws were only as good as how well they were enforced. The purpose of this chapter has been to illustrate the incredible diversity of laws governing slaves and slavery in the New World. The historical contexts for European law systems were reflected in the laws controlling slavery for each Colonial power. The question remains as to how these laws are relevant to the student of Diaspora Archaeology. This section will address this issue.

As anthropologists, archaeologists must be cognisant of their subjects' laws. In Historical Archaeology, these laws can be found in both public and private written records. As has been discussed previously, the laws governing slaves and slavery in the New World were a combination of custom, legislation and edicts. Law in each slave holding society can be categorized along economic lines as well as through various themes. Slave holding colonies either had economies based on agriculture or trade. Some societies based their laws on Roman Law while others resorted to tradition or custom for guidance in slave related matters. Then within each colony, slave laws could be categorized according to the subjects that they addressed—carrying firearms, trade, treatment of slaves by slave owners, housing, food, clothing, religion, marriage and manumission. The combination of laws in each society formed a constellation that historical archaeologists must be able to see in relation to the material cultural record.

Laws that dealt with provisions, housing, religion and trading by slaves are especially important for archaeologists. The material remains recovered by archaeologists can reveal both the following as well as the breaking of the law by slaves and even their enslavers. Archaeological evidence can show whether slave owners provided the types of provisions to slaves designated by law and also the extent to which slaves may have supplemented this diet with their own game and provisioning grounds (Crader 1990; Samford 1996). Skeletal analyses can also show how well

slaves were treated both in diet and the harshness of the labour they were forced to endure (Cox and Sealy 1997). Laws could also designate specific types and/or quantities of shelter required for slaves. The impermanent architecture of many slave dwellings illustrates the transient nature of slaves on many plantations. In contrast, the permanent architecture of some slave dwellings reflects a different ideal on the permanency of slaves, slavery and the plantation. This dichotomy in slave dwelling architecture is also found in economies based more on trade. A more detailed analysis of slave dwellings is provided in **Chapter 6**. An area that is of prime importance to Diaspora archaeologists is that of trade by slaves. In every slave holding society, slaves conducted their own trade to a greater or lesser extent in order to both acquire supplementary dietary items as well as for personal or aesthetic interests. As discussed above, the law heavily regulated trade by slaves. Religious practices, especially that of voodoo and obeah, were also restricted (Baum 1999; Cunningham 1977).

Archaeological evidence can show how slaves contravened these restrictions or how they may have followed them. These intentions can be seen more clearly when juxtaposed with the laws in effect in each slave holding society.

Chapter 10

Discussion and Conclusions

During the past two decades, the eminent Africanist archaeologist Merrick Posnansky has reached out to Historical Archaeologists studying the African Diaspora (Posnansky 1984, 1999). He has warned us about misusing both the terms “traditional” and “African” in describing Diaspora artefacts. In attempting to find “Africanisms” in the ground, archaeologists are drawing on tenuous connections with an ill-defined and misinterpreted “African” material cultural heritage. Although some have heeded Posnansky's advice, many Diaspora archaeologists still make the same mistakes. They continue to be ignorant of the diversity of West and Central African cultures that were imported into the New World through slavery. Understanding these cultural differences is key to developing models that can explain the evidence archaeologists excavate on African slave sites in the Americas.

In this thesis, I take an alternative approach to the study of these sites in the New World. I address how European cultures affected enslaved Africans' *ethnicity, identity, and power relationships* through architecture, subsistence, and the law. The physical, cultural, and mental impacts that the various European enslavers had on individual slaves' lives and communities were pervasive, invasive and diverse. I have utilised a global comparative approach and some dimensions of Gell's notion of agency in examining these influences and how they have impacted the material cultural remains on Diaspora archaeology sites throughout the Americas. Within this comparative analysis, I have used St. Eustatius as a case study to test the efficacy of this methodology in discovering how slaves may have been treated differently in this cosmopolitan and ethnically diverse community. In the following discussion, I will reiterate the conclusions that I have drawn throughout this thesis regarding the effectiveness of this approach, the variations I have found in European cultural impacts, the potential archaeological repercussions of European dominance of enslaved Africans in the Americas, and the need for further studies regarding African sites in the Americas.

How did the Euro-ethnic identities of slave owners impact the lives of enslaved Africans in the New World in terms of restriction or encouragement of African cultural expression? In colonising the New World, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Danish societies each carried with them particular ethnic, cultural, and economic prerogatives that were manifested in their domination and exploitation of both

Africans and Native Americans. Forced to work within these new societies, many enslaved Africans adopted some cultural traits and adapted their own to form distinct but syncretic social structures. Ethnicity, identity, and power relations were all woven into unique cultural fabrics reflective of European, African and Native American influences. A nuanced and informed analysis of the archaeological record contributes to our understanding of the African cultures that developed during the slavery period. Next I recap what I have discovered about enslaved African life under each colonial power concluding with a discussion of St. Eustatius slavery in light of the nature of slavery under the other colonial powers.

Slaves in the Spanish colonies were integrated to a greater degree into the social, economic, and religious basis of colonial society. Outside of the Dutch islands, slaves in the Spanish colonies lived within a social, political and economic world that was much less restrictive for them than their French, Danish and British counterparts. Archaeological work has not been completed for the Spanish colonies regarding slavery. However, much can be conjectured based on documentary and photographic resources. It is expected that zooarchaeological evidence will indicate a diet dependant on both wild and domestic resources. Spanish slaves were encouraged to provide much of their own sustenance. The Spanish relationship with their labor force and indigenous peoples is reflected in the architecture used by slaves in the construction of their housing. Impermanent housing was used in all the colonies outside of Florida. Both wattle-and-daub and palm bark covered post-in-ground structures were used reflecting the influences of both Native American and European architectural forms. It seems that slaves also were permitted to organise their settlements how they liked as opposed to in systematically laid out villages. Thus, at least prior to the Cuban/Puerto Rican sugar boom in the mid-nineteenth century, slaves seem to have had relatively more freedom in village architecture and organization (Singleton 2001). Religion for slaves in the Spanish colonies was very much a syncretic blend of Catholicism and African beliefs. Catholics believed that by slaves overtly celebrating Saints' feast days they were at least recognising the spirit if not the letter of religious beliefs. For slaves, it is indubitable that they held the upper hand when it came to spiritual practices. Religious power was left in the hand of slaves although African beliefs were diluted by Catholic influences. As with the French, all of these Spanish concepts of ethnicity, identity and power were bound-up in laws implemented in the various colonies. The Spanish approach to manumission (the *coartacion*), punishment for slaves and religious practices were all

defined through the laws that in turn can be traced to Roman antecedents. Among the Spanish colonies it was the degree to which these laws were enforced that has had the greatest impact on slave life and economy. Archaeological evidence regarding slavery in the Spanish colonies should be forthcoming in the next few years. I believe that these archaeological remains will certainly provide clearer insights into what life was like for African slaves under the Spanish. These different avenues of evidence depict a slave society in which the slave was a very active participant in the creation of architecture, food production and religion. The result is that both African retentions and syncretism's are more likely to have survived than in- for example- Anglo ones.

Slavery in the English colonies has been more closely examined than for any other Euro-ethnic group. However, the focus has been on slaves owned by the elite that has presented a biased understanding of slavery within the Anglo colonial world. I have been able to determine some generalisations that are specific for slaves living in the English colonies that are manifested in both the historical and archaeological records. Diet for slaves in the English colonies was not just restricted by ecological conditions but by social and traditional perceptions as well. In English North America and Barbados, slaves were expected to supplement their protein diet utilising wild resources. In contrast, slaves on Jamaica, were restricted in their exploitation of wild game and had to rely upon their owners to provide adequate protein. Self-grown crops were used in addition to purchased provisions only in English North America and in Barbados, while in Jamaica; provisioning grounds tended by slaves occupied a much higher percentage of plantation area. Housing for slaves in both British North America and the British Caribbean was largely restricted to impermanent architecture (although as explained earlier, concepts of what is and is not "permanent" architecture is open to debate in light of a more global approach to historical archaeology—see discussion in **Chapter 7**). Plantation owners determined the layout of villages or 'quarters' areas. Slave villages were planned according to concepts of space that reinforced the power relationships between slave and slave owner. It was not until the colonisation of new areas (such as the Bahamas) and abolitionist pressures that more permanent architectural forms were used and even then it was only on plantations where owners could afford this additional investment. The law in the English colonies was largely based upon customs that developed on each island and colony. Laws were geared towards enforcing societal relationships among and between slaves and their owners. Altogether, slavery in the English colonies was among the most restrictive in the colonial period. As a result,

manifestations of slave resistance and expressions of slave identity and ethnicity are more covert or perhaps even non-existent. Many historical archaeologists believe that hidden in the archaeological record are patterns and objects that are potentially much more representative of slave attitudes and behaviours toward their owners and each other or that they actually represent slave agency at work. In understanding these meanings archaeologists must be careful to attempt to understand both “European” and “African” cultural influences or the nature of their manifestation. Under the more restrictive English slavery regimes, artefacts interpreted as symbolic of resistance or ascribed other meanings by archaeologists may not be the powerful statements they have come to be recognised as having. They may be instead, the last vestiges of “African” cultural expression before they were completely snuffed out by the dominant culture power—the English.

Enslaved Africans in the French colonies toiled within a complex political, economic and social structure that varied among islands and across Louisiana according to local traditions and attitudes. Attempts to homogenize slavery within the French realm through legislation largely failed. I expect that as additional archaeology is completed in both Louisiana and the French Caribbean many of the following generalizations will be proven correct. It is expected that the evidence for slave consumption in the French islands will indicate a less restrictive environment that encouraged more dependence on wild sources of protein and carbohydrates. In the Antebellum period, under Anglo-American governance, Louisiana slaves lived under more restrictive conditions influenced by planters from neighbouring states and planters who migrated from South Carolina and Georgia. Food rations as well as slave housing became more regimented further augmenting the status of planters and reinforcing identity on the plantations for both planters and slaves. It was in the French colonies that the mixing of Catholic and various African beliefs was strongest. The religious practices that developed on St. Dominigue and later in Louisiana were the most influential among all enslaved Africans. In both places, Catholic slave owners actively encouraged Catholic religious practices. However, the effect that this had on power relations between owners and their slaves was not as pronounced as that in the Protestant colonies. Both sides accepted the balance that developed between covert (African) and overt (Catholic) religious practices. The French *Code Noir* has become the best-known set of regulations governing slavery. Although it was well known, it was in practice, not stringently enforced. As a result there was a great deal of variation

in the treatment of slaves across the French colonies. Slave treatment was instead based upon economic and environmental exigencies to maximise profits—whether that be through “fair” or harsh treatment of slaves.

Danish slavery was modelled after English slavery in many ways. However, the economic and social structures developed by the Danish in relation to their African captives were unique. Slavery in the Danish islands came relatively late, and as a result was deeply influenced by the growing abolitionist movement in both Europe and the United States. Slaves were largely left to their own devices in providing their subsistence. Future excavations should uncover a diet composed mainly of wild sources of protein. Early slave housing was primarily impermanent consisting of wattle-and-daub, it was not until the early nineteenth century that barracks type housing was built on many plantations (similar to that found in Dutch Suriname). Danish Protestant churches restricted slave religious practices. However, it is likely that excavations will reveal independent and covert slave spiritual customs derived from African antecedents similar to those found in mainland British North America and Jamaica. Clearer African ties may be evident in the Danish islands, especially during the eighteenth century, due to the relatively unrestricted nature of slave life on these islands. Village design, pottery vessel forms, and religious artefacts may all provide evidence of a less restrictive life for slaves under the Danes.

Life for Dutch slaves varied according to the economic conditions found in each colony. In Suriname, few areas of plantations were set aside for slaves to produce their own provisions. In this sugar colony, special plantations were developed that grew provisions for slaves working on the sugar plantations. A similar situation developed in Curaçao where plantations were dedicated to cattle raising and provision growing in addition to cash crops. Differences are evident between these colonies in Dutch concepts of social space and power relations as reflected in housing forms. Housing organisation was more regimented in Suriname as dictated by Dutch perceptions of a labour force in a cash-crop economy. However, in Curaçao, slaves were permitted to organise villages according to their own spatial concepts. The architecture used in these villages was also more reflective of specific West African (possibly *Ibo*) ideals than European architectural forms. Thus, in Curaçao slaves were permitted more freedom of choice and expressions of ethnicity/identity. This concept is further reinforced by recent linguistic studies regarding the development of Papiamentu (Garrett 2004). The fact that an atmosphere existed in which a new Creole language (and identity) could

develop based upon Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and a number of African languages parallels the freedoms in architectural expression enjoyed by enslaved Africans on Curaçao.

The primary research question provides a solid backdrop to compare with slavery on St. Eustatius. In the introductory chapter I posed several research questions regarding slave life and economy on St. Eustatius that I believe can now be answered through the information analysed in this thesis. *In a predominantly mercantile economy, were slaves permitted to participate in ways that they could not have in colonies focussed primarily on sugar production? Did slaves actually establish their own regional or pan-Caribbean trading network as an underground economy?*

I believe that both archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that slaves were able to engage in Statia's mercantile economy on a level not found elsewhere in the New World. On other islands and on the American mainland, some slaves were active participants in marketplaces where they both bought and sold goods and agricultural products. In Louisiana, Jamaica, and Virginia historical and documentary evidence indicates both a localised and in many cases island-wide development of trade networks. However, in these areas, both the English and French slave owners restricted these activities according to cultural rules guided by their Euro-ethnic identities. Conversely, Statian slaves were active participants in not just an island marketplace, but also one that distributed goods regionally and internationally. The opportunity for slaves to act within this economic framework was a direct result of the cultural identification of the merchants on the island with Dutch economic ideals—making money through commerce was paramount. Economics defined agency within this context.

On St. Eustatius, trade was tax-free and was conducted within an ethnically diverse merchant economy. Much trade on St. Eustatius consisted of illegally imported goods that were resold for greater profit than could be obtained through the mercantilist economies of England, France, and Spain (economies where raw materials from colonies could only be refined or manufactured into finished products in the home country). As a result the entire economic and social structure of St. Eustatius was geared towards making merchants more affluent. The participation of slaves within this economic structure was crucial to its success and as a result the lives of slaves on Statia were much different than that which could be found on other islands or in other colonies.

The data suggest that slaves were active participants in this economy in a number of ways. First, archaeological evidence in the form of ceramics indicates that St. Eustatius slaves were importers and likely exporters of pottery (and possibly their contents) made on the island. Petrographic analysis and subsequent comparison of ceramics excavated on St. Eustatius to those recovered from archaeological sites on Antigua, Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Croix indicates that there was an earthenware trading connection between these islands and St. Eustatius. The petrographic analysis of ceramics indicates that each island had its indigenous pottery production industry and that some of these ceramics made their way to St. Eustatius. It is possible that slave owners or other merchants were the ones who did the actual trading. However, it remains that slaves were the producers of this commodity and as elsewhere, likely derived some profit from it as the laws passed on St. Eustatius are clearly geared towards regulating trade by slaves and Olaudah Equiano explicitly states that he made profits from his trading activities through St. Eustatius. This is the first time that an international, pan-regional exchange network for any slave products outside of the agricultural realm has ever been indicated. Over and over the documentary evidence refers to the participation of slaves in the merchant economy of St. Eustatius. Although the documents do not specifically mention trade in pottery this does not mean that there was no trade occurring. As mentioned above, the trade on St. Eustatius was vast, largely illegal, and thus poorly recorded outside of official government documents. Previous archaeological work has proven the relative affluence of Statian merchants and their ostentatious displays of purchasing power. The evidence from the ceramic trade has opened a small window into the lives of Statian slaves. Documentary evidence also indicates that slaves were willing to sell almost anything. The ability to procure a very diverse array of products to sell ranging from agricultural produce to gold and silver work indicates an intimate integration of slaves into the heady economic transactions found on the island during its heyday. Finally, slaves were also commonly crewmembers on trading vessels—a unique situation rarely experienced by most slaves in the New World. The opportunities for slaves to conclude transactions of their own must have presented themselves on a regular basis under these conditions. These facts, in conjunction with descriptions left by slaves such as Olaudah Equiano, prove beyond doubt that the Statian slaves enjoyed economic freedoms rarely found among slaves living within other European slave regimes.

Inter-island trading vessels used slaves in their crews, and sometimes even with a slave as captain of the boat. This also indicates the type of relationship that existed among some St. Eustatius slaves and their owners. Both the archaeological record and documents indicate a strong participation of slaves in a fishing economy. Faunal remains from both the Pleasures plantation and the Duinkerck House indicate a high proportion of fish in the residents diet. Although the fish bones disposed of at both sites may be reflective of the slave owner's diet, the fact remains that Statian slaves were avid fishermen. Laws were passed regulating this industry with no mention of non-slave participants as in other aspects of the merchant economy. The fishing industry in combination with local ceramic production and the sales of agricultural products all combined to provide Statian slaves with a substantial contribution to the local and regional economy. As a result, self-purchase was common on Statia. I have yet to precisely quantify this process but suffice it to say that the documentary record indicates that both manumission and self-purchase were not uncommon on St. Eustatius. The funding for self-purchase was probably much more easily earned by slaves in this merchant economy than those living in purely agricultural environments.

How was the landscape on Dutch sugar plantations viewed differently than that on islands possessed by other nations? Did they arrange their living space in a similar manner or did the fact that they were merchants and Dutch make their landscape perspective or settlement layout unique? Did Dutch views on slavery dictate where slaves lived and worked in relation to the plantation owners? In addition, did slave life differ on St. Eustatius from that found at Dutch colonies in other parts of the world?

Although slave owners on St. Eustatius hailed from a variety of nations, those that owned and operated plantations on the island had a similar outlook regarding slavery and one that was unique to Statia (and thus one that could not necessarily be called "Dutch"). On Statia, plantations were designed for two primary purposes. First, to process illegal sugar for re-export and second, to grow provisions for re-supplying ships and for slaves on other islands. Although some sugar was grown on the island, those slaves living and working on St. Eustatius plantations led much different lives to those on other islands and on the American mainland. Most slaves were housed in close proximity to the sugar processing and distillation facilities on the plantations. It is likely that many of these slaves were actually involved in transporting raw sugar from the port to the plantation and then rum back down to Oranjestad harbour. Plantations used for provisioning also had a different daily routine and one that was substantially

less arduous than that found on the sugar estates of say, St. Domingue, Jamaica or Suriname. The percentage of plantations dedicated to provisioning was much higher on St. Eustatius than other locations further reinforcing the different lifestyle of Statian slaves. Documentary and photographic evidence indicates that a variety of construction techniques were utilised for slave housing in the Dutch Antilles. On both Bonaire and Curaçao, slave-housing design derived from a blend of several European and West African antecedents. In contrast, on St. Eustatius, it seems that everything from grass huts to substantial wooden structures were used to house slaves. It is probable that the way slaves were housed was directly reflective of the economic status of their owners. Social structure of the island was geared toward ostentatious displays of wealth whenever possible, whether it was through ballrooms with silk wallpaper and chandeliers or wooden slave houses with cedar shingles. The economic position of Statia is also reflected in how people of African descent lived after emancipation. In contrast to other islands, with the collapse of the economy (in this case a primarily merchant economy), former slaves rapidly moved to urban residences abandoned by white owners when they left the island. In other economies, former slaves were restricted in their movements as they were still tied to the land either as tenant farmers or due to their reliance on a subsistence economy. On other islands then, rural architecture remained relatively intact until the post-World War II era and has been clearly documented in the photographic record. On St. Eustatius, very little if any rural architecture survived past the emancipation period. Former slave homes were abandoned in favour of the more substantial housing of Oranjestad.

However, Dutch views on slavery did dictate where slaves lived in relation to slave owners. As found in other colonies, slaves working in the agricultural realm lived in separate housing in closer proximity to the industrial areas of the plantation than to the plantation owner. This is illustrated at both the Pleasures Estate and English Quarter where the slaves were in fact housed on the opposite side of the industrial works. This also provides an insight into slave owner perceptions of power and control. With the industrial complex lying between owner residences and slave homes, surveillance of the slaves' home lives was more limited. Owners could have, as was found elsewhere, placed slave housing in an area that was more easily observed so as to take advantage of the power over body derived from Bentham's and Foucault's panopticism. However, the owners may have felt no need to constantly watch their slaves due to the size of Statia. Even today, crime is very low due solely to the fact that everyone on the island

knows everyone else and that little can occur without one person or other observing what is happening. In the eighteenth century with a population that was at least triple what the current population is, the social environment would have been very much like living in a goldfish bowl. As a result, I believe that slaves enjoyed a much different physical and social environment than those living on other islands. On Statia, slaves moved between the plantations and throughout the trading district with relative ease. Laws regulated trade by slaves but did not prohibit it and a slave only needed a pass to move about at night--not necessarily during the day as in other slave societies.

How diverse were the slave laws developed in the colonial Americas? In what unique ways did St. Eustatius residents approach the governance of their slave population? What were the social and economic freedoms that slaves enjoyed in this legal framework?

In all slaveholding societies, laws governing slavery moved from being less to more restrictive as these societies got closer to emancipating their slaves. As with Native American populations, slaves living in the Spanish colonial societies were integrated into European families much more commonly than in other places with the possible exception of Louisiana. Even so, in the Spanish colonies, slavery continued for a much longer period than in most other areas once the yoke of colonial rule was thrown off. Slavery became much more brutal and slave laws separating African peoples from their masters became more prevalent. Laws in the French colonies were similar. The *Code Noir* spelled out specific behavioural patterns on the parts of both slave owners and slaves. Acting within this context, both parties still took advantage of every opportunity to improve their material condition--masters exploited slaves and slaves made use of whatever means they had to help their families. Archaeological work in Louisiana has shown that those freed slaves who purchased and used slave labour took on the economic and social patterns of their former owners and attempted to minimize any former African traditions that they may have had. Slave laws in the seventeenth century British colonies protected slaves from abuse by masters and slaves enjoyed more favourable social conditions than they would as the slavery period continued. Artefacts from British colonial slave sites indicate surreptitious activities by slaves to improve their material and social conditions.

Slave laws on St. Eustatius were mainly geared towards defining slaves roles within the economic engine of the island--the merchant trade. Other laws were used to inhibit behaviours not viewed as being conducive to smooth social functioning--such as

galloping through the streets on horseback and waving swords and firing guns. I believe that the integrated nature of slave society with that of the slave owners may have produced an environment in which there was little pressure for the retention of many African social practices. The more open society found on St. Eustatius encouraged slave participation in Christian religious practises serving to stamp-out African ones. In fact, slaves were more active in the Methodist and Catholic faiths on the island than the slave owners. Black Harry—a former Statian slave, even became one of Methodism's most celebrated evangelists (Stevens and Peck 1869)! Further archaeological work definitely needs to be conducted on slave residences in search of religious practices hidden from owners. However, it seems that the more open society found on St. Eustatius resulted in a more complete destruction of African cultural heritage than in the most restrictive of slave communities. As with residents from other European nations, African identity and ethnicity were replaced by a uniquely Statian one.

It may seem that I am describing an almost idyllic situation for slaves on St. Eustatius. However, the slaves of St. Eustatius were not happy with their situation. Runaways occurred here as they did in all other slave societies. Again however, the unique relationship between Statian owners and slaves is expressed even in this context. As described in Chapter 4, runaway advertisements published in the *St. Eustatius Gazette* were almost unique in all of the slave owning societies of the colonial period. These documents indicate that 1) at least some slaves were literate and 2) that slave owners felt that they had a higher probability for their property to be returned to them through consensual means rather than through more coercive threats or actions.

In summary, all of the above evidence presents a unique position for both slaves and enslavers on St. Eustatius regarding power relations. Slaves provided the labour in the warehouses, for unloading and loading ships, in running the day-to-day services and businesses within the city of Oranjestad, and on the plantations. Slave owners derived great wealth from these activities while slaves were presented with unique opportunities to earn their freedom either through self-purchase or good service to their owners. Economic, social, religious and physical freedoms were enjoyed by Statian slaves that could not be found in any other slave-based economic situation during the colonial period. The world that St. Eustatius slaves inhabited was unique.

I believe that there is a tendency among historical archaeologists to view their particular site, region or colony in isolation. This insular perspective is reinforced by several

factors. First, historical archaeologists rarely venture outside their particular region or area of expertise during the course of their careers to draw upon an array of broader cultural experiences. Second, and this is particularly true of both plantation and island based historical archaeologists, the bounded and static nature of archaeological sites encourages an introspective view. However, during the colonial period, islands and plantations were far from a static homogeneity. It was rare for a West Indian island to enjoy more than a decade or two without a transfer to another colonial power through war or peace. Islands are classified as “French”, “English”, “Danish” or “Dutch” based on which country either last owned them or which country owned them for the majority of their modern existence. Colonial communities were transient by definition—people either migrated from Europe or were brought forcibly from Africa to colonise these areas. In reality, ideas, goods, and people perpetually moved among these places across a complex web of social, political, and economic realities. These realities defined who was a slave and who enslaved, when slaves became free and when remained enslaved, and what economic, religious, social conditions prevailed in particular areas. For over half a century during the colonial era, St. Eustatius was a prime mover of goods and people among the American colonies. The unique position that it held provided a truly unique context for enslaved Africans to live out their lives. It has only been through a *global* comparative approach that the nature of Statian slavery has come to be understood more completely.

Appendix I

Slave Laws on St. Maarten and St. Eustatius

ST EUSTATIUS

19 *Instruction for J. Stevens and J. Stalperts, First and Second Commanders of St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Maarten.*

28 August 1721, Middleburg

ARA WIC 771 F° 6

(Articles 1-20 deal with other items)

21. The aforementioned Commanders shall see to it that the repairs of the fort on St. Eustatius by the slaves of the burgers and rural residents, who shall come around there for that purpose, wherefore the Company will be obliged to reimburse the costs of the burghers and rural residents.

26 *Edict. On export regulations.*

29 October/2 November 1755

ARA WIC 623 p. 704

We Jan de Windt governor of the island of St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Maarten, representing their High Mightinesses the Gentlemen States General of the United Netherlands, together with Noble Great Honourable Gentlemen Directors of the Dutch West Indies Company of this land, together with the Honourable Gentlemen Council of these islands.

All those that these shall hear these lessons (greetings);

Do be aware that we pursuant to the orders of our gentlemen masters in order to support our trade and navigation, we have made good and placed a ban on, and equally we interdict and forbid now and in the future the trade in slaves from foreign nations or those islands which belonging to other nations, all slaves found to be contrary to these shall be confiscated.

36 *Proclamations made public by the English and accepted on St. Eustatius (1-7, 9-10, 12-37 other things)*

6 February-24 March 1781

ARA WIC 1309 (no page numbers) (English and Dutch Text)

8. Headquarters 17th February 1781

Each resident in the town and the country shall upon oath hand over a true list of their slaves, so that the capable number is then known, and that then in the service of king's requisition, daily be permitted to be delivered to work.

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11. Headquarters 18th February 1781

All the male negroes in condition to work shall assemble tomorrow morning at the shot of the fort, the same for the city and country.

38. St. Eustatius 24 March 1781

All negroes and mulattoes which are seen after eight o'clock on the street shall be placed on board the Kings ship captive while recovering. No white inhabitants after that hour should appear without a lantern.

38 *Ordinance. All named citizens are compelled during 14 mornings to have qualified slaves with tools and provisions available to be used for repair of the defensive works and "other necessary field labourers" on a penalty of five pesos for each healthy negro.*

ARA OASE 122 no 3.

49 *Proclamation. It is forbidden to trade sugar at the sale at the auction, on upon the punishment of a fine for whites and free negroes and a lashing for male slaves and female slaves.*

12 June 1782

ARA OASE 123 no 14

The 20 February 1793 and 7 March, no 90

50 *Proclamation. It is forbidden to set off fireworks and noisemakers.*

1782 December 24

ARA OASE 123 no 17

Everyone one and all, whites, negroes, and mulattos, it is now forbidden for fireworks, and noisemakers to be sold much less set off at anytime, either in the day or night. Also, it is forbidden to make noise in the street with noisemakers, either with shouting, drums, or anything similar under any pretext of great happiness, on the penalty of three hundred pesos with respect to the elder's children who do not obey are answerable to their negroes or mulattos who should hand over a strict punishment.

55 *Ordinance. Stipulations with relation to slaves.*

22 October 1783

ARA OASE 124 no 12

For all the inhabitants of these islands, owners or managers having some houses, shops, or kettle rooms, are prevented with these proscriptions from hiring out any negroes or negresses, mulattos or mulattas other than those that are their slaves, and it is

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ordered in this law, upon pain of a fine of twenty-five pesos with respect to each time, beginning on the next Monday.

Also regarding all kinds of slaves, it is forbidden for them to be about with knives or any other muskets or to bear fire while walking around in the street or to assemble in making noise, also sitting on horses, much less with these (horses) running wild through town or in the country riding or at a walk, and it is ordered to behave with respect towards the whites, on pain of getting a severe whipping.

Thus passed in the Council of St. Eustatius on 22 October 1783. The ordinance of the same. Pieter Ouckama interim secretary.

57 Ordinance. Revision of Edicts.

17 February 1784

ARA OASE 125 no 21

An ditto (ordinance) from 15 December 1781 prohibiting slaves from being out after nine o'clock in the evening in the street, unless they have a lantern and a card provided from their master or mistress, on pain of receiving a harsh whipping.

66 Ordinance. Slaves not permitted to ride horses, unless they are serving by bearing the reins.

9 April 1785

ARA OASE 126, no 9

69 Free Negroes and coloureds obliged to bear a red ribbon on the breast.

30 June 1785

ARA OASE 24 no 10

We Governor and council of these islands do hereby announce that during the day insults were given and licentiousness by the negroes and coloureds in the square treatment/ that is often not respectable towards whites all things considered, which in this land of evil results/consequences be able his in on this subject be willing to be expected.

It is so decreed and ordered that from now on all free negroes, sambos, and mulattos, both male and female genders alike are to wear as a sign of their freedom a red ribbon on their breast, and that those who are slaves are seriously forbidden this privilege in bearing a similar red ribbon on their breast on their free day, transgressors without their legal papers will be punished, authorised and qualified by these our tax council in the Gentleman Mr. J. L ter Hoeven Esq. And through these this ordinance is published and executed for the common welfare.

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This is hereby resolved in this council meeting on St. Eustatius on the 30 June 1785. The ordinance of the same. Herman Brouwer secretary. Published and affixed.

72 *Published. So that the waterworks on the Upper-town work properly run for longer, people are obliged to make more negroes available weekly with a broadsword, tub or shell, on penalty of a find of a peso.*

27 May 1786

ARA OASE 2 (not paginated)

78 *Proclamation. Trade by Slaves.*

1790 January 20

ARA GASE 3 (not paginated).

See 1798 July 18, no 109.

Thus, the Governor and Council of these islands for some time having noticed that recently stolen goods and also poultry- and other cattle have been brought to be sold by the slaves and that also they have been sold by whites as well as people of the colour, all to as much disadvantage as possible to the good residents around here. So is the that Governor and Council with foreknowledge of their

Noble Mightinesses have at this present time and place being Gentlemen Directors of his Highness with the present decree directs that one and all as of now and from this day forward, no slaves or their partners will be permitted to sell poultry or cattle, unless such slaves have prior permission in a written list marked by the owner of the slave whereupon the quality and quantity of the goods is specified as well as the number of cattle, and those found in the trading cattle or auctioning them without a written list marked by quantity and quality shall have those goods confiscated and the auctioneers will be punished, moreover those found selling cattle without written permission of their masters shall pay a fine of twenty-five pesos each time. This is to be read at the front of the weigh-house after a ringing of bells and then to posted up in both the English and French languages along with a drum-beat. Also the sheriff's bailiff shall have a copy so they may take it to the plantations to communicate its contents and then an authenticated copy to the Secretary shall also be made.

81 *Proclamation. Writing on paper a list of the relationships of slaves with a detailed account of Names, Age, and Race. Penalty of a fine of 100 pesos and seizure if not provided with this information on slaves. Established under oath.*

1790 December 1/4/5/6

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ARA OASE 25 no 5 (Dutch and English Text) (See also St. Maarten no 167).

Published again: 1791 December 24/26/27, OASE 25 no 20; 1792 December 29, OASE 25 no 44; 1794 January 10/11, GASE 25 no 74; 1795 January 9, OASE 25 no 93; 1801 June 1, OASE 81 p. 32 ; 1802 January 3, GASE 81 p. 46.

1802 February 17, OASE 81 p. 50 (repeated regarding inaccurate statements of return).

1803 March 24, OASE 81 p. 96 (fine not fixed).

1803 April 21, OASE 81 p. 102 (repeated admonition).

1808 April 7, GASE 82 p. 124 (fine of 25 ps.).

1808 December 15, OASE 82 p. 139 (surrender of lists of relations of slaves younger than 16, those up to 60, and those older than 60); newly published

1) Same opening in no 81.

2) this/these order/decreet/ordinance is through/by ons not/rivet found again.

published: 1810 April 19, OASE 82 p. 169 .

1809 March 23, QASE 82 p. 148 (handing in of lists of slaves younger than 12 years).

1811 April 11, OASE 82 p. 197 (handing-in of lists of slave relations with mention of names and ages);

published anew: 1812 April 9, GASE 82 p. 215 ; 1813 April 8, GASE 82 p. 229 ; 1814 April 28, GASE 82 p. 237 .

See 1776 November 24, no 31 that 1801 June 18, no 119.

Ordinance that directs with these upon each and every resident. Both whites and people of colour, of what rank or condition of service they might be, before the first of January 1700 and ninety to the secretary of these islands are to present a precise list, written on paper, of the family, as well as their slaves, presently on this island, their business or occupation, so that a register of marrons may be made, with a detailed accounting of age, race, sex, youths, girls and children, or if they are only on the island for a period then they should register their marrons as well, so that after their name they place a register of their marrons, with details of age, race, sex, youths, girls or children.

So that to whom these apply, they should appear before the local secretary when they are sitting in the morning between eight and twelve or in the afternoon between three until six o'clock, with the exception of Saturdays; by the next first of January on penalty of a fine of one hundred pieces of eight and moreover confiscation of such slaves that are found to be his. Moreover each and everyone to whom this applies shall be required to provide a list under solemn oath to corroborate that these were made in good faith and devoid of the least concealment or deception to be made upon the authorities. And so that no one can feign ignorance these presents shall be published and posted up, in an identical fashion in the English language as is customary.

Thus done *in curia* in 't front Orange upon St. Eustatius Wednesday first December 1700 ninety.

By the High Noble Masters Heer PIETER ANTHONY GODIN, Governor that all/every/each the Noble Honourable Gentlemen Council.

By Decree of same. HERMAN BROUWER, Secretary.

This, the 4 December 1790 after the drum-beat everywhere, So in the town and also around the Bay 1), that Sunday the 5th ditto in the church by NICOLAAS EILARD MULDERUS published that the 6th So in the Dutch as well as English Language per copias allowed to be posted up HERMAN BROUWER Secretary.

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90 *Banning the sale of slaves' Sugarcane.*

1793 February 20/March 7

ARA GASE 25 no 47.

A New Public Proclamation: 1802 February 10, GASE 81 P. 49 .

1803 March 24, GASE 81 p. 97 (prohibition of the cutting off the top of sugarcane to sell for animal consumption). Any breach of the prohibition will result in a fine of 25 pesos or if a slave, they will be flogged in Ft. Hollandia. Slaves with sugarcane may be brought directly to the fort (even by slaves) .

See 1782 June 12, no 49 and 1811 February 28, no 188.

We Interim Governor and Council of these islands.

To whom all these presents will take notice, listen or read—greetings; We have noticed how in the evenings slaves have been clandestinely coming into the city from their plantations where they have stolen sugarcane to hawk about and sell it and that as a result, it has made the harvest irregular to the extent that it has caused severe harm and prejudice to planters who are now not able to provide the amount that they planned for, so that today it is our good intention to change this practice, wherefore everyone without distinction must stop purchasing sugarcane from slaves, on pain of a fine of fifty pieces of eight for the white sutlers, that those found with topped sugarcane shall have to pay and sit in the fort for three days subsisting on bread and water, and to those slaves found guilty of such a thing, they shall have the same done to them, and those who have been reported to the Head of Revenue, shall be severely cart-whipped at the fort, also with the permission of the Interim Governor and Council every good white resident should also likewise try to discover any white sutlers or free people of colour in the market with such sugarcane whether whole or topped, and if they should try to scatter on the road, in order to capture them they should immediately report them and any knowledge thereof to the Head of Revenue, and finally the bailiff and other servants of justice should also be vigilant.

In order that nobody can claim to be ignorant, this will become a proper Public Proclamation be being posted in the customary place.

Thus adjudged *in curia* in 't fort Orange on St. Eustatius Wednesday the 20 February 1793 by the Gentlemen Interim Governor and Council and summarized the 28 ditto, *praesentibus ut supra*. In ordinance of same. HERMAN BROUWER Secretary. By N. E. MULDERUS on the stroke of the clock Public Proclamation of the front steps of the Council house the 7 March 1793 and continued on the 2 ditto affected.

97 *That residents for one day per week slaves must be made available for public work, and from the 30th July for three weeks and double the number should be available for public works.*

26 July 1793

ARA OASE 25 no 64.

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103 *Proclamation and Ordinance. Measures in connection with the defence.*

21 April 1795

ARA OASE 25 no 98

1-3 Other things

4. All free coloured residents shall likewise morning through the mid-day for four hours in Fort Orange appear round the signal in companies likewise to do formations (drills).

104 *Proclamation. Playing at dice and Gambling by Slaves.*

1797 July 4

ARA OASE 26 no 4.

See 1784 August 4, no 59.

As there have been sundry complaints taking place related to gambling and gaming by slaves, at this time here as it has greatly come into vogue thereby frequently resulting in unpleasantnesses and greatly frustrating the slaves' work, which has given great prejudices to their owners.

So it is that the Captain Commandeer and Council of these islands so it is desired, indications provide that without distinction every slave who plays at dice, cards or any other game whatever, if caught, whether in the town, in the country, or any other place where this might come to pass, they will be punished.

Equally, everyone, whether white or free people, likewise are forbidden to play at dice or cards with slaves or any other game or to encourage them for that purpose by providing them a place to do so, either in their houses, yards or otherwise, and if that is the case they will be punished.

In order that no one can claim to be ignorant, this proclamation will be published and affected in the customary place.

Thus done by return on St. Eustatius Tuesday the 4th of July 1797. By the Captain Commandant D. RODA and Council L. GODET, H. SAMPSON and L. J. HOLM. To order same. HENDRIK WILLEM PANDT first confirmed by oath Clerk, Interim Secretary.

109 *Proclamation. Trade By Slaves.*

1798 July 18

ARA QASE 26 no 21.

See 1790 January 20, no 78 and 1811 August 20, no 191.

Captain Commandant and Council of these islands with the Earnest Burghers have found that in spite of their proclamations of 20 January 1790 and 21 October 1795

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¹⁾, whereby they have defined what merchantmen may be, and also that poultry and cattle may not be sold at auction unless the auctioneer has seen the list signed by the slave's owner, whereupon the name and quantity and quality of goods must be provided. An extension of that of 9 August 1796 ¹⁾ which was a prohibition of slaves selling old boarding, fences of iron work, whether if such things are complete or broken they, in order to purchase such a things whether broken or complete, slaves must have prior permission in writing signed by the slave's owner.

Thus, the Captain Commandant and Council, to maintain good order and policy, towards the public welfare and for the prevention of such similar crimes, it is hereby judged by these presents all heretofore above mentioned proclamations inhereerende. Again, it is directed that each and everyone one and the same including slaves may not be permitted

1) This proclamation was not found by us again.

1) This proclamation was not found by us again.

to take the woodwork or iron work aforesaid, no trade of this sort is permitted, and neither furniture, gold or silver-ware or other household effects, poultry- or other cattle shall be sold, unless such slaves shall also have a prior written list, signed by the owner or lessee of the slave, on which is listed the above mentioned items by quantity and condition; on pain that the above mentioned old woodwork, iron fence work, goods, trade, furniture, gold or silver-ware or other household effects, poultry- or other cattle shall be confiscated in addition to a fine of one hundred pieces of eight for the tenant who provided such goods to slaves to sell, half will go to the informer and the other half to the poor and the slaves of others who may be orphans, persons found to be involved in these disagreeable businesses that have old boarding, iron pickets, goods, trade, furniture, gold or silver-ware or other household effects, poultry- or other stolen cattle; also those slaves who are found to have in their possession might become/grow/go/fall only/soles/unique old boarding/made of boards, old boarding, iron pickets, goods, trade, furniture, gold or silver-ware or other household effects, poultry- or other stolen cattle without the abovementioned register or ticket shall have to forfeit one hundred pieces of eight.

And Whereas daily more and more there is to be found word that there is to the universal injury and abundant pillaging committed upon buildings, both along the Bay and up on the mountain, yea and even some houses are completely ruined and broken, thus damaging or demolishing of houses or the fencing enclosing them is strictly forbidden, upon pain that the perpetrator or perpetrators when discovered, will be punished according to the proclamations of the land.

In expanding their proclamation of 9 August 1796, it is also forbidden that every no shipper or any other person whatever may not carry away from this island old boarding, iron pickets, whether or not such things are broken or complete, or they may not purchase or carry such items, unless the captain has prior written permission from the head of these islands, on pain of fine of five-hundred pieces of eight, with half to the informer and other half for the poor.

In order that noone can claim to be ignorant of these, this will be a Public Proclamation

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and will be placed in areas where people involved in such things habituate.

Thus — — —

110 *Proclamation. Price of beef. Owners are obliged to maintain Sick and Maimed slaves.*

1798 August 22

ARA GASE 26 no 23.

A New Public Proclamation: 1801 June 1, OASE 81 p. 31 (prices of meat).

See 1797 September 14, no 106 (meat), 1800 May 7, no 114 (meat) and 1801 May 26, no 118 (infectious illnesses).

Whereas a new application be done on account of the high price of meat.

Thus the Captain Commandant and Council annul the proclamation dated 14th September of the previous year regarding the stipulated price on oxen, calves-, sheep-, lamb- and pork be it adjudged, and it is desired, each and every person conduct themselves according to this.

Thus put into place the prices of meat set forth in the list below specified, take notice:

beef per lb st. 13

veal „ „ „ „ 15

mutton, „ „ „ „ 15

pork „ „ „ „ 9

lamb „ „ „ „ 12

all against good Dutch weight.

Each and every shopkeeper is also warned, as well as those who sell in auctions, they must use proper Spanish piastres and weights, on pain that violators and such like will each time incur a fine of 25 pesos, it applies all types.

Equally to me the Captain Commandant and the Council we regret that we have perceived that every day slaves, as well as cripples, the maimed lepers and others suffering from infectious illnesses, are caused to be out on the public streets and paths due to a lack of support and they are thus frequently obliged to steal things from land that they do not belong on.

Thus it is the desire of the Captain Commandant and Council these islands aforementioned to prevent these evil events, all each owners or those that such lame, maimed, leprous or otherwise infected slaves may represent, are hereby warned and charged that they must take care of and support and keep from public roads such slaves, on pain that such slaves will be kept by the government at the cost of the owner or those that the slave represents.

118 *Proclamation. Measures to counter contagious sicknesses.*

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26th May 1801

ARA OASE 81 p 30

Whereas several persons having the leprosy or other infectious diseases, show themselves daily in the public roads and the consequences of which might be detrimental to the community.

The Commandant and Council being desirous to prevent the same have thought it highly necessary to order that no white or free colour'd persons having the leprosy or labouring under any infectious diseases, shall be allow'd to walk or show themselves in the public roads or streets. It is also ordered that all owners, proprietors of slaves or those who might have such slaves having the above mentioned diseases in their care, shall not permit any of them to walk or show themselves in the public roads or streets, but to keep them in such retired places so as to prevent any infection and to provide them with the necessaries of life, on penalty that if such slaves should be found in the public roads or streets the owner or those who have the care of them shall be fin'd every time the sum of five pieces of eight.

Done in court held at St. Eustatius the 26th of may 1801. By the Commandant and Council aforesaid. By orders of the same 1).

119 Proclamation. Head (Poll) tax.

18 June 1801

ARA OASE 81 p. 33

Commandant and Council have thought it necessary to resolve as they do by these presents to lay a tax of two bitts on every head of whites, free and slaves of every denomination whatever, which will be received by two of the councillors who will assemble at the usual meeting place every day of the ensuing week, from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven, and should any person or persons be backward in not paying their proportion, the marshal will call on such delinquents for the same together for one piece of eight, being the amount of his fee.

124 Proclamation. Seeing that negro and mulatto children and other slaves are riding (on horseback) in the streets in improper ways with danger for accidents, slaves are not allowed to be riding/driving on the streets. In the town, free roaming pigs will be killed.

8 April 1802

ARA OASE 81 p. 53

129 Proclamation. Forbidding foreign negroes on the island without permission.

4 November 1802

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ARA OASE 81 p. 60

Whereas some persons have lately, contrary to an act made by the government of this island in the year 1755, introduced in this island some foreign Negroes without having given due notice of it previous to their being banded to the commander in chief and whereas the Negroes that have lately been clandestinely imported here whereof description so as to make their stay in this island dangerous to the colony at large.

For which reasons Commandant and Council, endeavoring to promote the welfare and tranquility of the planters and inhabitants of this island, have thought it unavoidable necessary to order said Negroes to be sent off and to be returned from whence they came, in order to prevent for the future similar acts which may prove destructive to the community.

Commandant and Council renewing said act of 1755 forbid, so as they do forbid by these presents in the most serious manner the importation of any foreign Negroes or particularly French Negroes or any other coloured people of that description, on the penalty against those who imports them as also against those who do receive them of pesos 500 for each Negroes or any colour'd persons, confiscation of the vessel in which they are imported 1) and three months imprisonment for the captain or master.

Thus — — —

134 *Proclamation. Ban on Slaves carrying guns. Prohibition for slaves carrying muskets and shooting off fireworks.*

1802 December 30

ARA OASE 81 p. 79.

See 1783 October 22, no 55 (carrying guns), 1802 December 22, no 133 (fireworks) and 1805 October 15, no 165 (musket firing).

We ask this, with the knowledge of various planters and other slave owners, or those acting under the pretext of watching plantations or other properties, that their slaves who are supplied with shotguns for this purpose due to the several examples and bad consequences of slaves having weapons and to keep the peace and security in this island:

Thus it is that in these well-founded decrees and statutes, that from this day forward no-one, may be permitted, no matter what the pretext might be, to supply slaves with shotguns or to allow as has become the custom slaves to use shotguns, not only are they not permitted this but they are obliged to prevent it, on pain of a forfeit of two hundred pieces of eight, and those slaves who violate this decree and are found with shotguns without knowledge of their owners will suffer corporal punishment.

With this proclamation it is once again repeated that it is forbidden to fire shotguns, firecrackers, or other such similar devices dated as stated in the proclamation from the 22nd of December.

Ordered that———

138 *Proclamation. Forbidding slave houses to be hired or leased. Or be punished with a fine of 25 pesos.*

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8 March 1803

ARA OASE 81 p. 94

166 *Notification. Coloureds are obliged to be supplied with permits.*

1805 December 2

ARA OASE 82 p. 67.

See 1803 March 24, no 140 and 1806 February 20, no 168.

Thus, on account of the Government secretary of these islands having seen the exhibition of permits by many people of colour without proper manumission papers being able to be produced, which is absolutely contrary with the customs of this island.

Thus, it is that the Government because of such people of colour, who are not in possession of proper government permits, must be supplied with proper permits within a period of fourteen days from now.

In this way, those lacking permits shall loose their freedom.

Actum — — —

167 *Proclamation. Neither straw huts or huts covered in straw are permitted to be built near the city due to the risk of fire.*

And be it obliged that those existing houses, within eight days, must be pulled down and rebuilt alone at a secure distance from the city.

Thus made, on a punishment of a fine of 500 Pesos.

1806 January 30/February 1

ARA QASE 82 p. 73.

168 *Proclamation. Regulations regarding Manumission.*

1806 February 20

ARA OASE 82 p. 74.

See 1805 December 2, no 166.

We are aware that in this time many people have plunged into debt, and that these slaves are a prejudice to their creditors, prior to this time the Government has not been concerned with the personal business and circumstances of every person, and also a good many slaves (that are) freed are many times without a decent means to support themselves in decent conditions and as a result some are in turn an inconvenience for the public.

Thus, we are against these things and it is our desire that these orders and statutes be

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established, by these orders and statutes whenever anyone releases their slaves from their control, they are required to make a statement to the secretary of these islands, this information must be provided within a period of three weeks, if no-one comes forward within this time period who is opposed to the release of the slave or slaves the slave or slaves will be free as long as they are able to maintain themselves in a decent condition or before they are allowed to be freed a guarantee that they will be maintained in a decent condition must be made, or if a guarantee cannot be made then those freed slave or slaves may not live here, at the conclusion of the time period and those slaves who wish to remain and establish themselves and settle here, when the heretofore definitions have been satisfied, they are free people who may establish themselves at this place.

Done and ordered ———

169 Proclamation. Prohibition on the maltreatment of slaves belonging to others.

1806 April 17

ARA OASE 82 p. 78.

We have become aware that there are some individuals who have been frequently beating their slaves for the sole purpose of provocation, and to whom they do not belong.

Thus it is our desire to prevent this with well-founded decrees and statutes, we hereby order and decree that henceforth no one is permitted to strike or mal-treat a slave or slaves on their own private authority, on pain of a fine of 15 pieces of eight, this applies as well to unpleasant behaviour, this shall only apply to those who have been refused by the owner of the slave or slaves, the offended party must come to the tax office to complain regarding the treatment of their slave or slaves and they must produce evidence that the particular slave or slaves were grossly abused without provocation, the aforementioned fine will only be applied when such provocation is evident.

Done and ordered ———

171 Proclamation. Prohibition regarding the casting of stones against houses. Penalty of a fine of 1.100 pesos, whereof one third goes to the informer, and for slaves corporal punishment. If the penalty is not payable then "solitary confinement" for three weeks, whereof the last 8 days is on water and bread, followed by banishment.

1806 November 27

ARA QASE 82 p. 91.

172 Proclamation. Owners or residents of houses and properties are obliged to make available for several days a number of slaves with mattocks, buckets or shovels to clean both the "Old and New Path", public drains, and pieces of land belonging to the Batavian Republic situated in the upper-town, on penalty of a fine of two pesos per Negro that they were supposed to provide.

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1807 March 12

ARA QASE 82 p. 99 (joined by posting a list of those people that are obligated to provide slaves).

179 *Proclamation. Forbidding military men from procuring drinks (alcoholic)*

12 July 1810

ARA OASE 82 p. 175

Whereas many men belonging to the garrison in this island have given themselves to drink spirituous liquors to an excess of which several persons occupying themselves in the line of retailing rum and other spirituous liquors are mostly the cause of and notwithstanding all former Proclamations still attempt to sell such kind of liquors to military men, tending to their very great prejudice and in disobedience to the orders of government.

Commandant and Council therefore being desirous to discourage such practices and to give every possible check to the same, have thought it highly necessary seriously to forbid, as they do by these presents, all such persons occupying themselves in the line of retailing rum and other spirituous liquors to give or sell direct or indirect to any men of the garrison any rum or other spirituous liquors of what kind it may be, on forfeiture of six hundred pieces of eight for the first time and the second time in a like forfeiture of six hundred pieces of eight and imprisonment for the time of eight days on bread and water and for the third time to be sent from the island.

And should any slave or slaves be detected in furnishing rum or any other kind of spirituous liquors to any man of the garrison, on what ever pretext it might be, the same shall receive corporal punishment, and farther do enjoin all those who have obtained a licence for the purpose of retailing rum or any other kind of spirituous liquors, to deliver the same at the secretary's office in four days, and if required the said licence will be renewed by giving security bonds for the above fine and paying one hundred pieces of eight for the said licence annually, to be paid quarterly and the charges attending the same to be paid out of the first quarterly pay.

Done in court held at St. Eustatius the 12th july 1810 by Commandant and Council. By command, H. W. PANDT secretary prov..

Same closing in the nrs 181, 183, 184, 187, 189 and 191.

182 *Proclamation. The named inhabitants are required to provide for one week one slave with a hoe and bucket in order to clean the churchyard, on penalty of a fine of six pesos and one peso for the Marshall.*

1810 August 1

ARA OASE 82 p. 180 .

1814 August 25, OASE 82 p. 239 (The named inhabitants are required to provide slaves with a hoe, shovel and tub in order to clean the churchyard and the marketplace, on penalty of a fine of 2 pesos).

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183 Proclamation. Firing of muskets. Prohibiting setting foot upon other's property without their consent.

1810 September 13

ARA OASE 82 p. 182 .
See 1805 October 15, no 165.

By the Commandant and Council of the island St. Eustatius.

Whereas we have been informed that, notwithstanding the former proclamations issued for the purpose of preventing accidents and injuries, happening to the persons and properties of the inhabitants of this colony by the indiscriminate discharge of firearms both in and about towns and near the dwellings of peaceable inhabitants and frequently by persons unqualified either by years or discretion, and we wishing to prevent such serious accidents as have of late happened from again recurring, do by these presents order and direct that no white person under the age of twenty years, as likewise all coloured people indiscriminately, shall be authorized to the free use and discharge of firearms at game or otherwise, and also that no person or persons, shall be allowed (for the purpose of following game) to pass thro the property or enclosures of any person, unless they shall have first obtained permission of such proprietors on pain of fine or imprisonment for such trespass.

And we do further order and direct that after the 15th instant no person of the aforesaid description shall be authorized to carry firearms along the public roads or adjacent grounds, under the penalty of twenty Joes, to be levied by immediate fine or imprisonment until such fine shall have been paid. And further, to prevent such accidents as have particularly of late happened, we do offer to all persons who shall prosecute to conviction the violaters of this act the one fourth of the said fine, the remainder to be appropriated to the uses and benefits of this colony, as shall appear meet to the Commandant and Council.

And that no person shall plead ignorance of the ordinance, it is directed to the published by beat of drum and also to be exhibited in the usual places as heretofore practiced for the information of all whom it may concern.

Done — —

186 Proclamation. Forbidding slaves from being on the street after nine o'clock in the evening.

13 November 1810
ARA OASE 82 p. 188

187 Proclamation. Selling of stolen flesh (meat) and poultry.

28 February 1811
ARA OASE 82. p. 193

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We THOMAS BARROW brigadier general and Commandant of the island of St. Eustatius and the Council of said island.

Having taken into consideration the complaints, which have been made and continue to be repeated of the many robberies of small stock and particularly of poultry committed by negroes and brought to market for sale and being desirous of preventing such enormities, have thought it necessary to enjoin as we do by these presents all persons, either free coloured or slaves occupying themselves in the line of bringing meat and poultry to market for sale, to be provided with a list of the quantity of meat or poultry they may have for sale and signed by the proprietor thereof, on penalty of confiscation of the said meat and poultry and the proprietor fined twenty five pieces of eight, and should it be discovered that the said meat or poultry be stolen the said free coloured person or slave, who ever they may be, shall be punished as a thief, and do farther enjoin the scout to see this proclamation carried into effect.

Done -----

189 Proclamation. Regarding the exportation of yams.

2 May 1811

ARA OASE 82 p. 197

Whereas it has been represented that much inconvenience is sustained by the inhabitants in general from the exportation of yams that have been purchased up either in the public market or from field negroes at a rate much under their value, from which the following evils arize, vizt.:

1. That the daily supply of yams in the market being purchased up either for exportation or for the purpose of forestalling enhance the price of that necessary of life, to the manifest injury of the poor and inconvenience of the inhabitants in general.

2. That the public market being chiefly supply'd yams by the field negroes, either from their weekly allowance or the production of their gardens, these resources being disposed of directly to a forestaller or for the purpose of exportation, is an evil equally injurious to the community without any good accruing to the sellers, who very often squander in one day the scanty pittance resulting from the sale of their weekly allowance.

Commandant and Council therefore prohibit the exportation of yams so purchased under the penalty of confiscation to the poor. Presents sent off the island not exceeding one barrel at a time or small parcels purchased for the immediate use of vessels frequenting the port are not comprehended in this restriction. No permit will hereafter be given for the exportation of yams, unless to a planter who has reaped them or to such as may have purchased from a planter on producing a proper certificate thereof.

And as there is reason to apprehend that great interruption will be given to the accustomed supply of American provisions in the islands, the planters are hereby enjoined neither to export or dispose of for exportation more yams than what they may run the risque of losing in the magazines over and above the quantity required for their annual supply.

Done — —

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190 *Proclamation, all named residents are obliged to make available a number of slaves with hoes, shovels, and tubs, for public work, on punishment with an fine of 6 pesos per available healthy slave.*

4 July 1811
ARA OASE 82 p. 200

191 *Proclamation. Trade with slaves.*

20 August 1811
ARA OASE 82 p. 206

Whereas representations have been made and continue to be repeated of the many robberies, committed as well by free persons as by slaves and given or sold for a trifle to such slaves as occupy themselves in the line of retailing merchandize, to the great prejudice of their respective owners.

Commandant and Council have thought it necessary, in order to prevent such misdemeanors, to renew all former proclamations relative to the above mentioned retailers and to order of a new that no slave shall be allowed to sell any merchandize of whatever description it may be, unless they are furnished with a written list on which the articles offered by them for sale are specified and signed by the owner or owners of such slaves or by those who might have them on hire, on forfeiture of confiscation of all such merchandize as might be offered for sale by slaves without a list as abovementioned, and the seller punished according to the exigency of the case and the placards of the country should it be made to appear that the said merchandize have been stolen.

And should any person or persons purchase any merchandize from slaves not furnished with a list of the same, they shall for each time forfeit the sum of twenty five pieces of eight to be applied as usual.

Done — —

193 *Proclamation. Regarding destruction of uninhabited houses in the town, it is forbidden to sell wood taken from these houses by the slaves, unless it is with a letter from the owner of the property, or the penalty is a fine of 200 pesos and for those who report those buying such items there is a reward of 25 pesos.*

30 April 1812
ARA OASE 82 pp. 217-218

194 *Proclamation. Prohibition regarding the leasing of slaves, sales are allowed except on Sunday and feast days, on penalty of confiscation.*

1812 April 30
ARA OASE 82 pp. 218-219 .

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195 *Proclamation. Regarding the prevention of cattle stealing. These have presumably been committed by runaway negroes.*

To the town clerk's office provide a report on runaway slaves unless they are just absent. Describe their current person (what they look like) and how long they have been absent. To the person who informs a reward of ten dollars. If the informer is an accessory, they will be pardoned.

20 August 1812
ARA OASE 82 p. 223

196 *Proclamation. Naming of the executioner.*

8 September 1814
ARA OASE 82 p. 240.

We THOMAS BARROW major general in service of His Britannic Majesty and Governor of the island of St. Eustatius and the Council of said island.

To all whom these presents shall be exhibited or read;
be it known that we have found it necessary and proper for the support of good order and police in the island, to nominate and appoint the negroman ANDRIES, heretofore the property of doctor WILLIAM DE NIEFELD, as a public executioner of criminal sentences in the island.

We therefore request and enjoin all persons to consider him as a person legally authorized by government and acting under our immediate orders and to treat him as such. And we have furthermore thought it necessary to caution all persons (as well whites as coloured) from making use of any improper or ungenerous language to the said negroman ANDRIES, in consequence of his public situation, under the penalty of being punished in such manner as Governor and Council may deem proper.

Done in court held at St. Eustatius the 8th September 1814. By command, T. G. GROEBE first sworn clerk 2)

197 *Proclamation. Treatment of Slaves.*

22 September 1814
ARA OASE 82 p. 243 .

Whereas it has been represented to the members of government that many abuses have lately been committed by planters and other proprietors in the punishment of their slaves, repugnant to every human feeling and in direct violation of the local laws of the island, Governor and Council have therefore by this to give public notice and they do hereby strictly order that all planters and other proprietors of negroes shall from henceforward execute no punishment upon them for any offence whatever exceeding what is prescribed in the local regulations of the police and that punishment never to exceed for the greatest offence thirty nine lashes with the cart whip once and

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by no means to be repeated for the same crime, as severer punishment can only be directed by the administration of justice.

And it is further hereby strictly forbidden that no inhuman conduct whatever, by any other mode of punishment, shall be exercised by owners towards their slaves, as it is the determination of government to bring to public justice any person or persons for such inhuman and unwarrantable conduct, so repugnant to the human feelings and manifestly injurious to themselves.

And government hereby further enjoin that all proprietors of negroes give their utmost attention to the feeding of them in the best possible manner for their sustenance, which may in a great measure be the means of putting a stop to the many public robberies and thefts so loudly and justly complained of

Done — —

199 *Proclamation. All male free coloureds, except children- must be obliged to on the 9 October make an appearance at the Council House, the penalty for not attending is a fine of ten Pesos.*

1815 October 5

ARA OASE 82 p. 254 .




Appendix II
St. Eustatius Artefacts: Pleasures Plantation Estate

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 57 001													
1			IVORY	DIE									
1													
SE 57 002													
1 C		23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
2 C		23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3 G		14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
2 G		14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1			IVORY	DIE									
5			BONE	MOUSE, FISH, LIZARD									
16													
SE 57 003													
1 C		22-6100-23	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	FLOWER POT		1600-1800	
2 C		23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1 C		41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1680-1840	
4 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1 G		104-03-6-1	BEER	BLACK GREEN	KICK	WHOLE	WHOLE						
1 G		109-01-5-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	BODY	FRAGMENT							
2 G		14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1 G		28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		FINISH AS WELL		
1			SLAG										
4			BONE	CHEWED COW, MOUSE (FEMUR & VERTEBRA), GOAT,									
18													
SE 57 004	NONE												
SE 57 005													
1 C		23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
4 C		23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
5 G		109-01-5-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	BODY	FRAGMENT							
1 G		11-22-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
2 G		28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1 G		91-01-1-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD	MOULD BLOWN						
23			BONE	PRIMARILY CHICKEN, AND MIX									
37													
SE 57 006	NONE												
SE 57 007	NONE												
SE 57 008													
1 C		22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1 C		23-6110-783	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	LID	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1780	KNOB
1 C		41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1680-1840	
1 C		41-3111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1680-1800	
2 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1 G		11-61-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
4 G		28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
2 G		61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTIC	MISCELL PIECES			
13													

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 57 009	NONE												
SE 57 010													
1	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
2	C	22-6100-23	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	FLOWER POT		1600-1800	
3	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1	C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
10	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
5			BONE	CRAB CLAW FRAGMENTS									
23													
SE 57 011	NONE												
SE 57 012	NONE												
SE 57 013													
1	C	3-7111-18	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	FINISH	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	SHOULDERS & H
2	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
3													
SE 57 014	NONE												
SE 57 015	NONE												
SE 57 016	NONE												
SE 57 017	NONE												
SE 57 018	NONE												
SE 57 019	NONE												
SE 57 020	NONE												
SE 57 021	NONE												
SE 57 022	NONE												
SE 57 023													
1	BT	1-00-2	COPPER ALLOY	ROUND	FRAGMENT								
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN GLAZE C
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUAR	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730						
1	P	2-1-564-02	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	ROULETTING GOUDA								
9													
SE 57 024													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
5													
SE 57 025													
1	C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	23-10111-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIC	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1800	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-8110-153	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	109-01-2-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	FINISH	FRAGMENT	SCREW LID						
1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
6	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
2	G	69-01-5-1	COBALT MACHIN	ROUND	KICK	WHOLE	VICKS VAPO-RUB	ONE BODY FRAG AS WELL					
16													
SE 57 026													
3	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	22-8100-23	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	FLOWER POT		1800-1800	
1	C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
1	C	23-5110-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	HANDLE	PITCHER		1762-1780	
1	C	23-81100-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1795	BLACK
3	C	23-81100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	PATTERN INCISE
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
1	F		NAIL	WIRE	CUT HEAD	CUT	WHOLE	STRAIGHT	100-120MM	1850-			
1	F		LARGE HOOK	FRAGMENT									
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
2	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	52-12-015-02	CLEAR	WINE	MOULDED	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSEL				
31													
SE 57 027													
1	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3													
SE 57 028													
1	B		BONE				FRAGMENT						
1	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	22-8151-153	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MC	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1680	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
6													

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 57 029													
2	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT	MIGHT HAVE BEEN INLAID WITH WOOD						
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
6													
SE 57 030													
1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1													
SE 57 031													
1	C	22-9151-353	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MC	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
1	C	23-81100-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1795	
2													
SE 57 032													
1	C	22-8110-251	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	TILE		1600-1800	GREY
1													
SE 57 033													
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	G	82-01-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARACEUTICAL	MAYBE?		
3													
SE 57 034													
1	G	82-01-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARACEUTICAL	MAYBE?		
1													
SE 57 035													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
1													
SE 57 036													
1	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
2	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
5													
SE 57 037													
1	C	21-1112-22	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	23-10111-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERK	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
13	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
18													
SE 57 038													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
1	C	23-8124-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780-1830	
1	G	71-045-02	WINDOW	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
3													
SE 57 039													
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
5													
SE 57 040													
1	C	11-13-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	GREY	BURNISHED	BODY					
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
1	S		STONE	FLINT	CARAMEL	FRENCH	FRAGMENT						
9													
SE 57 041													
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
1													
SE 57 042													
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1													
SE 57 043													
1	C	23-5110-261	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP		
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
6													
SE 57 044													
1	BN	1-004-001	COPPER ALLOY	4 HOLE	INTACT								
1	BN	4-001-001	BONE	1 HOLE	INTACT								
1	BN	6-004-001	MOTHER OF PEA	4 HOLE	INTACT								
1	C	21-1110-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	NO GLAZE
1	C	21-1110-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	NO GLAZE
2	C	21-1110-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	NO GLAZE
2	C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
2	C	21-1125-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	MULTIPLE COLOR
1	C	22-6110-251	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	TILE		1600-1800	BURNED CORNE
1	C	22-9161-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1750	
2	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
4	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-61100-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	
3	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	PATTERN INCISE
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	ORANGE FLORAL
2	C	23-6170-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 57 049													
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	3-8110-182	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER		
1	P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	8/84 IN	NONE								
1	ST	12-03-001-02	FRENCH	WORKED	FRAGMENT	GUNFLINT	RIFLE						
5													
SE 57 050													
1	BD		BEAD	TOOTH	SMALL	DRILLED							
1	C	22-8121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN GLAZE C
1	C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	G	71-045-02	WINDOW	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
5													
SE 57 051													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2													
SE 57 052													
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
3													
SE 57 053													
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	C	3-3112-28	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/RO	DEBASED BELLA	BODY	JUG		1820-1770	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
3	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
9													
SE 57 054													
1	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1600	
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			LG BOTTLE WATER?			
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT		DRINKING VESSELS			
2	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT		DRINKING VESS	LIGHT BLUE		
1	G	81-02-3-3	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARMACEUTICAL			
1	P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	8/84 IN	NONE								
11													
SE 57 055													
1	BD	2-01-001-016	GLASS	TRANSLUCENT	ROUND	NONE	BLUE	11MM CYLINDER					
1	BN	4-001-001	BONE	1 HOLE	INTACT								
1	C	23-10111-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIC	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	
7	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3	C	23-81125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	

CONTEXT MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
2 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POT	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	ONE RIM AS WELL
7 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
14 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
2 G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE	PORTION OF BOWL							
3		BONE	GOAT									
37												
SE 57 056												
1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1 G	62-02-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							
2												
SE 57 057												
1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1 C	11-13-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	GREY	BURNISHED	BODY					
1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	RED BODY
1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1 C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1 G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1 G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT		DECANTER					
2 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
11												
SE 57 058	NONE											
SE 57 059												
1 C	23-5110-261	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP		
1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1 F	13-02-206	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	FRAGMENT	LOCK PLATE	PORTION OF LOCK AS WELL						
2 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
5												
SE 57 060												
1 B		TOOTH	SUS SCROFA	MOLAR		FRAGMENT						
1 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 G	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1 C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
9												
SE 57 061												
1 C	23-5110-863	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	LID HANDLE	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1762-1780	RECLINING COW
2 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
1	P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
6													
SE 57 062													
1	B		BONE					BURNED					
1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4													
SE 57 063													
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
5													
SE 57 064													
1	C	21-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1870-1795	BROWN GLAZE C
3	F	9-04-001-2	UNKNOWN	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT			BUCKLE					
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
8													
SE 57 065													
1	B		BONE					BURNED	COW				
1	C	21-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
1	C	23-5110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1782-1780	
1	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1782-1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-31-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
2	G	82-1200-32	CLEAR	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT						
8													
SE 57 066													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1870-1795	BROWN GLAZE C
1	C	23-8110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1	C	23-8110-352	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4													
SE 57 067													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FI	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	23-5110-483	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	HANDLE	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1782-1780	
2													
SE 57 068													
1	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	41-1110-181	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORC	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1574-1844	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-2-001-00	PIPE BOWL	RIM	NONE								

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BODY	TABLE WARE			
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2	P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
1	P	2-2-564-03	PIPE BOWL	5/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK	CROWN "29" ON SPUR BASE, SHIELDS ON EACH SIDE							
1	PB	3-003	WASTE	MOLTEN SPILLED INTO SAND									
9													
SE 57 078													
1	C	21-1115-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4													
SE 57 079													
1	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1	BT	2-02-001-010	GLASS	OPAQUE	ROUND	NONE	BLACK	WEAVE PATTERN ON OBVERSE					
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-161	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
8													
SE 57 080													
3	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
2	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE	BURNED							
10													
SE 57 081													
1	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
3	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
13	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT							
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
26													
SE 57 082													
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-022-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT	WAVY PATTERN ALONG RIM EXTERIOR				
3													
SE 57 083													
1	C	22-9121-461	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	HANDLE	TEA WARE	CUP	1670-1795	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	3-2111-26	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD S	RHINELAND (WE)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISE	BODY	JUG		1600-1775	
1	G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							

[illegible]

CONTEXT MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 57 091												
1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP				FRAGMENT						
1												
SE 57 092												
1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
3												
SE 57 093												
1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1												
SE 57 094												
1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1												
SE 57 095												
2 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2												
SE 57 096												
2 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1215-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(FAIENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWWARE		1775-1800	PROBABLY
2 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
2 C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1 C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
3 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1 C	41-3111-262	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	RED FEATHERS
1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
2 G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARMACEUTIC	MISCELL PIECES		
18												
SE 57 097												
3 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	3-10111-251	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO	ENGLISH (STAFF	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	COFFEE WARE	CUP	1763-1775	
1 C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO	ENGLISH (STAFF	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1763-1775	
1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"S-" INCISED
1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
7												
SE 57 098												
1 B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
9 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
11												
SE 57 099												
1 C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWWARE			

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
9	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
14													
SE 57 100													
1	BD	6-001-011	EARTHENWARE	ROUND	NONE	DELFT SCRAPE	12MM						
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE		BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
6	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR		BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	GLAZE/IRON	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
13	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-31-034-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSEL	VERTICAL LINES			
1	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	BLUISH			
4			BONE	FISH, PIG LEG									
30													
SE 57 101													
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
7													
SE 57 102													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
7	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
9													
SE 57 103													
1	C	21-1111-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	THIN
3	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	23-61102-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BLUE
6	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
6	C	23-61130-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	
2	C	23-6134-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/GREEN	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	DEBASED
1	C	23-6190-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	MOCHA (DENDRI	ROUND/UNKNOWN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
8	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		RIVET AS WELL								
15	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-464-00	PIPE BOWL	4/64 IN	NONE	ROULETTING							
1			PLASTER SAMPLE										
52													
SE 57 104													
1	C	3-7111-48	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	HANDLE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
3													
SE 57 105													
1	C	23-81125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
2	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
13	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
2	G	81-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARMACEUTICAL			
1			BONE	GOAT HUMERUS									
19													
SE 57 106													
1	C	22-8121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
2	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	23-81100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLACK SHIP'S M
2	C	23-8110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	PATTERN INCISE
12	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1	C	23-8110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	FLORAL
1	C	23-81125-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-81125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-81125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
3	C	23-81125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-81125-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	
1	C	23-8170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-8190-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	MOCHA (DENDRI	ROUND/UNKNOV	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	3-2111-11	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD S	RHINELAND (WE	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	
1	C	41-2111-181	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1840	
2	C	41-2111-181	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1840	
1	C	41-3111-181	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1800	
2	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1800	
17	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
1	F		PLOW	TINE?									
8	F		NAIL	WIRE									
10	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
2	G	15-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	20th CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE	MIX		
12	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			CASE BOTTLE			
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT		DRINKING VESSELS			
2	G	81-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARMACEUTICAL	"--AEI-, OGNE-" ON SIDE		
3	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT				FLAT	BLUISH		
1			PLASTER SAMPLE										
1			BONE										
83													
SE 57 107													
1	C	21-1110-23	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	PHARMACEUTICAL JAR		1800-1800	
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	VERY THICK
1	C	22-8110-251	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	TILE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-8121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1870-1795	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	PATTERN INCISE

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
3	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	21-1211-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (FAIENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	GEOMETRIC/MO	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1775-1800	SPECKLED ON E
2	C	21-1215-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (FAIENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1775-1800	SPECKLED ON E
2	C	22-6100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECOR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790
1	C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELOSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840
1	C	41-3111-262	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELOSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP									
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE			
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							
1			PAINT SAMPLE									
4			BONE	FISH, GOAT MOLAR, CHICKEN TIBIA								
7												
32												
SE 57 111												
2	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-251	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	TILE	1600-1800	GREY
2	C	22-6121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795
7	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
3	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
2	C	23-6134-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/GREEN	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECOR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790
1	C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELOSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELOSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840
1	Cu		LOCK PLATE?									
29	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON							
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE			
11	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE			
1	G	51-11-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	STEM	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSEL	BALLUSTER	HEXAGONAL WITH TEAR	
2	G	61-02-3-3	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTICAL			
2	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							
1	P	2-2-464-05	PIPE BOWL	4/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK	CANNOT DECIPHER						
1			BONE	CHICKEN								
6			BONE	FISH, COW MOLAR, ETC								
83												
SE 57 112												
1	BN	5-00-1	LEAD ALLOY	ROUND	INTACT	FE EYE						
2	C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	23-10111-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIK	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790
1	C	23-10111-463	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIK	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1800
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
3	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
7	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-61125-101	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795
1	C	23-61130-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1	Cu	11-2000-00	TACK	WROUGHT	FURNITURE								
25	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
4	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUAR	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE BOTTLE	PALE GREEN			
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-564-01	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	ROULETTING								
1			BONE	COW									
6			BONE	FISH, COW, CHICKEN, MOUSE									
70													
SE 57 113													
1	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
2	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1	C	41-3111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POR	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	
6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
4	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
2	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	61-02-3-3	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTICAL				
1			BONE	LIZARD MANDIBLE									
1			BONE	COW									
24													
SE 57 114													
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	Cu		SQUARE BAR WITH "Y" ON ONE END DRILLED THROUGH. PART OF INSTRUMENT										
25	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F		ARROW TIP?										
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE	REDED							
1	P	2-2-002-01	PIPE BOWL	BODY	ROULETTING								
3			BONE	FISH, CHICKEN									
41													
SE 57 115													
1	C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
2	C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
1	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POR	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	
88	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	350g							

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
7	G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTIC	MISCELL PIECES			
6			BONE	COW MOLAR, FISH, CHICKEN									
107													
SE 57 116													
1	BN	1-021-001	COPPER ALLOY	1 EYE	INTACT	WELDED BRASS	19MM						
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
1	C	21-1122-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	ENGLISH?
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	YELLOW REEDS
4	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
3	C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
1	C	41-3111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	
32	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g							
5	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	61-01-1-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	SHERD			PHARMACEUTICAL				
1	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	BLUISH			
4	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
62													
SE 57 117													
7	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	ORANGE SLIP IN
1	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1782-1780	
4	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD S	RHINELAND (WE	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775	
2	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
32	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g							
44	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	175g							
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		SMALL								
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
2	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
6	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
2	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
2	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
1	ST	11-03-000-00	ENGLISH	WORKED	FRAGMENT								
2			BONE	CHICKEN FIBIA, MOUSE LEG BONE									
2			BONE	UNIDENTIFIABLE									
3			BONE	UNIDENTIFIABLE									
117													
SE 57 118													
1	BD	2-01-001-016	GLASS	TRANSLUCENT	ROUND	NONE	BLUE	20MM CYLINDER					
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
2	C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1			BONE	IGUANA?									
11													
SE 57 119													
1	C	21-1110-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
2	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-363	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BASE	PIMPIN		1600-1800	ONE LEG
1	C	22-9161-31	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1630-1750	
4	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6134-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/GREEN	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	DEBASED (LATE)
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
2	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	23-6190-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	MOCHA (DENDRI	ROUND/UNKNOW	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
3	C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1	C	43-1110-161	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT P	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CL	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	
1	F	11-04-002	STRAP	FRAGMENT	MEDIUM								
32	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g							
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-22-1-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
4	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
1	G	81-1100-33	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTING				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-01	PIPE BOWL	BODY	ROULETTING								
20			BONE	CHICKEN , COW MOLAR, PIG TEETH, ETC									
82													
SE 57 120													
1	C	22-6100-23	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	FLOWER POT		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	STUCK IN MORTA
3	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
4	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
4	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1	Cu	12-003-021	THIMBLE	UNPLATED	INTACT	THIN AND BRAZED AT TOP							
8	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
4	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	ST	12-03-000-00	FRENCH	WORKED	FRAGMENT								
5			BONE	PIG MOLAR, CHICKEN, FISH, ETC									
35													
SE 57 121													
1	C	23-61125-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
4	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
20	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	F	81-003-002	CAST	BODY	FRAGMENT	KETTLE							
8	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
34													
SE 57	122												
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
2	C	22-9161-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1750	
1	C	23-5110-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1762-1780	
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1	C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
17	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
13	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1			BONE	FISH SCALE									
45													
SE 57	123												
1	C	23-61125-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
7	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	81-003-002	CAST	BODY	FRAGMENT								
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
2			BONE	PIG PREMOLAR	GOAT MOLAR								
13													
SE 57	124												
1	C	23-6113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGE	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	BURNED
1	C	23-6190-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	MOCHA (DENDRI	ROUND/UNKNOW	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3			BONE	GOAT MOLAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE								
7													
SE 57	125												
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	44-1110-461	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOL	PORCELLANEOL	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	NONE	HANDLE	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	
9	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
5	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
1	ST	11-03-000-00	ENGLISH	WORKED	FRAGMENT	FLINT							
22			BONE	FISH, UNIDENTIFIABLE									
41													
SE 57	126												
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	BURNED
1	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EH	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
4													
SE 57 127													
2	C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
2	C	21-1115-11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1600-1800	STRIPED RIM LIK
3	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
3	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	22-8110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
2	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
2	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1	C	43-1110-161	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT P	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CL	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	
32	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g							
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
4	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
2	P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
20			BONE	MIX									
79													
SE 57 128													
3	BN	4-002-001	BONE	2 HOLE	INTACT								
1	BN	4-004-001	BONE	4 HOLE	INTACT								
1	C	22-6100-23	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN			NONE	BODY	FLOWER POT		1600-1800	
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE			ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	BURNED
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE			ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	C	23-61125-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE			ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	MANY COLOURS
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD S	RHINELAND (WE	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775	
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1	C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
1	C	44-1114-261	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOL	PORCELLANEOL	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	DECALCOMANIA	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	
1	F	11-01-001	H	INTACT	FOR A SHUTTER								
7	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	31-2-1	PADLOCK	HASP	INTACT		LIKELY 18TH CENTURY						
2	F	31-3-2	PADLOCK	BODY	FRAGMENT		LIKELY 18TH CENTURY						
1	F	9-02-001-1	HORSE FURNITU	1 FRAME	INTACT								
9	F		NAIL	WIRE									
6	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MODERN						
2	G	104-02-1-1	BEER	GREEN	INTACT	WHOLE	EARLY HEINIEN						
1	G	104-02-3-1	BEER	GREEN	NECK	WHOLE	EARLY HEINIEN FINISH AS WELL						
1	G	104-02-3-2	BEER	GREEN	NECK	FRAGMENT	EARLY HEINIEN						
59	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	EARLY HEINIEN						
10	G	104-02-6-2	BEER	GREEN	KICK	FRAGMENT	EARLY HEINIEN						
1	G	109-01-2-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	FINISH	FRAGMENT							
1	G	109-01-3-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	NECK	FRAGMENT							
46	G	14-42-2-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
31	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
128	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				



CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE	3 FRAGMENTS			
1	G	26-22-1-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE	WIDE MOUTH			
4	G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
21	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
87	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
3	G	34-62-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
4	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
1			CHARCOAL										
439													
SE 57 129													
8	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
9													
SE 57 130													
2	C	21-1121-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	LAVENDER & BLU
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	C	23-61125-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	GREEN & BROWI
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	41-2111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
5	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	9-02-002-1	HORSE FURNITU	2 FRAME	INTACT								
4	F		NAIL	WIRE									
2	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MODERN						
1	G	104-02-3-1	BEER	GREEN	NECK	WHOLE	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
1	G	104-02-3-1	BEER	GREEN	NECK	WHOLE	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
25	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
64	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN, EARLY BEER BOTTLE						
1	G	104-02-6-1	BEER	GREEN	KICK	WHOLE	LIGHT GREEN, EARLY BEER BOTTLE						
1	G	104-02-6-1	BEER	GREEN	KICK	WHOLE	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
6	G	104-02-6-2	BEER	GREEN	KICK	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
1	G	14-21-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE	VERY LARGE			
8	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
1	G	41-01-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANTER	THICK			
3	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
1	G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
1			LEATHER	FOUR EYE LACE-UP FOR BOOT									
2			BONE	FISH, UNIDENTIFIABLE									
2			BONE	QUAIL									
141													
SE 57 131													
2	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-61125-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795	GREEN & BROWI
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
2	C	44-1114-261	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOL	PORCELLANEOL	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	DECALCOMANIA	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C			STATUE/FIGURINE	FRAGMENT?							
5	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON							
1	F		BUCKET	HANDLE								
4	F		NAIL	WIRE								
13	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE				
1	G	110-01-2-2	CONDIMENT	CLEAR	FINISH	FRAGMENT	CANDY?					
2	G	110-01-5-2	CONDIMENT	CLEAR	BODY	FRAGMENT						
1	G	110-02-3-2	CONDIMENT	GREEN	NECK	FRAGMENT	MOULDED					
8	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
2	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900					
1	MB	6-001-001	EARTHENWARE	ROUND	NONE	MARBLE						
1			BONE	FISH								
50												
SE 57 132												
1	BD	6-001-011	EARTHENWARE	ROUND	NONE	DELFT	SCRAPED INTO	CIRCLE				
8	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARE	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795
1	C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MO	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660
2	C	22-9161-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1630-1750
1	C	23-10111-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIK	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790
1	C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
3	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-81125-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	HANDLE	PITCHER		1795
1	C	3-15111-31	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEV	ENGLISH (LOND	SALT GLAZE BR	VARIOUS	BASE	GINGER BEER		16THCENTURY
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
2	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840
36	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	150g						
4	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON							
4	F	12-01-001	BARREL	HOOP	VERY LARGE							
5	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
13	G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT						
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE	STEM	4/64 IN	NONE						
4	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE	BOWL	BODY	NONE						
1	P	2-2-564-05	PIPE	BOWL	5/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK	CROWN ABOVE "L"					
1			STONE	WORN FLAT	PEBBLE							
1			BONE	ENTIRE CAT	SKELETON							
1			BONE	GOAT HUMERUS	FRAGMENT							
1			BONE	HUMAN MOLAR								
90												
SE 57 133												
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800
1	C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
4												
SE 57 134												
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-9181-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	CHAMBER POT	1630-1750	
3	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GL	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775
1	C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840
15	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON							
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE			
4	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER	RIDGES		
1			BONE	BABY PIGGY TOE								
30												
SE 57 135												
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830
1	C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840
1	C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840
2	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800
12	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON							
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE			
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							
21												
SE 57 136												
1	C	23-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800
1	C	23-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
1	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830
2	C	3-15111-31	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEV	ENGLISH (LOND	SALT GLAZE BR	VARIOUS	BASE	GINGER BEER		19TH CENTURY
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840
5	F		NAIL	WIRE								
1	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MODERN					
2	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE				
7	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE				
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE			
12	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL	
26	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE			
5	G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER	SQUARE		
2			TIN CAN FRAGMENTS									
73												
SE 57 137												
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
1	C	22-9181-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	CHAMBER POT	1630-1750	
1	C	41-3111-342	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800
32	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g						
2	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP									
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE							
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE							

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
3			BONE	PIG TUSK, FISH SPINE, CHICKEN LEG, SNAIL DOOR									
45													
SE 57 138													
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			1800-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
7	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
2	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	41-03-08-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	STOPPER	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
1	G	51-11-035-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
1	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
2			BONE	PIG INCISORS									
3			BONE	GOAT HUMERUS FRAGMENT, FISH SPINE, GOAT PREMOLAR									
24													
SE 57 139													
1	C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1	C	44-1110-162	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOL	PORCELLANEOL	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GL"	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1800	OVER PAINTED
4	F		NAIL	WIRE									
1	G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
38	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
45													
SE 57 140													
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	GREEN
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	DEBASED (LATE
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BLUE
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
4	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	31-1-1	PADLOCK	INTACT	INTACT	LIKELY 19TH CENTURY							
1	F	9-01-001-1	SHOE	1 FRAME	INTACT		BUCKLE						
1	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MODERN						
2	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
3	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN BOTTLE						
3	G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
25	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
6	G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTICAL		"LOTION" ON ONE FRAGMENT		
1			BRASS PLATED TIN ALLOY LOCK PLATE FOR FURNITURE										
56													
SE 57 141													
1	C	22-6110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	RED

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-61130-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	
1	C	3-6111-26	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONE	ENGLISH (FULHA	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STA	BODY	JUG		1690-1775	
1	F		NAIL	WIRE									
2	F		NAIL	WIRE									
1	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MODERN						
1	G	104-02-2-2	BEER	GREEN	FINISH	FRAGMENT							
1	G	104-02-3-2	BEER	GREEN	NECK	FRAGMENT							
16	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
1	G	12-42-2-21	DUTCH	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
3	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
9	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
1	G	44-01-03-02	GREEN	PLAIN	NECK	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
1			BONE	FISH, UNIDENTIFIABLE									
1			BONE	UNIDENTIFIABLE									
52													
SE 57 142													
2	C	21-1125-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-461	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	HANDLE	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
1	C	3-8110-141	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1740-1775	
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
2	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED B	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1	C	41-3111-262	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		VERY LARGE								
6													
16													
SE 57 143	NONE												
SE 57 144													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
3	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
1	C	23-10111-463	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERK	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	HANDLE ATTACH
3	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	3-6111-26	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONE	ENGLISH (FULHA	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STA	BODY	JUG		1690-1775	
1	C	41-2111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED B	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
2	C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED B	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
1	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	
70	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	275g							
1	F	81-003-002	CAST	BODY	FRAGMENT	KETTLE							
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
6	G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTIC, MISCELL PIECES				

CONTEXT MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1 G	61-02-3-3	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTICAL				
1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
3 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
1		BONE	COW									
21		BONE	MIX AND UNIDENTIFIABLE									
123												
SE 57 145												
1 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			1600-1800	
1 C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		1600-1800	
2 C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			1600-1800	
1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
2 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1 C	23-61125-763	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	LID	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1795	MULTIPLE COLO
1 C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1 C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
3 C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1680-1840	
4 Cu		THIN FLAT BRASS WIRE										
38 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	150g							
4 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
6		BONE	PIG TUSK, PARROT FISH PALLET, PIG TIBIA, UNIDENTIFIABLE									
66												
SE 57 146	NONE											
SE 57 147												
4 C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BROWN
7 F		NAIL	WIRE									
6 G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE	GIANT, LIKELY COVERED WITH WICKER			
2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1 G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
2 G	34-22-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE			PO	
34 G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
4 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
64												
SE 57 148												
6 G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
1 G	109-01-3-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	NECK	FRAGMENT	MACHINE MOULDED						
3 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1 G	26-22-1-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1 G	34-62-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
12												
SE 57 149												
1 C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		1600-1800	
1 C	23-61100-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	PURPLE
1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	DEBASED (LATE)
1	C	41-2111-153	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-352	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	SPIKE								
9	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F		KEY	SKELETON	SMALL								
9	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
1	G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
16	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
2			BONE	FISH, SUCKLING PIG									
50													
SE 57 150													
1	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	22-9161-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1630-1750	
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
32	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g							
2	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
1	PB	3-001	SHEET	CUT INTO RECTANGLE									
2			BONE	CRAB CLAW, MOUSE TIBIA									
43													
SE 57 151													
1	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
3	B		BONE				FRAGMENT	RIB?					
2	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MIX	
2	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MIX	
1	C	23-10111-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIK	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1800	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
3													
19													
SE 57 152													
1	BN	1-004-001	COPPER ALLOY	4 HOLE	INTACT								
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE		IRE TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE		IRE TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	LAVENDER
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE		IRE CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE		IRE UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	MULTIPLE COLO
1	C	23-61130-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	WILLOW PATTEN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	ORANGE
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	



CONTEXT MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPAR	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA						1660-1840	
1 CN		NETHERLANDS	2.5 CENTS	1913								
1 CN		NETHERLANDS	1 CENT	18-8								
12 F		NAIL	WIRE									
2 G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT							
6 G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT							
1 G	109-01-3-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	NECK	FRAGMENT							
1 G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN							
13 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN							
3 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
10 G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
1 G	51-32-014-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	MOULDED	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSEL	PATTERNED			
63												
SE 57 153												
1 C	21-1111-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE		1600-1800	
1 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWWARE			1600-1800	ENGLISH?
1 C	22-9161-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE BR	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1630-1750	
2 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
12 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
1 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
2 G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
1 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
1 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1		BONE	PIG PROXIMAL RIB									
2		BONE	BIRD									
25												
SE 57 154												
2 C	21-1110-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	CHAMBER POT			1600-1800	ONE WITH HAND
1 C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE		1600-1800	
1 C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		1600-1800	
1 C	23-10111-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERIC	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECOR	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	
1 C	23-5113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P)	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGE	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1765-1780	
1 C	23-61100-783	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	LID	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61125-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-6170-12	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	PITCHER		1790	BROWN & OLIVE
1 C	23-7113-352	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERIC	CLEAR	SPATTER DECOR	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1830	DK BLUE
1 C	3-15111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEV	ENGLISH (LOND	SALT GLAZE BR	VARIOUS	BODY	MINERAL WATER		1840-1890	"AMSTERDAM 1 L
1 C	3-2111-11	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD S	RHINELAND (WE	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775	
1 C	3-7111-18	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	FINISH	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1 C	41-3111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE POR	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPAR	OVERGLAZED E	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	RED & GREEN
32 F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	125g							
1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
1 G	104-02-3-2	BEER	GREEN	NECK	FRAGMENT	HAND BLOWN ENGLISH WITH FINISH						
2 G	104-02-3-2	BEER	GREEN	NECK	FRAGMENT							
2 G	104-02-3-2	BEER	GREEN	NECK	FRAGMENT							
1 G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MACHINE						
1 G	104-02-6-1	BEER	GREEN	KICK	WHOLE	"MADE IN COLUMBIA"						
1 G	105-12-4-1	INK JAR	BLUE	SQUARE	BASE	SHERD						
1 G	109-01-3-1	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	NECK	WHOLE	FINISH & SHOULDER AS WELL, "NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN"						

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	DESCTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	109-02-2-1	MINERAL WATER	GREEN	FINISH	WHOLE	GIANT						
1	G	109-02-2-2	MINERAL WATER	GREEN	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GIANT						
2	G	110-01-2-2	CONDIMENT	CLEAR	FINISH	FRAGMENT	CANDY?						
1	G	11-22-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	11-22-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
2	G	11-31-2-14	ENGLISH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1740-1750		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	13-62-2-21	FRENCH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-61-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	15-31-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	20th CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE	FINISH AS WELL			
10	G	28-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
1	G	27-11-1-20	FRENCH SQUAR	INTACT	WHOLE	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE BOTTLE	FINISH MISSING			
1	G	62-01-5-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	KICK	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
1	G	66-03-5-2	BROWN MACHIN	OVAL	KICK	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTICAL				
1	P	2-2-002-01	PIPE BOWL	BODY	ROULETTING								
6			BONE	MIX AND UNIDENTIFIABLE									
94													
SE 57 155													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	41-3111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED E	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	
13	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		SMALL								
6	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	51-11-018-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
23			BONE	MIX AND UNIDENTIFIABLE									
47													
SE 57 156													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
38	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	150g							
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
3			BONE	PIG TOE, AND OTHER									
46													
SE 57 157 NONE													
SE 57 158													
1	C	23-61100-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
1	F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT	HANDLE SMALL						
1	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	"P. HA-" SEAL ON SIDE, 18TH OR EARLY 19TH CENTURY						

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
5	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
6	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUAR	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
1	G	34-62-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
2	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER	SQUARE			
1	G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
32													
SE 57 159													
1	C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	ENGLISH?
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-6111-28	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONE	ENGLISH (FULHA	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STA	BODY	JUG		1690-1775	
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
2	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		THIN & SMALL		
2	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
9			BONE	MIX AND UNIDENTIFIABLE									
24													
SE 57 160													
1	C	22-6151-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MO	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1630-1680	
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE WOMAN P/
1	C	41-2111-151	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1660-1840	PORTION OF LID
1	C		STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	FIGURINE	MAN KNEELING NEXT TO STANDING WOMAN WHO IS CARRYING APPLES IN HER DRESS. BOTH HEADLESS						
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
1	FE			POSSIBLY PORTION OF DOOR LOCK MECHANISM									
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	91-02-1-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	FACETED		PERFUME				
10													
SE 57 161													
1	C	23-61100-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
5	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CHINESE HOUSE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1782	
4	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
1	C	23-6190-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	MOCHA (DENDRI	ROUND/UNKNOV	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE & BROWN
2	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	41-2111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BL	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	NO DESIGN
1	C	43-1115-153	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT P	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CL	TRANSFER-PRIN	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	
1	C		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	CANDLESTICK BASE							
13	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
3	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		SMALL								
1	F		NAIL	WIRE	LARGE SPIKE WITH NO HEAD								
13	F		NAIL	WIRE									
1	FE			TWO LINKS OF HANDWROUGHT CHAIN									
1	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT							
1	G	104-01-6-2	BEER	BROWN	KICK	FRAGMENT	MACHINE						

CONTEXT MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
50												
SE 57 164												
1 C	23-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	
1 C	23-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	TRANSFER-PRIN	BODY	TABLE WARE		1800	BROWN
1 C	23-61100-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61100-162	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61100-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61100-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BROWN
1 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE MINERET T
1 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE FLORAL
1 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE FLORAL
1 C	23-61100-783	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	LID	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61125-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-61125-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1 C	23-6170-12	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	PITCHER		1790	BROWN & OLIVE
1 C	23-6170-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1790	MULTIPLE COLO
1 C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BLUE
1 C	23-7113-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERI	CLEAR	SPATTER DECO	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1830	BLUE & RED
1 C	23-7113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERI	CLEAR	SPATTER DECO	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1830	LAVENDER
1 C	23-7113-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERI	CLEAR	SPATTER DECO	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1830	BLUE MARBLING
1 C	23-7113-483	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERI	CLEAR	SPATTER DECO	HANDLE	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1830	GREEN
1 C	3-15111-28	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEV	ENGLISH (LOND	SALT GLAZE BR	VARIOUS	BODY	MINERAL WATER		1840-1890	"AMSTERDAM 1 L
1 C	3-2111-25	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD S	RHINELAND (WE	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISE	BODY	UNKNOWN		1600-1775	
1 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	LARGE NO DECO
1 C	41-3111-153	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
1 C	41-3111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	RED & GREEN
1 C	43-1114-152	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT F	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CL	DECALCOMANIA	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800	
1 C	43-1115-153	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT F	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CL	TRANSFER-PRIN	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	
1 Cu	51-23-01	FORK	UNKNOWN	4 TINES	INTACT	"VERIBEST SILVERPLATE"						
1 F	11-07-001	HOOK	INTACT									
1 F	TOOLS	CAST HOE										
1 F		FLAT DISC 145 MM IN DIA, 10 MM THICK										
1 F		FRAGMENT OF FLAT DISC 145 MM IN DIA, 10 MM THICK										
34												
SE 57 165												
1 F	11-04-002	STRAP	FRAGMENT									
1												
SE 57 166	NONE											
SE 57 167												
1 C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1 C	23-6110-261	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	
1 C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCTPTIO	DESCTPTIO	DESCTPTIO	DESCTPTIO	DESCTPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
41													
SE 57 171													
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG M	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
5	C	23-61100-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
2	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE B	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1840	
1	C	44-1110-253	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOL	PORCELLANEOL	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND 'GLA	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	
1	F		NAIL	WIRE									
19	F		NAIL	CUT									
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
1	G	15-22-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	19TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
7	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			CASE BOTTLE			
3	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUAR	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730			CASE BOTTLE	PALE GREEN		
2	G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARMACEUTIC	MISCELL PIECES		
1			BONE	CHICKEN									
46													
SE 57 172													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	21-1125-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	YELLOW STRIPE
1	C	23-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND 'GLA	TRANSFER-PRIN	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	BLUE
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BROWN
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BLACK STRIPE
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BLUE & ORANGE
1	C	43-1114-152	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT F	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CL	DECALCOMANIA	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800	
1	F		IRON BOLT 25 MM IN LENGTH, 12 MM DIA										
8	F		NAIL	CUT									
1	G	104-02-2-2	BEER	GREEN	FINISH	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
6	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
4	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			CASE BOTTLE			
2	G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARMACEUTIC	MISCELL PIECES		
34													
SE 57 173													
1	BN	6-002-001	MOTHER OF PEA	2 HOLE	INTACT								
1	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P								
1	C	23-61100-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE								
1	C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE								
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	RED
2	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
2	C	23-7113-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH/AMERIC	CLEAR	SPATTER DECO	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1830	BLUE
1	C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO	ENGLISH (STAFF	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1783-1775	
2	F		NAIL	CUT									
5	F		NAIL	WIRE									
3	G	12-52-2-21	DUTCH	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE			
1	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900			GIN BOTTLE			
1	G	34-62-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900			GIN BOTTLE			

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	52-32-013-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	MOULDED	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSEL				
7													
SE 57	174												
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLA	ENGLISH (STAFF	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
2													
SE 57	175	NONE											
SE 57	176												
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
3													
SE 57	177												
2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-11	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BROWN
2	C	3-6111-26	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONE	ENGLISH (FULHA	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STA	BODY	JUG		1690-1775	
1	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
1	F		NAIL	WIRE									
33	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
3	G	12-52-2-21	DUTCH	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
6	G	15-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	19TH CENTURY						
7	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
29	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN BOTTLE				
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
94													
SE 57	178												
3	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
3	G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT	ENGLISH BEER OLD						
1	G	14-21-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
15	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	15-22-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	19TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMACEUTIC	MISCELL PIECES			
25													
SE 57	179												
1	BD	6-001-011	EARTHENWARE	ROUND	UNDER THE GLA	PEARLWARE	SCRAPED INTO CIRCLE						
1	C	23-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLA	TRANSFER-PRIN	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	BROWN
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
1	C	23-6170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BLACK STRIPE
2	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BI	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	DESCRIPTIO	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	43-01-03-02	BLUE	PLAIN	NECK	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
4	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
25													
SE 57 180													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BLUE
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT									
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
8	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
15													
SE 57 181 NONE													
SE 57 182													
1	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (P	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1782-1780	
1	C	23-61100-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	TRANSFER PRIN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BROWN
1	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PO	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPA	OVERGLAZED EN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	
1	F		NAIL	CUT	LARGE								
1	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT	MACHINE						
1	G	15-22-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
1	G	26-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
8													
SE 57 183													
1	BD	2-01-001-016	GLASS	TRANSLUCENT	ROUND	NONE	BLUE	20MM CYLINDER					
1	C	23-61125-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	UNDER THE GLA	ROUND	HANDLE	PITCHER		1795	GREEN
1	C	43-1110-362	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT P	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CLE	NONE	BASE	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1800	FLORAL DESIGN
1	F		CAN FRAGMENT										
1	G	104-02-2-2	BEER	GREEN	FINISH	FRAGMENT	OLDER HEINIKEN	BOTTLE					
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE	GIANT, LIKELY COVERED WITH WICKER			
2	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE				
8													
SE 57 184													
1	C	23-6124-43	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	HANDLE	SUGAR JAR		1780-1830	
1	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE	ANNULAR DECO	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	BROWN
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	FRAGMENT								
1	F	31-1-1	PADLOCK	INTACT	INTACT	LIKELY 19TH CENTURY							
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	14-61-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE				
1	G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER	POLYGONAL			
1	G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
3	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
3	G	42-01-06-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANTER				
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				
1	G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKING VESSELS				

[illegible]

Appendix II
St. Eustatius Artefacts: Battery St. Louis

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 44 001													
	1 C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	2												
SE 44 002													
	1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIF	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	2												
SE 44 003													
	1 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
	1 C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
	2 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIF	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	2 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	3 F	11-07-002	HOOK	FRAGMENT									
	10												
SE 44 004													
	1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
	2												
SE 44 005													
	1 B		BURNED BONE										
	1 C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	SMALL
	2												
SE 44 006													
	1 C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
	1 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	1 P	2-1-464-04	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	ROULETTING OTHER		"...VINK"						
	5												
SE 44 007													
	1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIF	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	1 C	22-9131-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1650-1710	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
	4												
SE 44 008													
	1 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
	1 C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
	1 C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	4												
SE 44 009													
	1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIF	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1763-1775	COULD BE
	3												
SE 44 010													
	1 C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION/	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	S		FLINT	FRENCH	FRAGMENT								
4													
SE 44 011													
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
8													
SE 44 012													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
2													
SE 44 013													
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3													
SE 44 014													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
2													
SE 44 015													
1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1													
SE 44 016													
1	C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
2													
SE 44 017													
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1													
SE 44 018													
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2													
SE 44 019													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
3													
SE 44 020													
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	CHECKER
1													
SE 44 021													
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
2													
SE 44 022													
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-001-00	PIPE BOWL	RIM	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
4													
SE 44 023													
1	BT	1-00-2	COPPER ALLOY	ROUND	FRAGMENT								
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730						
1	P	2-1-564-02	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	ROULETTING GOUDA								
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
9													
SE 44 024													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
5													
SE 44 025													
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
2													
SE 44 026													
1	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1													
SE 44 027													
1	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3													
SE 44 028													
1	B		BONE				FRAGMENT						
1	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED V	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	22-9151-153	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
6													
SE 44 029													
1	C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT	MIGHT HAVE BEEN						
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
6													
SE 44 030													
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1													
SE 44 031													
1	C	22-9151-353	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	
1	C	23-81100-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1795	
2													
SE 44 032													
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1													
SE 44 033													
1	G	82-01-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARACEUTIC	MAYBE?		
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3													
SE 44 034													
1	G	82-01-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT				PHARACEUTIC	MAYBE?		
1													
SE 44 035													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
1													
SE 44 036													
1	C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
2	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH F	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
5													
SE 44 037													
1	C	23-81100-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1795	
1													
SE 44 038													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
1	C	23-8124-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780-1830	
1	G	71-045-02	WINDOW	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
3													
SE 44 039													
1	P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
5													
SE 44 040													
1	C	11-13-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH F	POT	GREY	BURNISHED	BODY					
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
1	S		STONE	FLINT	CARAMEL	FRENCH	FRAGMENT						
2	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
9													
SE 44 041													
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
1													
SE 44 042													
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1													
SE 44 043													
1	C	23-5110-281	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP		
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
6													
SE 44 044													

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
7													
SE 44 045													
1	C	23-5110-281	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP		
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
5													
SE 44 046													
1	C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
1	C	3-3112-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	DEBASED	BODY	JUG			
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
8													
SE 44 047													
1	C	23-5162-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	OVER THE GLAZE	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1820	
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
4	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
8													
SE 44 048													
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
7													
SE 44 049													
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	3-8110-182	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER		
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
1	ST	12-03-001-02	FRENCH	WORKED	FRAGMENT	GUNFLINT	RIFLE						
5													
SE 44 050													
1	BD		BEAD	TOOTH	SMALL	DRILLED							
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	G	71-045-02	WINDOW	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
5													
SE 44 051													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIP	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2													
SE 44 052													
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
3													
SE 44 053													
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	C	3-3112-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	DEBASED	BODY	JUG		1620-1770	
3	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
9													
SE 44 054													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIP	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	G	82-1200-32	CLEAR	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT	POSSIBLY					
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
6													
SE 44 055													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN
1	G	14-22-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
5	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON					BITS			
8													
SE 44 056													
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	82-02-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							
2													
OSE 44 057													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIP	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	11-13-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIP	POT	GREY	BURNISHED	BODY					
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	RED BODY
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT		DECANTER					
2	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
11													
SE 44 058	0												
SE 44 059													
1	C	23-5110-261	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP		
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	F	13-02-206	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	FRAGMENT	LOCK PLATE	PORTION OF LOCK						
2	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
5													
SE 44 060													
1	B		TOOTH	SUS SCROFA	MOLAR		FRAGMENT						
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
9													
SE 44 061													
1	C	23-5110-863	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	LID HAN	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1762-1780	RECLINING

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
6													
SE 44 062													
1	B		BONE				BURNED						
1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4													
SE 44 063													
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
5	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR POT		RED	PLAIN	BODY					
5													
SE 44 064													
1	C	21-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3	F	9-04-001-2	UNKNOWN	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT			BUCKLE					
8													
SE 44 065													
1	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1	C	21-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
1	C	23-5110-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1762-1780	
1	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-31-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
2	G	82-1200-32	CLEAR	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT						
8													
SE 44 066													
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN
1	C	23-6110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1	C	23-6110-352	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4													
SE 44 067													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR POT		RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	23-5110-463	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	HANDLE	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1762-1780	
2													
SE 44 068													
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	41-1110-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1574-1644	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-2-001-00	PIPE BOWL	RIM	NONE								
2	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
6													
SE 44 069													
1	BD	2-02-002-029	GLASS	OPAQUE	OVAL	NONE	WHITE	FRAGMENT OF LARGE					
1	C	23-5110-261	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1762-1780	

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	1 C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 G	71-045-02	WINDOW	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
	4												
SE 44 070													
	1 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	1 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730						
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	2 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRE	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	3 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	9												
SE 44 071													
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	1												
SE 44 072													
	1 B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
	1												
SE 44 073													
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT	ATTACHED TO						
	1												
SE 44 074													
	1 C	22-8100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE	TAPERS TO ONE EDGE		
	1 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1870-1795	BROWN
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	3 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	6												
SE 44 075													
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT							
	3 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	5												
SE 44 076													
	1 C	22-9121-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1870-1795	
	1 C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
	1 C	3-6111-28	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONEWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STAMPS	BODY	JUG		1890-1775	
	2 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	6												
SE 44 077													
	1 C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
	1 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	1 C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE			
	1 P	2-2-564-03	PIPE BOWL	5/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK SPUR 3 SIDES	CROWN "28" ON SPUR BASE							
	1 PB	3-003	WASTE	MOLTEN SPILLED INTO SAND									
	2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	2 P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
	9												
SE 44 078													
	1 C	21-1115-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
	1 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	4												

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 44 079													
1	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1	BT	2-02-001-010	GLASS	OPAQUE	ROUND	NONE	BLACK	WEAVE PATTERN ON					
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-161	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
8													
SE 44 080													
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE	BURNED							
2	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
3	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
10													
SE 44 081													
1	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT							
3	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
13	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
26													
SE 44 082													
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-022-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT	WAVY PATTERN ALONG RIM EXTERIOR				
3													
SE 44 083													
1	C	22-9121-461	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	HANDLE	TEA WARE	CUP	1670-1795	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	3-2111-26	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERWALD)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	JUG		1600-1775	
1	G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							
1	G	61-02-5-1	CLEAR	SQUARE	KICK	WHOLE	PHARMACEAUTICAL						
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
6													
SE 44 084													
1	B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
15	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
20													
SE 44 085													
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	23-10111-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
7													
SE 44 086													

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE	PORTION OF BOWL AS WELL							
SE 44 087													
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
SE 44 088													
1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
SE 44 089													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
SE 44 090													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
SE 44 091													
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
SE 44 092													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
SE 44 093													
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
SE 44 094													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
SE 44 095													
2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
SE 44 096													
1	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
SE 44 097													
1	C	3-10111-251	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	COFFEE WARE	CUP	1763-1775	
1	C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1763-1775	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"S--"

	CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
IDC		1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
		3 C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
		7												
		SE 44 098												
		1 B		BONE				BURNED	COW					
		1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
		9 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
		11												
		SE 44 099												
		1 C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE									
	3 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE						
	9 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT								
	14													
	SE 44 100													
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON									
	2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE						
	3													
	SE 44 101													
	1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP				FRAGMENT							
	1 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT						
	2 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800		
	3 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE						
	7													
	SE 44 102													
	1 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780		
	1 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY							
	7 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT								
	9													
	SE 44 103													
	1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE									
	1													
	SE 44 104													
	1 C	3-7111-48	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	HANDLE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800		
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT								
	1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT								
	3													
	SE 44 105													
	1 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	BROWN	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800		
	1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT								
	1 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE						
	4													
	SE 44 106													
	4 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT								
	4													
	SE 44 107													
	1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIP	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY						
	1 C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780		
	4 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT								
	6													
	SE 44 108													

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
4	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
8													
SE 44	109												
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
7	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
8													
SE 44	110												
1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
8	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
12													
SE 44	111												
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
1	C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	F	53-12-02	KNIFE	UNKNOWN		FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	3-7111-38	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	FRAGMEN
4	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
10													
SE 44	112												
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE	PORTION OF BOWL AS WELL							
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
7													
SE 44	113												
1	C	3-10111-251	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	COFFEE WARE	CUP	1763-1775	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
2	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
5	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
11													
SE 44	114												
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	PORTION OF BOWL AS WELL							
4													
SE 44	115												
1	BD	2-02-002-027	GLASS	OPAQUE	OVAL	NONE	LIGHT BLUE	8MM					
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
5													
SE 44	116												
2	PB	12-003-002	LEAD	POWDER HORN	FRAGMENT	UNDECORATED							

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
16	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
18													
SE 44 117													
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	PB	11-001-75	LEAD	SHOT	MOULDED	CAL 0.85							
1	PB	51-11-02	FORK	UNDECORATED	2 TINES	FRAGMENT	JUST ONE TINE						
4	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
7													
SE 44 118													
1	P	2-2-001-00	PIPE BOWL	RIM	NONE								
23	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
24													
SE 44 119													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
1	F	9-04-001-2	UNKNOWN	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT			BUCKLE					
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
9	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
15													
SE 44 120													
1	C	23-10111-263	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1745-1790	
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
9	B		BONE				BURNED						
9													
SE 44 121													
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-584-03	PIPE BOWL	5/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK SPUR 3 SIDES	"VCR" CARTOUCHE							
2	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
5	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
9	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
18													
SE 44 122													
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1													
SE 44 123													
1	C	22-9131-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1650-1710	
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
2													
SE 44 124													
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
1													
SE 44 125													
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
1													
SE 44 126													
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1													
SE 44 127													
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
2													
SE 44 128													
4 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	LARGE SPIKE							
4													
SE 44 129													
1 P		2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
8 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
9													
SE 44 130													
2 P		2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
2													
SE 44 131													
1 C		23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	LARGE SPIKE							
3													
SE 44 132													
1 C		21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C		22-6110-181	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	
3 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
5													
SE 44 133													
1 G		51-31-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN		FRAGMENT					
2 C		23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
4 F		12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
4 G		14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
5 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
16													
SE 44 134													
1 C		22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
1 C		23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1 C		23-6124-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780-1830	
1 C		41-3111-281	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED ENAMEL	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1880-1800	
1 ST		12-03-001-02	FRENCH	WORKED	FRAGMENT	GUNFLINT	RIFLE						
5													
SE 44 135													
1 C		21-1115-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE			
1 C		23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1 C		41-1111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED BLUE	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1574-1644	MENDS
1 G		26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1 G		27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730						
1 G		51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1 P		2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
2 F		11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
3 C		41-1111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED BLUE	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1574-1644	MENDS
12													
SE 44 136													
1 B			BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
1 C		23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1 C		3-3112-35	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	DEBASED	BASE	STORAGE JAR		1820-1770	
1 C		3-7111-48	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	HANDLE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1 G		11-61-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1 G		14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	51-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE					
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
11													
SE 44 137													
1	C	41-1111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED BLUE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1574-1644	
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
3	B		BONE				FRAGMENT						
5	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
5													
SE 44 138													
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		JUST THE GLAZE	
1	C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
1	Cu	9-04-001-2	UNKNOWN	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT	SMALL							
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
3	C	22-8100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	MENDS
6	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
8	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
23													
SE 44 139													
1	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	G	43-01-08-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	FRENCH?						
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
2	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
6	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
17													
SE 44 140													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	22-8100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE			
1	C	22-9141-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1812-1700	PROBABLY
1	C	23-5112-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1775-1820	
1	C	3-3111-28	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMIN/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG			
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
3	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
5	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
15													
SE 44 141													
1	C	22-8100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE		LARGE FRAGMENT	
1	C	23-5113-13	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	SUGAR JAR		1785-1780	BODY &
1	C	23-5190-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1775-1820	PASTORAL
1	C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730						
3	C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
8	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
20													
SE 44 142													

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	C	23-5112-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1775-1820	
1	C	23-6110-352	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE		
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	26-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
8													
SE 44	143	0											
SE 44	144												
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	NO GLAZE		
4	B		BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
5													
SE 44	145												
10	B		BONE				FRAGMENT						
10													
SE 44	146												
1	BD	2-02-001-019	GLASS	OPAQUE	ROUND	NONE	WHITE	5MM DIA, 3MM LENGTH					
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4													
SE 44	147												
1	B		BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
1													
SE 44	148												
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
3	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
3	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
8													
SE 44	149	0											
SE 44	150												
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1	F	13-02-209	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	FRAGMENT	UNKNOWN							
1	G	26-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
6	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MIX	
6	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
9	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
13	B		BONE				FRAGMENT						
37													
SE 44	151												
1	B		BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MIX	
1	C	23-10111-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1800	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
2	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MIX	
3	B		BONE				FRAGMENT	RIB?					
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
3	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
19													
SE 44 152													
1 B			BONE		BURNED	OVIS/CAPRA	FRAGMENT	LIMB					
1 C	21-1112-21		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	21-1115-34		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1 C	22-6110-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	23-10111-241		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE			
1 C	23-5110-153		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
1 C	3-7111-28		STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	1	GIN BOTTLE			
1 PB	3-003		WASTE	MOLTEN SPILLED	CHEWED?								
3 G	14-52-2-21		UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4 C	23-6110-252		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE		
15													
SE 44 153													
1 C	11-12-012		EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1 C	21-1115-14		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	22-4102-253		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	GLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1 C	22-6100-161		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
1 C	22-6110-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	23-5110-261		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1762-1780	TINY
1 F	11-1000-00		NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1 P	2-1-664-00		PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
2 C	22-6110-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
3 C	22-6100-261		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
6 G	14-52-2-21		UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
19													
SE 44 154													
SE 44 155													
1 C	21-1112-21		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	21-1115-14		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	22-6100-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
1 C	22-6110-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
1 C	22-6141-34		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1612-1700	PROBABLY
1 C	23-5110-183		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1762-1780	
1 C	23-5110-263		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE			
1 C	23-6111-162		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	QUEEN'S SHAPE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1780	
1 C	3-10111-263		STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
1 C	3-7111-28		STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1 C	3-7111-28		STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1 C	3-7111-38		STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	FRAGMEN
1 G	26-52-1-21		UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1 G	51-31-014-02		LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT					
1 P	2-1-664-00		PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
1 P	2-1-664-04		PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	ROULETTING OTHER		"DE.IONG"						
1 P	2-2-564-03		PIPE BOWL	5/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK SPUR 3 SIDES	"VCR" CARTOUCHE							
2 C	22-6100-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
2 C	23-6110-253		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
2 G	27-52-1-20		FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
3 C	22-6141-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1612-1700	PROBABLY
3 G	51-31-013-02		LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
4 B			BONE		BURNED	COW	FRAGMENT						
4 P	2-1-564-00		PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
808	4 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	5 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	7 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	8 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	61												
	SE 44 156												
	1 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
	1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
	1 C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	1 C	23-6110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	
809	1 C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
	1 F	13-02-105	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	INTACT	SIDE PLATE							
	1 F	13-02-108	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	INTACT	ESCUTCHEON	BROWN BESS?						
	2 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIF	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	2 C	23-5110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP		
	2 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	2 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	2 G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
	3 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
810	6 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	27												
	SE 44 157												
	1 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
	4 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	5												
	SE 44 158												
	1 C	23-6110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE		
	1 C	3-10111-282	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1763-1775	
	1 C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG			
811	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	3 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	7												
	SE 44 159												
	1 C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	1 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1785	
	1 C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG			
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	1 G	51-31-014-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT					
	1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE								
812	1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-564-00	PIPE BOWL	5/84 IN	NONE								
	2 C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	2 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	12												
	SE 44 160												
	1 B		BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
	1 C	22-9131-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1650-1710	
	1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 P	2-2-002-01	PIPE BOWL	BODY	ROULETTING								
813	2 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	6												

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
SE 44 161													
1 B			BONE			GOAT	FRAGMENT						
1 C	3-7111-28		STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	SUN
1 G	14-52-2-21		UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3													
SE 44 162													
1 C	22-8131-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1850-1710	
1 C	23-5112-153		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1775-1820	
2													
SE 44 163	0												
SE 44 164													
1 B			BONE			GOAT	FRAGMENT						
2 P	2-2-002-00		PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
3													
SE 44 165													
1 B			BONE			GOAT	FRAGMENT						
1													
SE 44 166													
1 B			BONE				FRAGMENT	RIB?					
1 C	23-8110-153		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MARBLIZE
1 C	23-8110-253		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MARBLIZE
1 C	3-8111-28		STONEWARE		FULHAM STONEWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STAMPS	BODY	JUG			
1 C	41-3111-153		PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED ENAMEL	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1880-1800	
1 G	14-52-2-21		UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1 P	2-1-000-00		PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
1 P	2-2-002-00		PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
5 F	11-1000-00		NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
13													
SE 44 167													
1 C	21-1115-14		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	21-1135-14		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	22-8110-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
1 C	23-10111-153		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1800	
1 C	23-8110-253		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MARBLIZE
1 C	3-7111-28		STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1 F	11-1000-00		NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
1 F	12-01-001		BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
1 G	14-82-2-21		UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE		SMALL BOTTLE			
1 P	2-2-884-03		PIPE BOWL	8/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK SPUR 3 SIDES	CROWN ABOVE "75" WITH							
2 C	22-8110-24		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
3 C	21-1112-21		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
6 C	23-8110-253		EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
9 B			BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
10 G	14-32-2-21		UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
40													
SE 44 168													
1 B			BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
1 C	21-1110-24		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	21-1115-24		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1 C	22-8100-152		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE	LARGE FRAGMENT		
1 C	22-8110-161		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	
1 C	22-8110-481		EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	HANDLE	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	1 G	26-22-1-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
	1 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
	1 G	31-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE					
	1 P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
	2 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	2 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
	2 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	3 B		BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
	3 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	5 C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
	29												
	SE 44 169												
	1 C	21-1122-47	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	CENTER	TILE		1600-1800	POSSIBLY
	1 C	22-6100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE		LARGE FRAGMENT	
	1 C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE			
	1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	OTHER
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
370	1 G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							
	1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	BURNED							
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	2 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
	2 C	3-2111-26	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERWALD)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	JUG		1600-1775	
	3 C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	4 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	10 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
	30												
	SE 44 170												
	1 BN	4-001-001	BONE	1 HOLE	INTACT								
	1 C	22-6110-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
	1 C	22-6111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
	1 C	23-61100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
	2 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
	3 C	22-6100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
	4 C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	5 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	18												
	SE 44 171												
	1 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
	1 G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	1 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
	2 C	23-6110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE		
	2 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON								
	2 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	3 C	22-6100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
	15												
	SE 44 172												

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	1	B		BONE		COW	FRAGMENT						
	1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?	
	1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?
	1	C	23-6111-182	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	QUEEN'S SHAPE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1780
	1	C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		
	1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE				
	1	P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN								
	1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/84 IN	NONE							
	1	P	2-1-784-00	PIPE STEM	7/84 IN	NONE							
	1	P	2-2-002-01	PIPE BOWL	BODY	ROULETTING	DATES TO 1670-1700 BASED						
	2	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							
	4	C	23-6110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	
	18												
	SE 44 173												
	1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1	C	22-6110-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800
	1	C	22-9131-31	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1650-1710
371	1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	1	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	
	1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT						SHAPED
													CHECKER
	1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE							
	2	C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE		
	2	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	2	G	43-01-08-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	FRENCH?	DECANTER				
	2	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							
	3	C	22-6100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800
	4	C	3-6111-26	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STAMPS	BODY	JUG		1690-1775
	4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	5	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	31												
	SE 44 174												
	1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1	C	22-9131-31	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1650-1710
	2	C	3-6111-26	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STAMPS	BODY	JUG		1690-1775
	5	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	9												
	SE 44 175												
	1	C	22-9141-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1612-1700
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT						
	1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT				
	5	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	9												
	SE 44 176												
	1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		
	1	C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	
	1	C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT				
	1	P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN								

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	PB	3-001	SHEET	CLIPPED									
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
6	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
6	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
21													
SE 44	177												
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	SUN
1	G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT					
2	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
3	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3	P	2-2-584-00	PIPE BOWL	5/64 IN	NONE								
11													
SE 44	178												
SE 44	179												
3	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3													
SE 44	180												
1	C	23-8110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	SHAPED
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
372	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE	1700-1800	
1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	G	51-31-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
2	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
2	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
16													
SE 44	181												
1	C	23-8110-352	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1													
SE 44	182												
1	B		BONE			COW	FRAGMENT						
1	C	11-11-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIPOT		BLACK	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	21-1135-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
2	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
3	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
19													
SE 44	183												
1	B		BONE		BURNED	OVIS/CAPRA	FRAGMENT	SCAPULA					
1	BT	1-00-1	COPPER ALLOY	ROUND	INTACT	ROULETTING AROUND RIM,							
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	21-1115-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	1 P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
	1 P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
	1 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	2 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	2 C	22-6100-281	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	
	2 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	2 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	3 B		BONE			BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
	5 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	14 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	51												
	SE 44 186												
	1 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
	6 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	7												
	SE 44 187												
	376												
	1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIF POT		RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	1 C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1 C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE		1800	
	1 C	23-6111-182	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	QUEEN'S SHAPE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1780	
	1 C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRY/BODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
	1 C	41-1111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED BLUE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1574-1644	
	1 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT							
	1 P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
	1 PB	3-001	SHEET	CLIPPED									
	2 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
	2 C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
	3 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	3 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	4 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	5 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	9 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	38												
	SE 44 188												
	1 B		BONE		BURNED	BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
	1 C	3-3112-35	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	DEBASED	BASE	STORAGE JAR		1620-1770	
	1 G	82-1200-32	CLEAR	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT						
	1 P	2-1-684-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
	1 PB	3-003	WASTE	MOLTEN SPILLED	DRIPPING								
	2 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	2 G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	2 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	4 C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
	4 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	7 C	23-6110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	1 C	21-1135-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
	1 C	23-8111-162	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	QUEEN'S SHAPE	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1780	
	1 C	23-8124-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780-1830	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	SUN
	1 C	41-1111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED BLUE	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1574-1644	MENDS
	1 G	14-21-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN		18TH CENTURY					
	2 C	22-8100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE	LARGE FR	GREY	
	2 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	2 G	51-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE					
	3 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN		18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	3 P	2-1-884-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
	4 B		BONE			BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
	5 P	2-1-484-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
	7 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON		FRAGMENT						
	9 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP				FRAGMENT						
	48												
	SE 44 184												
	1 B		BONE			BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT	RIB					
	1 B		BONE		BURNED	BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
374	1 C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
	1 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	CIRCULAR
	1 C	23-8110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
	1 C	3-3111-28	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 F	13-02-209	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	FRAGMENT	UNKNOWN							
	1 G	14-21-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN		18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	1 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN		18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	1 G	14-82-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN		18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	1 P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-684-01	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	ROULETTEING								
	1 P	2-1-784-00	PIPE STEM	7/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTEING								
	2 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	2 C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
	2 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON		FRAGMENT						
	20 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN		18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	41												
	SE 44 185												
	1 BT	5-00-1	LEAD ALLOY	ROUND	INTACT	Fe EYE, MOULDED							
	1 C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	RED	PLAIN	BODY					
	1 C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1 C	21-1122-29	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
	1 C	22-8110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
	1 C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1 C	3-3111-46	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	HANDLE	JUG		1550-1625	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"...TER"
	1 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
	1 G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN		1730-1740	WINE BOTTLE	FINISH AS WELL			
	1 G	12-81-2-13	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN		1730-1740					
	1 G	87-02-4-1	AMETHYST HANDBLD	SQUARE	SHOULDER	WHOLE							

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
29													
SE 44 189													
1	C	3-3111-28	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
1	C	3-7111-18	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	FINISH	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"O"
3	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
5													
SE 44 190													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
1	C	22-9141-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1812-1700	PROBABLY
1	C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	41-1111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED BLUE	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1574-1644	
1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	51-31-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
1	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
1	P	2-2-584-04	PIPE BOWL	5/84 IN	MAKER'S MARK BOTTOM 2 SIDE	CROWN ABOVE "13" WITH							
2	C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
3	B		BONE			BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
4	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?		
5	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
25													
SE 44 191													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
2	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
2	PB	3-005	SPRUE										
3	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
3	G	43-01-08-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	FRENCH?	DECANTER					
3	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
3	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
4	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
8	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
35													
SE 44 192													
1	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-584-00	PIPE BOWL	5/84 IN	NONE	MOULDED REEDS							
2	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
10													
SE 44 193													
1	C	11-12-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRPOT		RED	PLAIN	BODY					
1	C	22-9141-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1812-1700	PROBABLY
1	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-10111-283	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT		
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-2-001-00	PIPE BOWL	RIM	NONE								
1	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
4	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
17													
SE 44 194													
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-3111-28	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	
1	G	43-01-08-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	FRENCH?	DECANTER					
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	PORTION OF BOWL							
1	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
2	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2	C	23-6110-161	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	
3	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
5	B		BONE			BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
17													
SE 44 195													
1	C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWWARE		1700-1770	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
2													
SE 44 196													
1	C	22-6100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE	LARGE FR	GREY	
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
2													
SE 44 197													
1	G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	CASE BOTTLE					
1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
2													
SE 44 198													
1	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWWARE			
1	C	22-9151-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
1	C	23-5110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
1	C	23-6110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-7111-18	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	FINISH	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"O"
1	C	41-1110-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1574-1644	
1	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP			FRAGMENT							
2	C	21-1115-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWWARE			
2	C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE		1800	
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
2	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
2	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
2	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
4	C	21-1135-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWWARE		1600-1800	
6	C	3-7111-38	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	FRAGMEN
31													
SE 44 199													
1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWWARE			

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	1	C	22-6110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE	1600-1800	
	1	C	23-10111-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1800
	1	C	23-6110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780
	1	C	3-3111-36	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BASE	JUG		1550-1625
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775
	1	F	13-02-209	FIREARM	SMOOTHBORE	FRAGMENT	UNKNOWN						
	1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN		18TH CENTURY		WINE BOTTLE		
	1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN		18TH CENTURY		CASE BOTTLE		
	1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE	MOULDED FLOWERS						
	3	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	3	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		FRAGMENT							
	4	B		BONE			SUS SCROFA	FRAGMENT					
	5	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		
	6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT						
	6	G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	38												
	SE 44 200												
	1	B		BONE			SUS SCROFA	FRAGMENT					
	1	C	21-1115-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	HOLLOWARE		
37	1	C	22-6100-152	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	EDGE	TILE	LARGE FF GREY	
	1	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?	
	1	C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770
	1	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1782-1780
	1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	G	12-31-2-12	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1720-1730	PROBABLY				
	1	P	2-1-584-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE							
	1	P	2-2-002-01	PIPE BOWL	BODY	ROULETTING	DATES TO 1680-1710 BASED						
	1	P	2-2-584-00	PIPE BOWL	5/64 IN	NONE	MOULD MARKS & HAIR?						
	2	C	23-5110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780
	2	F	61-00-02	SWORD	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT	POINT & BLADE; MAY MATCH						
	4	B		BONE			BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT					
	13	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	34												
	SE 44 201												
	1	BN	4-001-001	BONE	1 HOLE	INTACT	BURNED						
	1	C	21-1125-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800
	1	C	23-10111-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1800
	1	C	23-5110-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1762-1780
	1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	F	61-00-02	SWORD	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT	HAFT WITH HANDLE SCREW						"---TER"
	1	G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740	WINE BOTTLE	FINISH AS WELL			
	1	G	12-62-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
	1	G	13-21-2-21	FRENCH	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	PORTION OF NECK AS				
	1	G	13-61-2-21	FRENCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY					
	1	G	26-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE				
	1	G	73-035-02	LANTERN GLASS	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT						
	1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE							
	1	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
	2	B		BONE		BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
	2	C	22-6110-281	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR	1600-1800	
	2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1782-1780
	2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	2	C	23-6124-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780-1830
	3	G	11-61-1-21	ENGLISH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	3	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE				
	3	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE							
	6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT						
	40												
	SE 44	202											
	1	BD	5-001-011	LEAD ALLOY	ROUND	NONE	MUSKET BALL WITH HOLE						
	1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		
	1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	1	C	3-10111-263	STONEWARE		ROSSO ANTICO DRYBODIED ST	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	NONE	VARIOUS	BODY	TEA WARE	TEA POT	
	1	C	3-3111-28	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625
	1	Cu	9-04-001-2	UNKNOWN	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT	SMALL						
	1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP		FRAGMENT							
	1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE				
	1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT				
	1	G	51-31-014-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT				
	1	P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING							
	1	PB	3-003	WASTE	MOLTEN SPILLED	DRIPPING							
	1			DIAMOND SHAPED PIECE OF LEAD PIERCED BY A NAIL									
	2	B		BONE		BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
	2	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	MAYBE?	
	2	C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE		1800
	2	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	2	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	2	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE							
	2	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE							
	3	C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W (DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	3	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780
	4	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE							
	5	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE							
	7	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT						
	16	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE				
	67												
	SE 44	203											
	1	C	11-13-012	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIR	POT	GREY	PLAIN	BODY	POSSIBLY?			
	1	C	22-9131-31	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	NORTH DEVONSHIRE	SLIP/SGRAFFITO	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1650-1710
	1	C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWAR	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625
	1	C	3-7111-38	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800
	1	G	101-04-1-1	CUT STONE	YELLOW	ROUND	BRILLIANT	WHOLE	FOR A SIGNET RING?				
	1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	FRAGMENT						
	1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE							
	1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE							
	1	PB	3-010	DISC	FOLDED AND CHEWED								
	2	B		BONE		BOS TAURUS	FRAGMENT						
	2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
2	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
7	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
26													
SE 44 204													
1	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
1	C	22-6100-281	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
1	C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
1	C	22-9141-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1612-1700	PROBABLY
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-7111-38	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	FRAGMEN
1	G	73-035-02	LANTERN GLASS	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
2	P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
2		MORTAR SAMPLES											
4	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
12	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
13	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
43													
SE 44 205													
1	C	23-10111-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED DECORATION	BODY	TABLE WARE		1800	
1	C	3-6111-28	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONEWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STAMPS	BODY	JUG		1690-1775	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"...TER"
1	G	43-01-08-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	FRENCH?	DECANTER					
1	P	2-2-464-00	PIPE BOWL	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-464-04	PIPE BOWL	4/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK BOTTOM 2 SIDE	CROWN ABOVE "16"							
1	PB	3-008	CYLINDER	12 MM LONG, 5MM DIAMETER									
1	ST	11-03-000-00	ENGLISH	WORKED	FRAGMENT								
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
4	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
6	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
22													
SE 44 206													
1	C	22-9141-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	KENT	WROTHAM	WHITE SPRIG MOLDED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1612-1700	PROBABLY
1	C	23-5110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1762-1780	
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
1	C	3-6111-28	STONEWARE		FULHAM STONEWARE	ENGLISH (FULHAM)	SALT GLAZE	EXCISE TAX STAMPS	BODY	JUG		1690-1775	
1	C	3-7111-18	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	FINISH	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"...TER"
1	G	13-22-2-21	FRENCH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
1	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
1	G	62-02-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PHARMACEAUTICAL						
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-1-564-01	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	ROULETTING								
3	F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
3	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
4	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
5	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
5	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					

CONTEXT	MA	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE	OTHER
32													
SE 44 207													
	1 C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
	1 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER		
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
	1 P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
	1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-001-01	PIPE BOWL	RIM	ROULETTING								
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE	MOULDED FERN							
	1 ST	12-03-000-00	FRENCH	WORKED	FRAGMENT								
	2 C	22-8110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		MAYBE?	
	3 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
18													
SE 44 208													
3	1 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
08	1 C	23-8110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1782-1780	
	1 C	23-8110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	
	1 C	41-1110-181	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1574-1844	
	1 G	13-22-2-21	FRENCH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	1 G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	1 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	1 G	43-01-06-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	FRENCH?	DECANTER					
	1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
	1 P	2-1-564-02	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	ROULETTING GOUDA								
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE								
	2 P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE								
13													
SE 44 209													
	1 C	21-1110-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED W	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			
	1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE TURNED/MOLDED	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
	1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
	1 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE BOTTLE					
	1 P	2-2-002-00	PIPE BOWL	BODY	NONE	FRAGMENT							
	2 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT					
7													
SE 44 210													
	1 P	2-1-000-00	PIPE STEM	UNKNOWN									
	1 ST	12-03-000-00	FRENCH	WORKED	FRAGMENT								
	2 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
4													
SE 44 211													
	1 BD	2-02-001-019	GLASS	OPAQUE	ROUND	NONE	WHITE	5MM DIA, 3MM LENGTH					
	1 F	11-1000-00	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	FRAGMENT							
	1 G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE BOTTLE					
3													
SE 44 212													
	1 C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTMANN	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
SE 230 001												
1	BD	6-001-011	EARTHENWARE	ROUND	NONE	DELFT SCRAPED INTO CIRCLE						
1	BN	4-004-001	BONE	4 HOLE	INTACT							
1	C	21-1112-22	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE	1600-1800	FRAGMENT
1	C	22-6100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR	1600-1800	
1	C	22-6100-361	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BASE	STORAGE JAR	1600-1800	HALF SECTION
14	C	23-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	TRANSFER-	BODY	TABLE WARE		
2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780
18	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
4	C	23-6110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	C	23-6110-77	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1780
10	C	23-6112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780
4	C	23-61125-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	OTHER	1795
8	C	23-61125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795
1	C	23-61125-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	HANDLE	PITCHER		1795
1	C	23-6113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780
9	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790
5	C	3-15111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEWARE	ENGLISH (LONDONSHIR)	SALT GLAZE BROWN	VARIOUS	BODY	JUG		1840-1890
1	C	3-15111-31	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEWARE	ENGLISH (LONDONSHIR)	SALT GLAZE BROWN	VARIOUS	BASE	GINGER BEER		19THCENTUR
2	C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775
2	C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775
4	C	41-2111-153	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840
4	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800
1	C	44-1110-481	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	NONE	HANDLE	TEA WARE	CUP	1800
4	G	104-01-5-2	BEER	BROWN	BODY	FRAGMENT						
1	G	108-01-2-1	BOWL	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD	MOULDED CANDY				RED FLORAL
1	G	11-31-2-19	ENGLISH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1790-1800		WINE	FINISH		
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE			
2	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE			
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE			
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE	3 FRAGMENTS		
32	G	15-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	20th CENTURY		WINE	MIX		
1	G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE			
2	G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN			
1	G	34-22-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN		PO	
28	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN	CASE BOTTLE		
1	G	34-61-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN			
1	G	34-61-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN			
1	G	41-01-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	THICK		
2	G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SQUARE		
1	G	41-03-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT			
3	G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT			
1	G	46-01-06-02	CLEAR MOULD B	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT			
1	G	51-32-014-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	MOULDED	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	PATTERNED		
1	G	82-02-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT						
1	G	73-035-02	LANTERN GLASS	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT						
1	G	81-1100-22	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN	PATTERNED		
1	G	81-1100-22	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN			
4	G	81-1100-32	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN			
1	G	81-1100-33	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN			
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE							

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
1 P	2-1-484-05	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	MAKER'S MARK	"...YNOLDS" ON RIGHT, "LONDON" ON LEFT							
1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1		CUT STONE										
1		BONE	CRAB, FISH, CHICKEN, ETC.									
193												
SE 230 002												
1 BD	2-01-001-016	GLASS	TRANSLUCENT	ROUND	NONE	BLUE	11MM CYLINDER					
2 C	21-1110-11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1600-1800	
2 C	22-6110-161	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
1 C	22-6110-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
1 C	22-6110-461	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	HANDLE	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
3 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	LIKE A MUG
2 C	22-9161-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1630-1750	BASE AS WELL
20 C	22-9161-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1630-1750	VIRTUALLY
4 C	23-5110-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1762-1780	
1 C	23-6110-11	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1795	BODY AS WELL
22 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3 C	23-6110-31	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1795	BODY AS WELL
3 C	23-6112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1 C	23-6113-151	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1780	
1 C	23-6113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	BODY & BASE
10 C	23-6114-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	SHELL EDGED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780-1830	MIX
2 C	3-2111-11	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775	
7 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	GREY
2 C	3-7111-36	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1 C	3-8110-153	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1 C	41-1110-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1574-1644	
10 C	41-2111-153	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	MIX
5 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	VIRTUALLY
5 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	MIX
2 C	41-3111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800	RIM AS WELL
1 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	FLORAL
1 C	42-1111-252	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT PASTE	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CLEAR	HAND PAINTING IN	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1745-1795	
1 C	43-1115-252	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT PASTE	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CLEAR	TRANSFER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800	FLORAL
2 C	44-1114-21	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	DECALCOMANIA	BODY	VASE		1800	
2 G	11-31-2-19	ENGLISH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1790-1800		WINE	FINISH			
2 G	11-61-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2 G	12-31-2-21	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE		FINISH		
2 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2 G	14-42-2-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE	LARGE			
24 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
5 G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1 G	15-62-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	19TH CENTURY		MOULD				
1 G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
14 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1 G	26-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
2 G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
2 G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
1 G	34-61-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
1 G	34-61-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN	SMALL			
1 G	41-01-03-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLA N	NECK	FRAGMENT			DECANT				

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
2	G	41-01-07-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			LARGE			
17	G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT			
1	G	51-11-013-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	STEM	WHOLE	DRINKIN	MID-18TH	DRAWN	
2	G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN			
11	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR		
6	G	81-1100-22	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN			
1	P	2-1-464-00	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	NONE							
1	P	2-1-464-01	PIPE STEM	4/64 IN	ROULETTING							
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	6/64 IN	NONE							
1	ST	22-02-001	WRITING SLATE	FRAGMENT								
1	ST	22-03-001	PENCIL	FRAGMENT								
1			MORTAR SAMPLE									
224												
SE 230 003												
3	C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE	1600-1800	MIX
3	C	21-1125-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800
1	C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN			
1	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CORNER		
9												
SE 230 004 NONE												
SE 230 005												
1	C	21-1111-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	CHAMBER POT	1600-1800	NO DESIGN
1	C	21-1125-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800
2	C	22-4100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		FRAGMENTS TO
5	C	22-4102-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	GLAZED	BODY	HOLLOWARE		HANDLE ON
5	C	22-6100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE	1600-1800	TUBULAR
13	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840
6	C	41-3111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800
2	F	11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	2 g						COMPLETE TO
3	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP									
5	G	81-1100-33	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN			
6	G	81-1100-42	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BASE	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN			
49												
SE 230 006												
1	C	21-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800
2	C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800
2	C	21-1111-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800
1	C	23-10111-561	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	SPOUT	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1800
1	C	23-6113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780
1	F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP									BODY & BASE
1	G	102-01-1-1	DECORATIVE	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	BASE	WHOLE		DECORA	SERVING		
7	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE			
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE			
1	G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT			
4	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT			
1	G	51-11-013-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	STEM	WHOLE	DRINKIN	MID-18TH	MENDS	DRAWN STEM
6	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN		MENDS	

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
10	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN			
1	G	61-01-1-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	SHERD			PHARMA		SCREW	
1	P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE	LONG FRAGMENT						
41												
SE 230 007												
1	C	21-1110-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE	1800-1800	LIKE A BOWL
2	C	21-1110-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	CHAMBER POT	1800-1800	
15	C	21-1110-23	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	PHARMACEUTI	1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
1	C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE	1800-1800	
2	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE	1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
5	C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE	1800-1800	
2	C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
6	C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
1	C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
4	C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
6	C	21-1115-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
2	C	21-1125-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
1	C	21-1132-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800
1	C	21-1211-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (FAIENCE)		FRENCH	ROUEN	GEOMETRIC/MONOC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1800
16	C	21-1213-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (FAIENCE)		FRENCH	ROUEN	FLORAL/MONOC	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1800
4	C	21-1214-162	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (FAIENCE)		FRENCH	ROUEN	FLORAL/POLYCHRO	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1775-1800
1	C	22-8100-23	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	FLOWER POT	1800-1800	
1	C	22-9151-34	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG	BASE	HOLLOWARE	1830-1880	
2	C	23-1110-77	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHIELDON AGATEWARE	BURSLEM (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	NONE	RIM	STORAGE POT	1740-1775	
2	C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780
1	C	23-6110-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	HANDLE	PITCHER	1780	
1	C	23-6110-461	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	HANDLE	TEA WARE	CUP	1780
2	C	23-6124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830
4	C	23-6170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790
5	C	3-7111-36	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BASE	GIN BOTTLE	1700-1800	
1	C	3-8110-152	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1740-1775
7	C	3-8116-152	STONEWARE		BEAD AND REEL WHITE SALT-	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	BEAD AND REEL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1740-1775
5	C	41-1111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1574-1644
9	C	41-1111-151	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1574-1644
3	C	41-2111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1680-1840
1	C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1680-1840
1	C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1680-1840
10	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1680-1840
1	C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1680-1840
1	C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1680-1840
7	C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1680-1840
1	C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1680-1840
1	C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1680-1840
2	C	41-3111-162	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1860-1800
5	C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800
8	C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1800
1	C	41-3111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800
2	C	41-3111-342	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800
1	C	41-3111-441	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	COMPLETE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800
5	G	107-02-6-1	UNKNOWN	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	INTACT	SHERD	CANDY/F				
1	G	11-11-2-16	ENGLISH	INTACT	WHOLE	GREEN	1760-1770		WINE	HALF SIZE		

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
2 G	11-61-2-16	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1760-1770		WINE				
5 G	12-31-2-21	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE		FINISH		
2 G	12-61-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1 G	13-31-2-17	FRENCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1770-1780		WINE				
2 G	13-61-2-21	FRENCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
94 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
3 G	14-61-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
3 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE		THIN &		
8 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE		FINISH		
1 G	26-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE		BODY AS		
1 G	27-11-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	INTACT	WHOLE	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE				
1 G	27-11-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	INTACT	WHOLE	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE	FINISH MISSING			
2 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE	PALE GREEN			
20 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE				
2 G	27-61-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	KICK	WHOLE	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE				
1 G	41-01-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				HANDLE AS
10 G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
11 G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1 G	41-01-07-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			LARGE				
1 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SUNSHINE			
2 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
8 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
3 G	41-02-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
3 G	41-02-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1 G	41-03-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
4 G	41-03-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	MATCHES KICK			
2 G	42-01-02-01	CLEAR	PLAIN	RIM	WHOLE			DECANT				
3 G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SQUARE			
1 G	42-01-07-01	CLEAR	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT	SQUARE			
2 G	42-01-07-01	CLEAR	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT	ROUND			
1 G	43-01-02-02	BLUE	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT							
1 G	43-01-03-01	BLUE	PLAIN	NECK	WHOLE			DECANT				
1 G	43-01-07-01	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT				
1 G	44-01-03-01	GREEN	PLAIN	NECK	WHOLE			DECANT	TWISTED			
8 G	44-01-05-03	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
14 G	44-01-05-03	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	GIANT, LIKELY			
8 G	45-05-05-02	AMBER	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DECANTER LIKE SMALL		DECANT				
1 G	51-11-018-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
2 G	51-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
3 G	51-31-034-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	VERTICAL			
1 G	61-01-2-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
72 G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	LG SPECIMEN			
1 G	62-01-1-1	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	INTACT	WHOLE			DECANT				
1 G	62-01-2-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	FINISH	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
1 G	62-01-3-1	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	BODY	WHOLE			PHARMA	KICK AS WELL			
1 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	CLEAR			
1 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	BLUISH			
6 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
3 G	81-1100-22	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
21 G	81-1100-32	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
3 G	81-3100-12	LEAD CRYSTAL	CANDLE STAND		INTACT	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN	MENDS			

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
1	G	81-3100-42	LEAD CRYSTAL	CANDLE STAND		BASE	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN	PROBABLY?			
11	G	82-1200-22	CLEAR	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT						PERFUME
1	G	91-01-1-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD			PERFUM	TWISTED			
1	P	2-1-864-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
511													
SE 230 008													
1	C	21-1115-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
2	C	23-1120-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHIELDON AGATEWARE	BURSLEM (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/GREEN	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1740-1775	
1	C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1880-1840	
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1880-1840	RIM & BODY AS
1	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN		LARGE		
1	G	51-11-013-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	STEM	WHOLE	DRINKIN	HEXAGONAL			
6	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1	G	73-035-02	LANTERN GLASS	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
15													
SE 230 009	NONE												
SE 230 010													
1	C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	21-1215-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(FAIENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1775-1800	
1	C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	22-8110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C	23-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	
6	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX BLUE
10	C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1	C	23-8110-254	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1	C	23-8110-281	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	HANDLE
2	C	23-81130-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	
1	C	23-8124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
1	C	23-8170-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1790	
1	C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
2	C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	MIX
1	C	23-8190-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	MOCHA (DENDRITIC)	ROUND/UNKNOWN	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	
1	C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	
1	C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1	C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1880-1840	
1	C	44-1110-281	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	NONE	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	HANDLE
1	G	104-02-6-1	BEER	GREEN	KICK	WHOLE							
1	G	11-82-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	12-81-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	14-22-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
20	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
14	G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G	26-82-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G	34-52-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
1	G	34-81-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
1	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
1 G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
1 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
1 G	52-31-012-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
2 G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
1 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
1 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
2 G	81-1100-33	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
89												
SE 230 011												
1 C	21-1111-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
24 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	MIX
1 C	21-1211-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(FAÏENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	GEOMETRIC/MONOC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1800	
1 C	22-8100-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	
3 C	22-8110-251	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	TILE		1600-1800	
1 C	22-8110-261	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1600-1800	
1 C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
1 C	23-10111-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	HANDLE	PITCHER		1745-1790	
34 C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	MIX
1 C	23-5113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1765-1780	
4 C	23-81100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	BROWN
1 C	23-81100-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	BLACK
2 C	23-81100-342	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1796	BLACK
1 C	23-8110-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1780	RED TRANSFER
3 C	23-8110-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	
3 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	ROUND DESIGN
60 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX COLOUR
44 C	23-8110-254	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1 C	23-8110-763	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	LID	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1780	LID KNOB
6 C	23-81130-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	
3 C	23-8124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
2 C	23-8134-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/GREEN	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
1 C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
23 C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	MIX
1 C	3-15111-34	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEWARE	ENGLISH (LONDONSHIR)	SALT GLAZE BROWN	VARIOUS	BODY	INK BOTTLE		1840-1890	
5 C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775	
14 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1 C	3-7111-36	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BASE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
7 C	3-8110-253	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	MIX
1 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
1 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
19 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	MIX
1 C	41-3111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	FLORAL DESIGN
1 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	
1 C	41-3111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800	POLYCHROME
1 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
11	C 41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800	ALL BITS OF
1	C 41-3111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	FLORAL DESIGN
2	C 41-3111-262	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	FLORAL DESIGN
1	C 41-3111-263	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	FLORAL DESIGN
2	C 41-3112-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	GOLD LEAF OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	GOLD LEAF	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
6	G 104-01-2-2	BEER	BROWN	FINISH	FRAGMENT							
1	G 104-02-1-1	BEER	GREEN	INTACT	WHOLE							MOULDED
1	G 104-02-1-1	BEER	GREEN	INTACT	WHOLE							HANDBLOWN
3	G 104-02-2-1	BEER	GREEN	FINISH	WHOLE							
1	G 104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT							MOULDED
1	G 104-02-6-2	BEER	GREEN	KICK	FRAGMENT							
4	G 108-01-2-1	BOWL	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD						MOULDED
1	G 108-01-2-2	BOWL	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD						MOULDED
3	G 107-01-2-2	UNKNOWN	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD						RED FLORAL
5	G 107-02-1-2	UNKNOWN	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	RIM	SHERD						
1	G 107-02-2-2	UNKNOWN	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	BODY	SHERD						ORANGE AND
1	G 108-01-2-2	DRAWER PULL	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD						FLORAL DESIGN
1	G 109-01-5-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	BODY	FRAGMENT							"W----WEIRA"
2	G 109-01-5-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	BODY	FRAGMENT							
1	G 109-01-6-1	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	KICK	WHOLE							MACHINE
6	G 109-02-5-2	MINERAL WATER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT							"--FFR--"
159	G 11-52-2-21	ENGLISH	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2	G 11-61-2-16	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1760-1770						
3	G 11-61-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G 12-61-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G 12-62-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
4	G 14-31-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
4	G 14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G 14-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1	G 14-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
3	G 14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
67	G 26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
4	G 26-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G 34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900						NECK/SHOULDER
1	G 34-51-2-20	UNDETERMINED	BODY	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900						SMALL
1	G 34-61-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
2	G 34-61-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
1	G 41-01-03-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	NECK	WHOLE							HANDLE AS
3	G 41-01-03-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	NECK	WHOLE							ONE WITH
1	G 42-01-02-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT							EXPANDED
6	G 42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	AMETHYST			
30	G 42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	RIDGES			
6	G 42-01-06-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
3	G 42-03-05-02	CLEAR	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT							
1	G 42-05-03-01	CLEAR	PATTERNED	NECK	WHOLE			DECANT	SPIRAL			
38	G 44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
2	G 51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1	G 51-11-017-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE		WHOLE	DRINKIN			
1	G 51-21-011-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	INTACT	WHOLE					PAINTED
2	G 51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
3	G 51-31-034-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
2	G 51-32-032-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	MOULDED	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT					

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
30	G 52-31-012-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
3	G 52-31-014-01	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE					
2	G 52-31-022-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
3	G 52-32-024-01	CLEAR	TUMBLER	MOULDED	ETCHED	BASE	WHOLE					
3	G 82-01-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT							VICK'S?
1	G 84-01-1-1	CLEAR MACHINE	ROUND	INTACT	WHOLE							VASELINE
28	G 71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
2	G 72-045-02	MIRROR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	ROUND MIRROR			
1	G 93-02-1-2	AMETHYST	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							PERFUME
768												
SE 230 012												
1	C 21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
2	C 21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	NO DESIGN
1	C 21-1122-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2	C 23-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	
1	C 23-5182-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	OVER THE GLAZE	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1775-1820	
1	C 23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	HAND PAINTED
1	C 23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	ROUND DESIGN
1	F 11-1000-01	NAIL	WROUGHT	COMMON	100 g							
1	G 28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G 27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		DECANT				
1	G 41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SUNSHINE			
1	G 42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G 81-1100-33	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
15												
SE 230 013												
1	C 21-1111-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	
6	C 21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1	C 22-8110-383	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BASE	PIMPKIN		1800-1800	1 FOOT
1	C 22-8110-463	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	HANDLE	PIMPKIN		1800-1800	
1	C 23-1120-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHIELDON AGATEWARE	BURSLEM (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/GREEN	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
4	C 23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX BLUE
10	C 23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
19	C 23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1	C 23-8110-281	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1780	BANDED
1	C 23-81130-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795	
1	C 23-8113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
2	C 23-8124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
1	C 23-8134-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/GREEN	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
5	C 23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	MIX
1	C 3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			
1	C 41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1880-1840	FRAG W/NO
3	G 11-81-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G 12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE				
1	G 13-31-2-15	FRENCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1750-1780		WINE				
1	G 13-31-2-17	FRENCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1770-1780		WINE				
2	G 14-22-2-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
2	G 14-42-2-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
64	G 14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
6	G 14-82-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
14 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
2 G	26-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE		1 USED		
2 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1 G	41-03-08-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	STOPPER	WHOLE							
1 G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
1 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-31-014-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT					
5 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
11 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
5 G	81-1100-32	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
180												
SE 230 Q14												
4 C	11-11-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	BLACK	BURNISHED	BODY	NATIVE	MOST LIKELY			
1 C	11-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	BURNISHED	BODY					
2 C	11-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	BURNISHED	BODY					
2 C	21-1110-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
2 C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
13 C	21-1111-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	MAJORITY
1 C	21-1111-23	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	PHARMACEUTI		1800-1800	PART OF SAME
68 C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	MIXTURE
1 C	21-1111-33	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	PHARMACEUTI		1800-1800	PART OF SAME
3 C	21-1111-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	BASE AS WELL
1 C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1112-22	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
8 C	21-1112-23	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1800-1800	MAJORITY
3 C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
1 C	21-1113-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	CHINOISERIE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
1 C	21-1115-11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	EVERTED RIM
3 C	21-1115-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
1 C	21-1115-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	FISH IN BASE
1 C	21-1115-483	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	HANDLE	TEA WARE	TEA POT	1800-1800	NO
1 C	21-1122-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	YELLOW
9 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	MIXTURE
4 C	21-1125-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	LAVENDER
1 C	21-1211-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (FAIENCE)		FRENCH	ROUEN	GEOMETRIC/MONOC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1800	
1 C	21-1211-352	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (FAIENCE)		FRENCH	ROUEN	GEOMETRIC/MONOC	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1800	NO
2 C	22-4101-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	BURNISHED	BODY	HOLLOWARE	BLACK		
1 C	22-6110-13	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STEAMER		1800-1800	GLAZED BOTH
1 C	22-6110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	LG UNKNOWN
1 C	22-6110-161	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	LG WATER
1 C	22-6110-22	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	MILK PAN		1800-1800	
10 C	22-6110-283	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BODY	PIMPIN		1800-1800	ALMOST
1 C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
2 C	22-9111-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
2 C	22-9151-153	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1830-1880	HALF OF
8 C	23-10111-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	FOR ABOVE
2 C	23-10111-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	TWO
3 C	23-4110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (DARKER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1782-1780	RIM AS WELL
2 C	23-5110-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1782-1780	
4 C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1782-1780	RIM AS WELL

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER	
59 C	23-5110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	UNKNOWN RIM	
2 C	23-5110-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1762-1780		
12 C	23-5113-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1765-1780	RIM AS WELL	
1 C	23-5162-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	OVER THE GLAZE	"ROYAL"	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1820		
10 C	23-5162-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	OVER THE GLAZE	"ROYAL"	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1820	ALMOST	
3 C	23-81100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	MIX	
13 C	23-8110-11	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1780		
3 C	23-8110-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1780	POLYCHROME	
7 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780		
12 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX	
1 C	23-8112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780		
2 C	23-8112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780		
2 C	23-8112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780		
1 C	23-81130-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1795		
1 C	23-8113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780		
3 C	23-8113-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	RIM AS WELL	
3 C	23-8124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830		
2 C	23-8134-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/GREEN	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830		
3 C	23-8155-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	OCTAGONAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	NOT IN INH	
3 C	23-8170-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1790	OLIVE GREEN	
1 C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	SMALL STAR	
3 C	23-8170-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	COLOUR MIX	
2 C	23-8170-281	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1790	ORANGE	
1 C	3-2111-11	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775		
2 C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1600-1775		
3 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE				
19 C	3-8110-21	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1740-1775	ALMOST	
1 C	3-8116-152	STONEWARE		BEAD AND REEL WHITE SALT-	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	BEAD AND REEL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1740-1775		
1 C	3-8117-152	STONEWARE		BARLEY PATTERN WHITE SAL	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	BARLEY PATTERN	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1740-1775		
1 C	41-2111-151	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
3 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
3 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	BIRD DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	DUCK &
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	SCALLOPED &
3 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	FLOWERS EXT
15 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	NANKIN
6 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
18 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
33 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	MIX
1 C	41-2111-281	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
1 C	41-2111-441	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	COMPLE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	1/2 W/3
3 C	41-3111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
1 C	41-3111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800	
2 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	POLYCHROME &
3 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
4 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	POLYCHROME &
1 C	41-3111-251	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
6 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	
1 C	41-3111-281	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	POLYCHROME &
2 C	41-3111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
1 C	41-3111-441	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA		CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	COMPLE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	RED FLOWERS

CONTEXT	MAT	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
2	C	41-3112-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	GOLD LEAF OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	GOLD LEAF	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1880-1800	GOLD
10	C	41-4111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	"FAMILLE ROSE" PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	"FAMILLE ROSE"	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1750	POLYCHROME
1	G	102-01-1-1	DECORATIVE	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	BASE	WHOLE		DECORA	SERVING			
1	G	102-01-1-1	DECORATIVE	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	FINISH	SHERD		DECORA	THREADED LID			
1	G	11-21-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	11-22-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2	G	11-42-2-13	ENGLISH	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE				
1	G	11-81-2-15	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1750-1780		WINE				
2	G	11-81-2-15	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1750-1780		WINE				
2	G	11-81-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
2	G	11-81-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
3	G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE				
2	G	12-81-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2	G	13-31-2-15	FRENCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1750-1780		WINE				
1	G	14-31-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
100	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE	PART A			
231	G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE	PART B			
5	G	14-82-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
8	G	14-82-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
3	G	22-81-2-17	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1770-1780						
1	G	28-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G	28-22-1-21	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G	28-42-1-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1	G	28-42-1-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
1	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
2	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		LG				
8	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
9	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE		THIN &		
32	G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
2	G	28-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE		1 USED		
3	G	28-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
8	G	27-12-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	INTACT	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE	VARIOUS			
19	G	41-01-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G	41-01-07-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT	LARGE			
1	G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SUNSHINE			
5	G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
2	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	RIDGES			
9	G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	RIDGES			
6	G	42-02-05-02	CLEAR	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
26	G	42-02-05-02	CLEAR	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G	42-05-05-02	CLEAR	PATTERNED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
4	G	42-05-07-01	CLEAR	PATTERNED	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT				
10	G	43-01-01-02	BLUE	PLAIN	INTACT	FRAGMENT			DECANT	WINE DUTCH			
2	G	43-01-02-01	BLUE	PLAIN	RIM	WHOLE			DECANT	1 SMALL, 1 LG			
1	G	43-01-05-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G	43-01-06-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
4	G	44-01-02-02	GREEN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
9	G	44-01-02-02	GREEN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	PATTERNED			
11	G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	ANGULAR			
77	G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G	51-11-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	STEM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	BALLUSTER			

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
4 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN		LG		
10 G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
2 G	51-11-017-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-11-035-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
7 G	51-11-121-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	CUT/ETCHED AIRTWIST	INTACT	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	DOUBLE			
2 G	51-11-133-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN TEAR	STEM	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
2 G	51-21-017-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
15 G	51-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-31-032-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	PATTERNED			
3 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
24 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
2 G	52-41-012-02	CLEAR	MUG/TANKARD	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	ONE W/HANDLE			
2 G	61-01-1-1	CLEAR	ROUND	KICK	WHOLE			PHARMA				
1 G	61-01-2-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	LG SPECIMEN			
12 G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
64 G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	LG SPECIMEN			
136 G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	MISCELL			
2 G	61-02-2-1	CLEAR	SQUARE	FINISH	WHOLE			PHARMA				
3 G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
1 G	62-01-5-1	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	KICK	WHOLE			PHARMA				
1 G	71-025-02	WINDOW	CROWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	LEADED LG			
2 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
69 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
1 G	73-035-02	LANTERN GLASS	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
1 G	81-1100-32	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN	PATTERNED			
1 G	81-1100-42	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BASE	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
3 G	81-1100-42	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BASE	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
8 G	91-01-1-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	SHERD			PERFUM	TWISTED			
1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1485												
SE 230 015												
1 C	21-1110-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	HANDLE
1 C	21-1111-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
1 C	21-1111-33	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	PHARMACEUTI		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1114-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	PASTORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	WINDMILL IN
1 C	21-1215-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(FAIENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1775-1800	
1 C	22-4101-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	BURNISHED	BODY	HOLLOWARE	BLACK		
1 C	22-4102-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	GLAZED	BODY	HOLLOWARE			HANDLE ON
1 C	22-6100-281	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	
1 C	22-6100-361	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BASE	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800	HALF SECTION
1 C	22-6110-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	23-10111-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	HANDLE	PITCHER		1800	
1 C	23-1120-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHIELDON AGATEWARE	BURSLEM (ENGLISH)	CLEAR/GREEN	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1740-1775	BODY & BASE
1 C	23-5110-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (PALER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1762-1780	
1 C	23-6112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	
1 C	23-61130-163	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	WILLOW PATTERN	ROUND	RIM	TEA WARE	SAUCER	1795	
1 C	3-15111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN STONEWARE	ENGLISH (LONDONSHIR)	SALT GLAZE BROWN	VARIOUS	BODY	JUG		1840-1890	
1 C	3-2111-11	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	
1 C	3-2111-11	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	HANDLE
1 C	3-3111-26	STONEWARE		BROWN FRECHEN STONEWARE	RHINELAND	SALT GLAZE/IRON	BELLARMINE/BARTM	BODY	JUG		1550-1625	

CONTEXT	MAI	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
1	C	3-7111-48	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	HANDLE	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1	C	3-8112-341	STONEWARE		SCRATCH BLUE WHITE SALT	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	INCISED COBALT	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1750	
1	C	41-1111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	LATE MING PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1574-1644	
1	C	41-2111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-151	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
1	C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	MAKER'S MARK
1	C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
1	C	41-3111-262	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	LARGE BOWL
1	C	42-1111-251	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT PASTE	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CLEAR	HAND PAINTING IN	BODY	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1745-1795	BROWN ALONG
1	C		EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	SKY BLUE	NONE	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE		
1	G	11-12-2-15	ENGLISH	INTACT	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1750-1780		WINE	MINUS NECK			
1	G	11-31-2-14	ENGLISH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1740-1750		WINE				
1	G	11-31-2-19	ENGLISH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1790-1800		WINE	FINISH			
1	G	11-32-2-21	ENGLISH	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	13-31-2-17	FRENCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1770-1780		WINE				
1	G	14-31-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	14-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1	G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE	WIDE MOUTH			
1	G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE	FRENCH?			
1	G	26-61-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G	26-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1	G	27-61-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	KICK	WHOLE	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE				
1	G	41-01-02-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	RIM	WHOLE			DECANT	PINCHED LIP			
1	G	41-01-06-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	HANDLE	WHOLE			DECANT				
1	G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SUNSHINE			
1	G	41-03-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
1	G	42-05-03-01	CLEAR	PATTERNED	NECK	WHOLE			DECANT	SPIRAL			
1	G	43-01-05-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	FRENCH?			
1	G	51-11-015-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1	G	51-11-017-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN	RUMMER OR			
1	G	52-31-012-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1	G	52-31-024-01	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
1	G	52-32-024-01	CLEAR	TUMBLER	MOULDED	ETCHED	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
1	G	61-01-2-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	LG SPECIMEN			
1	G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
1	G	61-02-3-3	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
1	G	61-02-5-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	KICK	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
1	G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
1	P	2-1-664-00	PIPE STEM	8/64 IN	NONE								
1	P	2-2-664-00	PIPE BOWL	8/64 IN	NONE								
2	C	11-11-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	BLACK	BURNISHED	BODY	NATIVE	MOST LIKELY			
2	C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2	C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
2	C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
2	C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
2	C	21-1113-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	CHINOISERIE	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
2	C	21-1122-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2	C	21-1122-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	LARGE BOWL
2	C	21-1125-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	PORTIONS OF

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
2 C	22-4100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE			FRAGMENTS TO
2 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1670-1795	
2 C	22-9151-153	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	METROPOLITAN	WHITE SPRIG	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1630-1660	MENDS WITH
2 C	23-10111-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	BODY AS WELL
2 C	23-10111-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	BODY AS WELL
2 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			GREY
2 C	3-8110-153	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
2 C	3-8112-241	STONEWARE		SCRATCH BLUE WHITE SALT-GLAZED	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH	SALT GLAZE	INCISED COBALT	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1750	SMALL, BASE &
2 C	3-8115-152	STONEWARE		DOT, DIAPER & BASKET WHITE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH	SALT GLAZE	DOT, DIAPER &	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1740-1775	
2 C	41-2111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	
2 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
2 C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	
2 C	41-2111-161	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1840	HOUSE DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	SMALL
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-352	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	
2 C	41-3111-242	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	BROWN
2 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
2 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
2 C	41-3111-343	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
2 G	11-52-2-21	ENGLISH	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2 G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE				
2 G	12-81-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
2 G	41-02-07-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT				
2 G	51-11-016-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
2 G	51-31-032-03	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
2 G	61-01-1-1	CLEAR	ROUND	KICK	WHOLE			PHARMA				
2 G	73-035-02	LANTERN GLASS	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
3 C	21-1110-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1600-1800	HANDLE
3 C	21-1110-31	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1600-1800	
3 C	21-1111-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	RIM & BASE AS
3 C	21-1111-33	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	PHARMACEUTI		1600-1800	HANDLE
3 C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	RIM & BASE AS
3 C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	RIM & BASE AS
3 C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	
3 C	21-1113-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	CHINOISERIE	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	PERSON IN
3 C	21-1135-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1600-1800	RIM & BODY AS
3 C	21-1211-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(FAIENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	GEOMETRIC/MONOC	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1775-1800	
3 C	22-9111-11	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1700-1770	ONE VERY
3 C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	LARGE
3 C	23-10111-263	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	BODY	TEA WARE	OTHER	1800	
3 C	23-81100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795	MIX
3 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	
3 C	23-8170-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL	ANNULAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1790	
3 C	23-8170-241	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL	ANNULAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1790	
3 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			GREY
3 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
3 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	LARGE FLORAL
3 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	LARGE FLORAL

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3 C	41-2111-281	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1840	FISHERMAN
3 C	41-2111-281	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
3 C	41-2111-441	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	COMPLETE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1840	
3 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1800	RED & GOLD
3 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1800	FLORAL DESIGN
3 C	41-3111-262	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1800	
3 C	41-3111-263	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1800	LARGE BOWL
3 G	12-21-2-20	DUTCH	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	17TH CENTURY		WINE				
3 G	42-02-05-02	CLEAR	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
3 G	44-01-02-02	GREEN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	PATTERNED			
3 G	44-01-07-01	GREEN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT				
3 G	51-11-133-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN TEAR	STEM	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
3 G	51-41-022-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	MUG/TANKARD	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
3 G	81-01-1-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	SHERD			PHARMA				
3 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE								
4 C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
4 C	22-9121-253	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1870-1795	
4 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	UNDERGLAZE
4 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE			GREY
4 C	3-8110-152	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1740-1775	BODY AS WELL
4 C	41-2111-281	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1840	WILLOWS ON
4 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800	POLYCHROME
4 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800	POLYCHROME
4 C	41-3111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1800	POLYCHROME
4 G	102-01-1-1	DECORATIVE	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	BASE	WHOLE		DECORA	SERVING			
4 G	11-62-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
4 G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE		FINISH		
4 G	51-21-011-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	INTACT	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
4 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/84 IN	NONE	BROWN, MENDS							
5 C	21-1115-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	FLORAL DESIGN
5 C	22-4102-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLAVE (LOCAL)	ST. EUSTATIUS	NONE	GLAZED	BODY	HOLLOWARE			HANDLE ON
5 C	22-8100-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	NONE	NONE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	TUBULAR
5 C	22-9111-31	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	BASE	CHAMBER POT		1700-1770	PORTIONS OF
5 C	3-8110-141	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1740-1775	BODY & BASE
5 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1840	COMPLETE
5 C	41-2111-261	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1840	SHELL RIM NO
5 C	41-3111-251	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1860-1800	POLYCHROME
5 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1800	RED & GOLD
5 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1800	RED & GOLD
5 G	14-62-1-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
5 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE				
5 G	41-01-03-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	NECK	WHOLE			DECANT				
5 G	41-01-08-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	HANDLE	WHOLE			DECANT				
5 G	44-01-03-01	GREEN	PLAIN	NECK	WHOLE			DECANT	RIM/SHOULDER			
5 G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
5 G	72-045-02	MIRROR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	ROUND MIRROR			
6 C	21-1110-11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	
6 C	21-1111-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
6 C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	RIMS AS WELL
6 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	MIX
6 C	21-1125-252	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	GREEN
6 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800	POLYCHROME

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
6 G	109-02-5-2	MINERAL WATER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT							
6 G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
6 G	43-03-08-02	BLUE	CUT	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT	FRENCH?			
7 C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
7 C	23-10111-263	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	BODY	TEA WARE	OTHER	1800	
7 C	23-8113-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	FEATHER EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780	BODY & BASE
7 C	41-3111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1800	LARGE BOWL
7 G	14-42-2-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
7 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
7 G	61-01-2-1	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	WHOLE			PHARMA				
8 C	21-1113-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	CHINOISERIE	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	
9 C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
9 C	41-3111-282	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1660-1800	GARDEN
9 G	43-01-02-02	BLUE	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	1 SMALL 1 LG			
10 C	22-8121-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	COMBED WARES	COMBED SLIP	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1670-1795	BASE AS WELL
10 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1660-1840	ALMOST
10 G	11-22-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
11 C	23-10111-341	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1745-1790	BODY AS WELL
11 C	3-8110-11	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1740-1775	BODY AS WELL
11 C	3-8110-11	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1740-1775	BODY AS WELL
11 G	51-21-017-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
12 G	11-32-2-19	ENGLISH	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1790-1800		WINE				
13 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1840	MIX
13 G	51-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
14 C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	
15 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
15 C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	VIRTUALLY
16 C	41-3111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1800	RED & GOLD
16 G	51-31-034-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BASE	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
16 G	11-42-2-13	ENGLISH	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE				
18 C	41-3111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1660-1800	
19 G	41-03-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
20 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
21 G	27-12-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	INTACT	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE	VARIOUS			
23 C	22-8181-24	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED		BODY	HOLLOWARE		1630-1750	
23 G	27-12-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	INTACT	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730		CASE	VARIOUS			
23 G	42-01-08-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
23 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			WINDO				
24 G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	RIDGES			
25 C	21-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1600-1800	
28 G	42-02-05-02	CLEAR	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
32 G	62-02-3-2	GREEN/BLUE	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT							
44 G	34-81-2-20	UNDETERMINED	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
59 G	42-01-02-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
62 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1660-1840	MIX
67 G	28-42-1-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
90 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
98 C	21-1115-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1600-1800	MIX
107 G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
158 G	44-01-03-02	GREEN	PLAIN	NECK	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
164 G	14-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	BLACK GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
215 G	41-03-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				EXPANDED

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
237 G	61-01-2-2	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	LG SPECIMEN			
2309												
SE 230 016												
1 C	21-1112-22	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	COMPLETE,
1 C	21-1113-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	CHINOISERIE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	PLATE?
1 C	21-1114-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	PASTORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	CENTER AS
1 C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	BOWL?
1 C	21-1115-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1122-22	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1122-22	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1125-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
1 C	21-1125-161	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1800-1800	
1 C	23-1011-181	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1745-1790	
1 C	23-1110-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHELDON AGATEWARE	BURSLEM (ENGLISH)	CLEAR	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1740-1775	
1 C	23-6110-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1795	BROWN
1 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	HAND PAINTED
1 C	3-7111-18	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	FINISH	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	
1 C	3-7111-24	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	JUG		1700-1800	
1 C	3-7111-28	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800	"R" STAMPED &
1 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1840	
1 C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
1 C	41-3111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1800	
1 C	41-3111-361	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BASE	TEA WARE	CUP	1860-1800	RED & GOLD
1 G	12-61-2-21	DUTCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1 G	13-42-2-21	FRENCH	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY			WINE BOTTLE	PORTION		
1 G	14-42-2-21	UNDETERMINED	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE	FIRST QUARTER			
1 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE	FIRST QUARTER			
1 G	34-21-2-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	1800-1900		GIN				
1 G	41-02-02-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SUNSHINE			
1 G	41-02-07-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	ETCHED	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT	THREE LINES			
1 G	43-01-04-02	BLUE	PLAIN	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT			DECANT	FRENCH?			
1 G	43-01-07-01	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE			DECANT				
1 G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-21-011-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	INTACT	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	PORTION OF			
1 G	51-21-011-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	INTACT	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	BASE & BODY			
1 G	51-31-014-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN	CROSS HATCH			
1 G	51-31-024-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	BASE	WHOLE	DRINKIN				
1 G	51-31-032-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	FACETED			
1 G	52-11-133-01	CLEAR	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN TEAR	STEM	WHOLE	DRINKIN	BASE & BODY			
1 G	61-01-2-1	CLEAR	ROUND	FINISH	WHOLE			PHARMA			SHOULDER	
2 C	21-1111-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	SAME PATTERN
2 C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2 C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2 C	21-1112-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
2 C	21-1112-26	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
2 C	21-1113-14	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	CHINOISERIE	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	BOWL?
2 C	21-1115-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	
2 C	21-1115-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	NO DESIGN
2 C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	NO DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-152	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
2 C	41-2111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1840	RIM/BASE AS

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
SE 230 017												
1 C	21-1110-11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1110-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	NONE	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	RIM & BASE AS
10 C	21-1112-27	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	MENDS
1 C	21-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	
2 C	21-1125-152	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	OTHER	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1800-1800	PORTIONS OF
7 C	21-1215-24	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(FAÏENCE)	FRENCH	ROUEN	OTHER	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1775-1800	NO DARK
2 C	22-9181-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED		BODY	CHAMBER POT		1830-1750	
8 C	3-8110-141	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1740-1775	BODY & BASE
8 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1880-1840	MIX
1 G	102-01-5-1	DECORATIVE	LEAD CRYSTAL	ROUND	LID	SHERD		EDGE				
2 G	28-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE	NECK &			
8 G	28-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1 G	41-01-05-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	POLYGONAL			
1 G	62-01-2-1	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	FINISH	WHOLE							
1 G	62-01-5-1	GREEN/BLUE	ROUND	KICK	WHOLE			PHARMA				
1 G	66-01-1-1	BROWN MACHIN	ROUND	INTACT	WHOLE			PHARMA				
1 G	68-02-4-1	CLEAR MOULD B	SQUARE	SHOULDER	WHOLE			PHARMA	HANDTOOLED			
1 G	82-1200-21	CLEAR	GLOBE		RIM	WHOLE		LIGHTIN	DOTS ALONG			
2 G	82-1200-41	CLEAR	GLOBE		BASE	WHOLE		LIGHTIN				
1 P	2-2-464-00	PIPE BOWL		4/64 IN	NONE							
1	PLASTIC	RED PLASTIC POLYSTYRENE, "MADE IN JAPAN" AT NAPE OF NECK										
53												
SE 230 018												
1 C	11-12-022	EARTHENWARE	OXYGEN RICH FIRING	POT	RED	BURNISHED	BODY					
9 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	
1 C	23-1115-153	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	WHITEWARE	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	TRANSFER-	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800	FLORAL DESIGN
4 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
1 C	23-8124-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR/BLUE	SHELL EDGED	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780-1830	
1 C	3-8110-141	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSHIRE)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1740-1775	
1 C	41-2111-151	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	SERVER	1880-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
1 C	41-3111-181	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1880-1800	RED & GOLD
1 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1880-1800	POLYCHROME &
1 C	44-1114-281	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	DECALCOMANIA	BODY	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	WINDMILL IN
1 G	104-01-3-2	BEER	BROWN	NECK	FRAGMENT							
10 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
1 G	14-62-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
2 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
1 G	42-02-05-02	CLEAR	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
2 G	51-11-012-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT					
2 G	52-31-012-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
8 G	81-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA	MISCELL			
43 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
2 G	72-045-02	MIRROR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
81												
SE 230 019												
4 C	21-1115-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800	
6 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
	2 G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE				
	32 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE				
	8 G	27-52-1-20	FRENCH SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT	PALE BLUE	POST 1730	DECANT				
	1 G	41-01-06-01	LEAD CRYSTAL	PLAIN	HANDLE	WHOLE						
	1 G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT		DECANT				
	1 G	51-11-013-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	WINE	HAND-BLOWN	PLAIN	STEM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	BALLUSTER		
	19 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE			
	3 G	61-01-3-2	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	FRAGMENT		PHARMA	MISCELL			
	11 G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT		PHARMA				
	6 G	61-02-3-3	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT		PHARMA				
	3 G	61-02-5-1	CLEAR	SQUARE	KICK	WHOLE		PHARMA				
	28 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT		FLAT				
	348											
	SE 230 021											
	1 BT	2-02-001-019	GLASS	OPAQUE	ROUND	NONE	WHITE	PORCELAIN 2 HOLE				
	3 C	21-1111-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	GEOMETRIC	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800 MIX
	5 C	21-1112-20	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	FLORAL	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800 MIX
	1 C	21-1115-34	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BASE	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800
	1 C	21-1131-11	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE	(DELFT)	DUTCH/ENGLISH	PURPLE	GEOMETRIC	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1800-1800
	1 C	22-8110-161	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	RIM	STORAGE JAR		1800-1800
	1 C	22-9181-21	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ESSEX	BLACK GLAZED	CHOCOLATE	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1830-1750 BASE AS WELL
	1 C	23-10111-363	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	JACKFIELD TYPE	ENGLISH/AMERICAN	GLOSSY BLACK	MOLDED	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1800
	9 C	23-81100-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	TRANSFER PRINT	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1795 MIX
	5 C	23-8110-141	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1780 RED TRANSFER
	1 C	23-8110-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780
	20 C	23-8110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780 MIX
	3 C	23-8110-353	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780
	1 C	23-8112-152	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	"ROYAL"	RIM	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1780
	3 C	23-81125-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1785
	1 C	23-81125-42	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	UNDER THE GLAZE	ROUND	HANDLE	PITCHER		1795
	4 C	3-7111-26	STONEWARE		STAFFORDSHIRE STONEWARE	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	ENGINE	BODY	GIN BOTTLE		1700-1800 GREY
	2 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1840 MIX
	1 C	41-2111-341	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1840 BROWN BASE
	2 C	41-2111-353	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1840
	2 C	41-3111-153	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1800
	9 C	44-1110-353	PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	NONE	BASE	TABLE WARE	OTHER	ONE WITH
	1 G	104-01-4-2	BEER	BROWN	SHOULDER	FRAGMENT						
	1 G	104-02-8-2	BEER	GREEN	KICK	FRAGMENT						
	1 G	108-01-2-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	FINISH	FRAGMENT		LARGE BOTTLE				
	3 G	108-01-5-2	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	BODY	FRAGMENT						MOULDED
	1 G	109-01-8-1	MINERAL WATER	CLEAR	KICK	WHOLE						MOULDED "132"
	2 G	11-22-2-21	ENGLISH	FINISH	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE				
	1 G	11-52-2-21	ENGLISH	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE				
	6 G	12-52-2-21	DUTCH	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE	MIX			
	2 G	13-82-2-21	FRENCH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE				
	4 G	14-32-2-21	UNDETERMINED	NECK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE				
	48 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE				
	3 G	14-82-2-21	UNDETERMINED	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	WINE				
	1 G	15-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	20th CENTURY	WINE				
	1 G	26-21-1-20	UNDETERMINED	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE	WIDE MOUTH			
	26 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY	CASE				

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER	
	2 C	22-9111-14	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	SLIPWARE	ENGLISH	DOT WARE	DOTS	RIM	HOLLOWARE		1700-1770	
	6 C	23-4110-252	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	CREAMWARE (DARKER)	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1762-1780	
	7 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
	12 C	23-6110-254	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1781	MIX
	1 C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	
	5 C	3-8110-11	STONEWARE		WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEW	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	NONE	RIM	CHAMBER POT		1740-1775	
	2 C	3-8112-241	STONEWARE		SCRATCH BLUE WHITE SALT-C	ENGLISH (STAFFORDSH)	SALT GLAZE	INCISED COBALT	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1750	
	3 C	41-2111-253	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1860-1840	
	3 C	41-3111-141	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	RIM	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800	RED & GOLD
	1 C	43-1110-161	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH SOFT PASTE	BONE CHINA	ENGLISH	SEMI-GLOSS CLEAR	NONE	RIM	TEA WARE	CUP	1800	
	3 G	104-02-5-2	BEER	GREEN	BODY	FRAGMENT							
	1 G	13-61-2-21	FRENCH	KICK	WHOLE	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
	12 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				
	10 G	26-52-1-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		CASE				
	1 G	43-01-03-02	BLUE	PLAIN	NECK	FRAGMENT							
	3 G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	PATTERNED			
	11 G	44-01-05-02	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
	5 G	44-01-05-03	GREEN	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
	1 G	51-22-017-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	SHERRY/LIQUER	MOULDED	PLAIN	HANDLE	FRAGMENT					
401	1 G	51-31-032-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN	PATTERNED			
	2 G	51-31-032-03	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	RIM	FRAGMENT	DRINKIN				
	1 G	51-31-033-02	LEAD CRYSTAL	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	CUT	BODY	FRAGMENT	TUMBLE				
	2 G	61-02-3-2	CLEAR	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT			PHARMA				
	90 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT				
	1 G	72-045-02	MIRROR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT							
	4 G	81-1100-32	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
	53 G	81-1100-33	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		BODY	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
	1 G	82-1200-21	CLEAR	GLOBE		RIM	WHOLE						
	2 G	82-1200-22	CLEAR	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT						
	256												
	SE 230 020												
	3 C	21-1115-253	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	BLUE	OTHER	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1800-1800	NO DESIGN
	2 C	21-1122-21	EARTHENWARE	TIN-ENAMELED WARE (DELFT)		DUTCH/ENGLISH	POLYCHROME	FLORAL	BODY	HOLLOWARE		1800-1800	HALF
	1 C	22-6110-363	EARTHENWARE	COARSE	IBERIAN	SPAIN	CLEAR LEAD	NONE	BASE	PIMPKIN		1800-1800	1 FOOT
	83 C	23-6110-253	EARTHENWARE	REFINED	PEARLWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE (ENGL)	CLEAR	ROUND	BODY	TABLE WARE	OTHER	1780	MIX
	9 C	3-2111-21	STONEWARE		WESTERWALD STONEWARE	RHINELAND (WESTERW)	SALT GLAZE	STAMPED INCISED	BODY	CHAMBER POT		1800-1775	
	12 C	41-2111-252	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE PORCELA	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	UNDERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	PLATE	1860-1840	FLORAL DESIGN
	4 C	41-3111-241	PORCELAIN	CHINESE	OVERGLAZE PORCELAIN	CHINA	CLEAR FELDSPATHIC	OVERGLAZED	BODY	TABLE WARE	BOWL	1860-1800	
	1 Cu	9-01-001-2	SHOE	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT								
	1 F	11-04-001	STRAP	INTACT		25.5 CM							
	2 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
	7 F	12-01-001	BARREL HOOP										
	1 F	32-4-2	DOOR	TUMBLER	FRAGMENT								
	1 F	53-11-02	KNIFE	BONE HANDLE		FRAGMENT							
	1 F	9-01-001-2	SHOE	1 FRAME	FRAGMENT								
	1 G	105-12-4-1	INK JAR	BLUE	SQUARE	BASE	SHERD						
	4 G	11-62-2-21	ENGLISH	KICK	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY						
	1 G	12-21-2-20	DUTCH	FINISH	WHOLE	GREEN	17TH CENTURY						
	1 G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE				
	2 G	12-31-2-13	DUTCH	NECK	WHOLE	GREEN	1730-1740		WINE		FINISH		
	97 G	14-52-2-21	UNDETERMINED	BODY	FRAGMENT	GREEN	18TH CENTURY		WINE				

CONTEXT	MAT NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	DESCRIPTION 3	DESCRIPTION 4	DESCRIPTION 5	PART	USE 1	USE 2	DATE/TPQ	OTHER
2 G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	RIDGES, ONE			
3 G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	SQUARE			
4 G	42-01-05-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
2 G	42-01-06-02	CLEAR	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
5 G	42-02-05-02	CLEAR	ETCHED	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT				
5 G	43-01-05-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BODY	FRAGMENT			DECANT	FRENCH?			
1 G	43-01-06-02	BLUE	PLAIN	BASE	FRAGMENT			DECANT	FRENCH?			
1 G	52-31-022-02	CLEAR	TUMBLER	HAND-BLOWN	ETCHED	RIM	FRAGMENT					
2 G	66-02-3-2	BROWN MACHINE	SQUARE	BODY	FRAGMENT		FRAGMENT	"-T.GAI--				
3 G	71-035-02	WINDOW	ROLLED	UNKNOWN	FRAGMENT			FLAT	BLUISH			
1 G	81-1100-22	LEAD CRYSTAL	GLOBE		RIM	FRAGMENT		LIGHTIN				
1 P	2-1-564-00	PIPE STEM	5/64 IN	NONE								
1		PORCELAIN	PORCELLANEOUS	PORCELLANEOUS	ENGLISH	CLEAR AND "GLASSY"	FIGURINE					
206												
TOTAL												
7502												

Appendix III

X-Ray Fluorescence Results

SPECTRO X-LAB

Job Number: Peter Ditchfield

Preset Sample Data

Sample Name: **Pleasures**
 Description:
 Method: **Oxides**
 Job Number: **Peter Ditchfield**
 Sample State: **Pressed tablet, 32 mm**
 Sample Type: **Preßtablette**
 Sample Status: **A A A X X X**

Dilution Material: **None**
 Sample Mass (g): **4.0000**
 Dilution Mass (g): **0.0000**
 Dilution Factor: **1.0000**
 Sample rotation: **No**
 Date of Receipt: **08/05/2002**
 Date of Evaluation: **08/05/2002**

Results

The error is the statistical error with 1 sigma confidence interval

Screening analysis

11	Na2O		<	0.14	%
12	MgO	0.535	±	0.056	%
13	Al2O3	2.607	±	0.031	%
14	SiO2	14.67	±	0.05	%
15	P2O5	0.3262	±	0.0069	%
16	SO3		<	0.032	%
17	Cl		<	0.0020	%
19	K2O	0.3950	±	0.0100	%
20	CaO	2.338	±	0.016	%
22	TiO2	1443	±	28	µg/g
23	V2O5		<	26	µg/g
24	Cr2O3	64	±	27	µg/g
25	MnO	0.0204	±	0.0021	%
26	Fe2O3	1.001	±	0.008	%
27	CoO	104	±	15	µg/g
28	NiO		<	13	µg/g
29	CuO		<	13	µg/g
30	ZnO	118.1	±	5.7	µg/g
31	Ga	> 147.3	±	6.1	µg/g
32	Ge		<	17	µg/g
33	As2O3	580	±	100	µg/g
34	Se	> 50	±	11	µg/g
35	Br	38.3	±	6.7	µg/g
37	Rb2O		<	1.1	µg/g
38	SrO	333.6	±	5.4	µg/g
39	Y		<	30	µg/g
40	ZrO2	837	±	23	µg/g
41	Nb2O5		<	4.3	µg/g
42	Mo		<	9.3	µg/g
47	Ag		<	3.7	µg/g
48	Cd	37.7	±	2.3	µg/g
50	SnO2	48.6	±	2.7	µg/g
51	Sb		<	3.1	µg/g
52	Te		<	3.2	µg/g
53	I	14.6	±	5.9	µg/g
55	Cs		<	8.7	µg/g
56	Ba	783	±	15	µg/g
57	La	58	±	13	µg/g
58	Ce	120	±	18	µg/g
80	Hg	> 233	±	10	µg/g
81	Tl	> 491	±	41	µg/g
82	PbO	> 138700	±	300	µg/g

Screening analysis

83	Bi	> 222.1	±	9.3	µg/g
90	Th		<	53	µg/g
92	U	189	±	13	µg/g

Sum of concentration 36.35 %

Main Compounds

12	MgO	0.535	±	0.056	%
13	Al2O3	2.607	±	0.031	%
14	SiO2	14.67	±	0.05	%
20	CaO	2.338	±	0.016	%
26	Fe2O3	1.001	±	0.008	%
82	PbO	> 138700	±	300	µg/g

Sum 35.01 %

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